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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 473--79th Congress

Chapter 522--2d Session

H. R. 6064

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SELECTIVE-SERVICE CONTINUATION. Continues, in modified form, the Selective Training and Service Act until March 31, 1947

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 6064

April 10, 1946	H. R. 6064, introduced by Rep. May, was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs. The House Committee reported H. R. 6064 without amendment. Print of the bill as introduced and reported.
April 11, 1946	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 590 for the consideration of H. R. 6064. House Report 1924. S. 2057 reported by Senator Gurney and placed on the calendar. Senate Report 1167. Print of the bill as reported. (Similar bill). Amendment proposed by Senator Gurney to S. 2057.
April 12, 1946	House agreed to resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6064. House debate began.
April 13, 1946	House debate continued.
April 15, 1946	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments. Print of the bill as placed on the Senate calendar.
April 24, 1946	Amendment proposed by Senator Butler on S. 2057.
May 16, 1946	Amendment proposed by Senator Johnson on S. 2057.
May 22, 1946	Amendments proposed by Senators Austin and Gurney on S. 2057.
May 29, 1946	Amendments proposed by Senator Johnson on S. 2057.
May 31, 1946	S. 2057 made unfinished business in the Senate. Amendment proposed by Senator Revercomb on S. 2057.
June 1, 1946	Amendments proposed by Senator Thomas on S. 2057.
June 3, 1946	Senate began debate on S. 2057.
June 4, 1946	Senate debate continued. Amendment to S. 2057 proposed by Senator Cherry.
June 5, 1946	Senate debate concluded. S. 2057 passed Senate with amendments. Language of S. 2057 substituted for that of H. R. 6064, and the House bill be passed in that form.

June 5, 1946	H. R. 6064 ordered to be printed with the amendment of the Senate.
	Senate Conferees appointed.
June 6, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
June 21, 1946	Both Houses received Conference Report. House Report 2319.
June 25, 1946	Both Houses agreed to Conference Report.
June 29, 1946	Approved. Public Law 473.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 11, 1946
For actions of April 10, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Patman housing bill. Senate committee reported Philippine trade bill. Both Houses received proposed legislation from this Department to extend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to Virgin Islands. House passed Philippine rehabilitation bill. Rep. Stevenson criticized OPA butter regulations, stating that they "aid the oleo interests to supplant the creamery butter industry". Rep. Clevenger spoke against Federal aid for school lunches.

SENATE

1. PATMAN HOUSING BILL. Passed, 63-14, with amendments this bill, H. R. 4761 (pp. 3465-501). Agreed, 41-33, to an amendment by Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., to strike out the provision for price control on existing housing and land (pp. 3465-74).
2. WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT HOUSING BILL. Began debate on this bill, S. 1592 (p. 3501).
3. COFFEE AGREEMENT. Discussed the proposed ratification of the extension of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (p. 3502).
4. SUGAR AGREEMENT. Discussed the proposed ratification of the International Sugar Agreement (p. 3502).
5. PHILIPPINE TRADE BILL. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5856, this bill (S. Rept. 1145) (p. 3464).
6. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5316, to permit Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes in order to make more shipping available for farm products (S. Rept. 1166) (p. 3464).
7. SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT. Both Houses received proposed legislation from this Department to extend this Act to the Virgin Islands. T. Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees. (pp. 3552, 3462.)
8. PRICE CONTROL. Received from various Kans. dairymen a petition for an increase in milk prices (p. 3463).

9. BUDGET. Received from the N. Dak. Taxpayers Association a petition for balancing of the Budget (p. 3463).
10. RETIREMENT; FARM CREDIT. Received from the Grandell National Farm Loan Association, N. Dak., a petition for inclusion of such Associations' employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 3463).
11. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Received a resolution from the Devils Lake, N. Dak., Chamber of Commerce favoring continuation of this agency (p. 3463).
12. MILK MARKETING. Received a petition from independent dairy operators in the Chicago area opposing the milk-marketing administration there (pp. 3463-4).

HOUSE

13. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. Passed with amendments S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippines (pp. 3504-18).
14. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 3518-41).
During the debate Rep. Stefan, Nebr., spoke in favor of the State Department's program of international information and cultural affairs (pp. 3523-4), and Rep. Vorys, Ohio, criticized the program (pp. 3539-41). Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, spoke in opposition to Federal grants to States, mentioning the school lunch program specifically, and inserted a table showing the grants to States for this program (pp. 3535-7).
15. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., criticized OPA regulations on cream and butter and stated that Government agencies "must not aid the oleo interests to supplant the creamery butter industry in this country" (pp. 3545-9).
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Savage, Wash., urged an exposure of the "deliberate misrepresentations of facts" by the private power lobbies (pp. 3542-5).
17. RECLAMATION. Rep. Patterson, Calif., called for support of the projects proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation in Calif. (p. 3551).
18. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment, H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (H. Rept. 1923) (p. 3552).

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. PRICE CONTROL. Received from the N. Y. League of Women Shoppers, a resolution endorsing the continuation of the OPA (p. 3553).
20. SURPLUS PROPERTY; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Stigler, Okla., criticized the allocation of surplus tractors to UMRA rather than to veterans (p. 3503).
21. CROP INSURANCE. S. 2049, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to permit the purchase of insured commodities on the futures market, and S. 2050, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to permit insurance on wheat, cotton, and flax in terms of dollars. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 3464.)
22. FORESTRY. S. 2052, by Sen. Briggs, Mo., and H.R. 6075, by Rep. Zimmerman, Mo., to establish a national memorial forest park in Mo. as a memorial to World War II veterans. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee (p. 3464; 3553.)

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Seattle Times.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MONOPOLY VERSUS THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA ON THE CENTRAL VALLEY WATER AND POWER PROJECT

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak regarding two appropriation items in H. R. 5400, namely \$1,000,000 for the construction of the Isabella Dam on the Kern River in California, and \$1,000,000 for construction of the Pine Flats Dam on the Kings River. In doing so, I intend to point out the serious significance of the methods used by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to promote the construction of these dams. The high-water level dams are desirable to develop power and multiple-purpose programs under the Reclamation Bureau and is necessary to carry out the full and proper development of the Central Valley water and power project.

California is one of the States in which for many years a conflict has been slowly increasing. On the one hand are the owners of factory farms, backed by California's banks and commercial interests, and closely allied with owners of huge tracts of undeveloped land. The latter stand to garner enormous speculative profits as a result of Federal appropriations for irrigation development.

On the other hand are the great mass of California farmers who own small but profitable tracts, with whom are allied the organized industrial workers of the State, and consumer groups. These people demand that the benefits of agricultural and industrial expansion be spread widely among the people of California, rather than to accrue chiefly to those who already are rich and powerful.

As I develop this picture you will realize that the Army Corps of Engineers is closely allied with the monopolistic interests, while the Bureau of Reclamation, which has offered a plan for coordinated development of the natural resources of the State, is defending the welfare of all of the people.

Here we have the spectacle of one agency of the Federal Government working in the interests of special privilege and another for the average citizen—a condition which I believe most of you will agree is prejudicial to the prestige of your Government and provocative of disastrous social conflict.

Even the President of the United States is powerless to end this strife between two Government agencies, if you gentlemen wish to prolong it by providing the funds with which to feed class strife. You must act decisively; and when you see clearly what is involved I do not entertain the slightest doubt as to which side of this controversy most of you will take.

Some months before this country entered the war this situation was coming to a head. It was laid before the late President Roosevelt who recognized that the interests of the average citizen would not be served if the Corps of Engineers were to take over construction of proposed dams on the Kings and Kern Rivers. You may recall that President Roosevelt at that time—on May 5, 1941, to be specific—wrote to the Secretary of War reaffirming an earlier decision that the Kings River project should be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

But the War Production Board suspended all operations upon these Central Valley projects, except those which would produce electrical energy required to activate the great munitions industries established in California. Shasta Dam, one of the key structures in the Central Valley project, was pushed to completion, and although the war was nearing a conclusion before it came into effective operation, it made a substantial contribution to our victory.

The monopolistic interests of California, however, never ceased their effort to have the Corps of Engineers build the dams on the Kings and Kern Rivers. Why were they so much interested? In the first place, the Pine Flats Dam on the Kings River will be capable of developing electrical energy. Administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, this power would help to break the power monopoly of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in central California. The irrigation group in the Kings River area, however, was convinced that if it permitted the P. G. & E. to develop the power possibilities of the project that it would acquire revenue from its operation. At that time it was also suffering from the illusion that Congress would permit the Corps of Engineers to charge off most of the expense of the dam to flood control, and that the cost of irrigation water would be lower under such procedure.

This situation appeared to offer to many water users in California a chance to get something for nothing. Having two rival agencies in the field, one could be played off against the other. The great danger to the taxpayers of the United States was that they would be in a position of subsidizing the farmers of California through gifts of public funds. Under the reclamation laws the water users repay the Government for the construction of these facilities, except for interest upon the principal invested for irrigation purposes. Upon the money spent for power development there is a return of 3 percent to the Government, which is collected in power revenues. The net result is that the Government is reimbursed within a reasonable period for its entire expenditure on Reclamation projects. This is not the case in connection with Corps of Engineers projects.

When the Flood Control Act of 1944 was passed, after searching debate in Congress, an attempt was made to remedy this situation. While the Corps of Engineers was permitted to continue to make studies on the Kings and Kern Rivers projects, the Flood Control Act made it clear that all irrigation works

were to come under the reclamation laws and were to be constructed and administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. All power developed at federally constructed dams was to be marketed by the Department of the Interior.

At that time President Roosevelt again took close cognizance of this situation, and when he signed the War Department's civil functions appropriation bill for fiscal 1946 he declared that he was reluctant to do so, because it contained appropriations to the Corps of Engineers to make further studies on the Kings and Kern Rivers. He added that in the near future he intended to submit to the Congress recommendations for legislation transferring jurisdiction over all of the Central Valley projects to the Bureau of Reclamation. In the near future he passed away, however, and such recommendation never was submitted.

President Truman, of course, was unable to escape this controversy, which to some appeared an ordinary struggle between the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation as to who would get the job of building these works. Had it been an ordinary fight for power between Federal agencies, it would have been settled long before this.

In truth it is a great struggle between the reactionary forces of California and the forces that stand for human progress which will determine eventually the pattern of modern civilization to this State. It is only incidental that the military arm of the Federal Government is alined with the reactionary group and the Bureau of Reclamation with the liberals. The real battle is between the monopolistic interests of California and a majority of the people. The question before Congress is on which side Congress will aline itself. I hope you will aline yourselves on the side of the people and the Bureau of Reclamation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted Mr. STIGLER, from April 10 to April 15, inclusive, on account of business in Oklahoma.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 328. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for veterans' housing and related expenses.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 565. An act to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone;

S. 1298. An act to establish an office of Under Secretary of Labor, and three offices of Assistant Secretary of Labor, and to abolish the existing office of Assistant Secretary of Labor and the existing office of Second Assistant Secretary of Labor; and

S. 1841. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes" approved March 3, 1921, as amended.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 328. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for veterans' housing and related expenses.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 11, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Thursday, April 11, 1946)

The Committee on Roads will meet on Thursday, April 11, 1946, at 10 a. m., in room 1011, at which time a hearing will be had on H. R. 5088.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

(Thursday, April 11, 1946)

4. Thursday, April 11. Missouri River Basin, including additional authorization for the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for the approved comprehensive plan:

Heart River, N. Dak.; South Platte River, Colo., Wyo., and Nebr.

5. Friday, April 12. The Great Lakes Basin and the Upper Mississippi River Basin, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan:

Rock River, Wis. and Ill.; Mississippi River, local flood protection in Illinois; Clinton River, Mich.; Genesee River, N. Y.; Tonawanda Creek, N. Y.

6. Monday, April 15. Streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi River, the Great Basin and the Pacific region, exclusive of California, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plan for the Willamette River:

Leon River, Tex.; Boise River, Idaho; Amazon Creek, Oreg.; Queen Creek, Ariz.; Gila River at Tucson, Ariz.; Spanish Fork River, Utah; Jordan River at Salt Lake City, Utah; and Little Valley Wash at Magna, Utah; Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska.

7. Tuesday, April 16. California streams, including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive plans for the Los Angeles River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin streams:

Salinas River, Calif.; Santa Clara River, Calif.

8. Wednesday, April 17. Lower Mississippi River Basin, including the Red River, and including additional authorization for the approved comprehensive

plan for the White and Arkansas River Basin:

Red River below Denison Dam, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La.; Bayou Pierre, La.; La Fourche Bayou, La.; Pontchartrain Lake, La.; Mermentau River, La.; North Canadian River, Okla.; Polecat Creek, Okla.; Grand (Neosho) River, Kans., Mo., and Okla.; Arkansas River, Ponca City, Okla.; Mississippi River, West Tennessee tributaries; Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark. and La.; Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Hull Brake, Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss.

9. Thursday, April 18. Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, and other representatives of the Corps of Engineers, and proponents and opponents of projects in other regions.

10. Friday, April 19. Senators and Representatives in Congress and Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, and other Government agencies.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Revised schedule of hearings on the omnibus river and harbor authorization bill to start Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., is as follows:

(Thursday, April 11)

Sabine River, Adams Bayou, Tex.
Sabine-Neches waterway, Texas.
Trinity River below Liberty, Tex.
Mill Creek, Tex.
Aransas Pass, Intracoastal Waterway, Tex.

Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.

(Friday, April 12)

Schuylkill River, Pa.
Middle and Dark Head Creeks, Md.
Mattaponi River, Va.
Newport News Creek, Va.
Norfolk Harbor, Va.
Savannah Harbor, Ga.
St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to Lake Harney.

Hollywood Harbor (Port Everglades), Fla.

Withlacoochee River, Fla.
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.
Great Lakes connecting channels, Michigan.

(Monday, April 15)

Franklin Canal, La.
Mermentau River, La.
Lake Charles deep waterway, Louisiana.
Plaquemine and Morgan City route, Louisiana.

Red River below Fulton, La.

(Tuesday, April 16)

Cumberland River, Tenn. and Ky.
Big Sioux River, S. Dak.
Mississippi River seepage, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.
Mississippi River at Lansing, Iowa.
Mississippi River at Wabasha, Minn.
Mississippi River at Lake Pepin, Minn.
Mississippi River at Hastings, Minn.

(Wednesday, April 17)

Fairport Harbor, Ohio.
Calumet-Sag Channel, Ind. and Ill.
Chicago River, North Branch of Illinois.

Napa River, Calif.

Coos Bay, Oreg.

Columbia River at Astoria, Oreg.

Columbia River at The Dalles, Oreg.

Columbia River, Foster Creek Dam, Wash.

(Wednesday and Thursday, May 1 and 2)

Tombigbee-Tennessee Rivers.

(Friday, May 3)

Held open for description of projects favorably recommended by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors during its April meeting.

(Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7)

Big Sandy River, Tug and Levisa Forks, Va., W. Va., and Ky.

(Wednesday and Thursday, May 8 and 9)

Arkansas River, Ark. and Okla.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, April 16, 1946)

The Post Office and Post Roads Committee will meet on Tuesday, April 16, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., at which time a hearing will be had on H. R. 5427, 5560, and 5942, bills relating to the rate of postage on air mail of the first class.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1208. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend section 17 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (49 Stat. 1151); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1209. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 6064. A bill to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1923). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6064. A bill to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFOLLETTE:

H. R. 6065. A bill authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cananeton, Ind.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 6066. A bill to promote the common defense by unifying the departments and agencies of the Government relating to the common defense; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

APRIL 10, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6064]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, submit the following report thereon, with the recommendation that it do pass:

EXPLANATION OF BILL BY SECTIONS

FIRST SECTION

Under existing law male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for their registration are liable for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

Under the bill, male persons between the ages of 18 and 30 at the time fixed for their registration would be liable for such training and service.

SECTION 2

The amendment proposed by this section has two purposes:

(1) It provides that on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service shall not exceed—

In the Army.....	1, 070, 000
In the Navy.....	558, 000
In the Marine Corps.....	108, 000

(2) It provides that the monthly requisitions by the Secretaries of War and Navy on Selective Service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, shall not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the previous month, the number of men so required. It is contemplated that this provision would work as follows: If the Army (under its estimates

made to comply with the provision that on July 1, 1947, the number of men in training or service shall not exceed 1,070,000) needed 10,000 men during the month of June 1946 and 8,000 men enlisted during June then the Secretary of War would requisition 2,000 additional men for the month of July to make up the difference. If, however, 10,000 or more men enlisted during June then the Secretary of War would not requisition any men from Selective Service for the month of July. If the number of enlistments in any month exceeds the estimated requirements for such month the estimates of the number required for future months would be reduced.

SECTION 3

This section amends section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, so as to limit training and service under the act to a period of 18 months. This limitation would be applicable to persons now serving as well as those persons who are inducted after the provision takes effect.

SECTION 4

Under this section after May 15, 1946, fathers could not, without their consent, be inducted for training and service under the act. This provision would apply to the same individuals who under the existing Selective Service regulations are entitled to be placed in class III-A and be deferred.

SECTION 5

This section amends section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, by adding a new paragraph which provides that in carrying out the provisions of section 5 (k) the local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor. This provision is an adaptation of House Joint Resolution 106 which passed the House during the month of February 1945 known as the Flannagan amendment. Under this amendment local selective-service boards are given final and complete authority to determine whether farm workers regularly engaged in agricultural work, shall be deferred. The purpose of the committee is to prohibit the National Selective Service Bureau from interfering with the local draft boards by regulations governing deferment, or classification of such farm workers.

SECTION 6

The amendment proposed by this section would change existing law as follows:

(1) The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, by this bill would become inoperative and cease to be in effect on and after February 15, 1947, or such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose.

(2) The provisions of section 8 (a) (relating to certificates of satisfactory service and physical examinations at the beginning and com-

pletion of training and service) are continued in effect after other provisions of the act terminate.

(3) The provisions of section 8 (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) (relating to reemployment rights) are also continued in effect after other provisions of the act terminate. This is consistent with other laws which have no termination dates and which provide reemployment rights for persons who were ordered into active service under Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, and for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine (Public Law 87, 78th Cong.).

(4) The provisions of section 8 (h) providing that inducted persons shall be permitted to vote in person or by absentee ballot would remain in effect after other provisions of the act terminate.

(5) The provisions of section 8 (i) expressing the sense of Congress with respect to filling vacancies with persons who are members of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund would remain in effect after other provisions of the act terminate.

(6) It is provided that on the termination date of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, all the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may prescribe.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

First sentence, section 3 (a):

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of eighteen and **[forty-five]** *thirty*, at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States: * * *

Fourth proviso, second sentence, section 3 (a):

[Provided further, That except in time of war there shall not be in active training or service in the land forces of the United States at any one time under subsection (b) more than nine hundred thousand men inducted under the provisions of this Act.] *Provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service shall not exceed one million and seventy thousand in the Army, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand in the Navy, and one hundred and eight thousand in the Marine Corps; and the monthly requisitions on Selective Service under this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the previous month, the number of men so required.*

Section 3 (b):

[(b) Each man inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of twelve consecutive months, unless sooner discharged, except that whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled, such twelve-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense.]

(b) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged.

Section 5 (e):

(e) (1) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this Act in the land and naval forces of the United States of any or all categories of those men whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose activity in other endeavors, is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this Act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of any or all categories of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of any or all categories of those men found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. For the purpose of determining whether or not the deferment of men is advisable because of their status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support, any payments of allowances which are payable by the United States to the dependents of persons serving in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be taken into consideration but the fact that such payments of allowances are payable shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon financial considerations and shall not be deemed to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this Act in the land and naval forces of the United States of any or all categories of those men who have wives or children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. No deferment from such training and service shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of groups of individuals in any plant or institution. Rules and regulations issued pursuant to this subsection shall include provisions requiring that there be posted in a conspicuous place at the office of each local board a list setting forth the names and classifications of those men who have been classified by such local board."

(2) Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment, by age group, or groups, from training and service under this Act in the land and naval forces of the United States, of those men whose age or ages are such that he finds their deferment to be advisable in the national interest: *Provided*, That the President may, upon finding that it is in the national interest, terminate the deferment by age group or groups of any or all of the men so deferred.

(3) *After May 15, 1946, no individual who has a child or children shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph the term "child" means a legitimate or illegitimate child from the date of its conception, a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person eighteen years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped.*

Section 5 (k):

(k) Every registrant found by a selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, shall be deferred from training and service in the land and naval forces so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained: *Provided*, That should any such person leave such occupation or endeavor, except for induction into the land or naval forces under this Act, his selective service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), shall reclassify such registrant in a class immediately available for military service, unless prior to leaving such occupation or endeavor he requests such local board to determine, and such local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), determines, that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave such occupation or endeavor for other work.

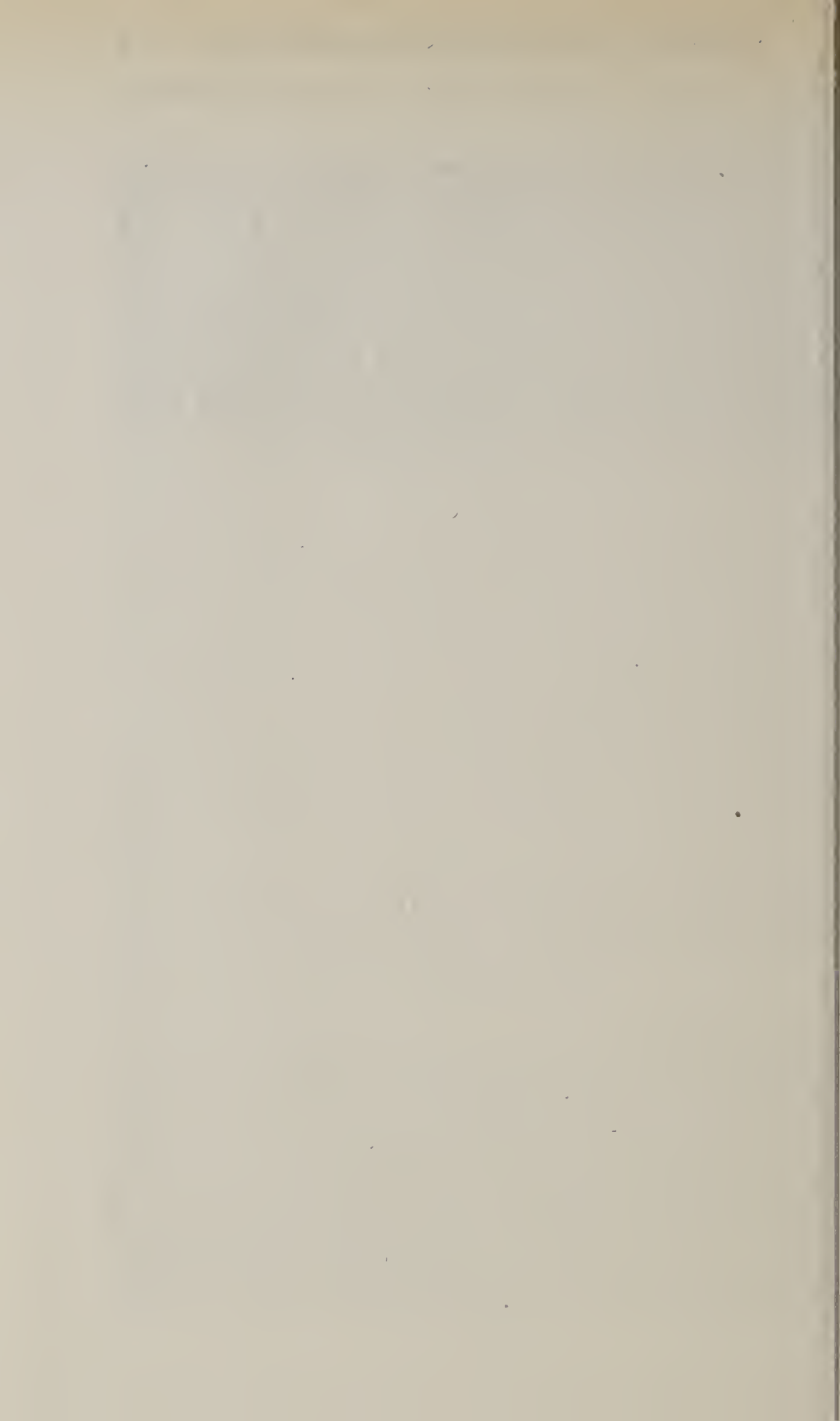
In carrying out the provisions of this subsection the local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the

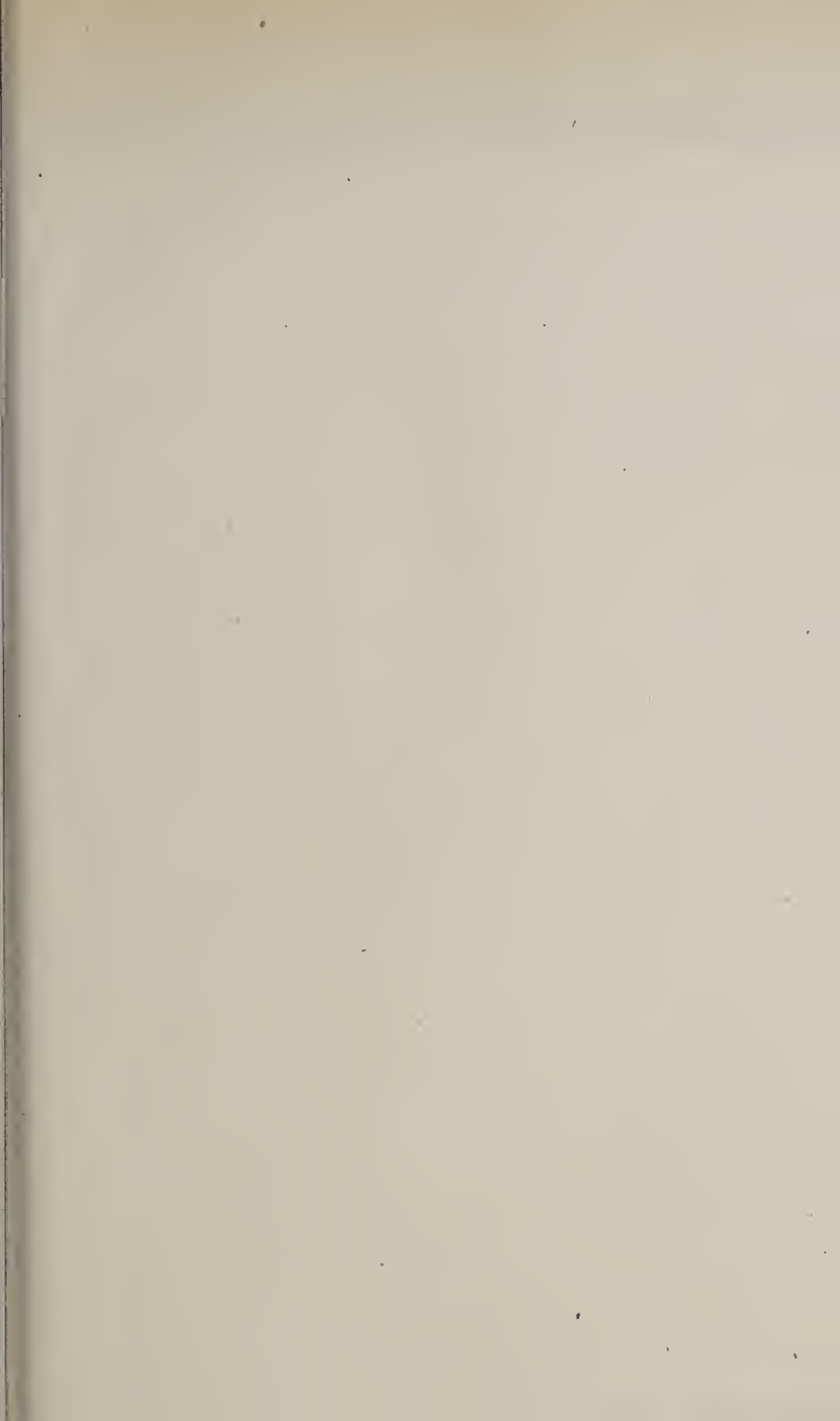
registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor.

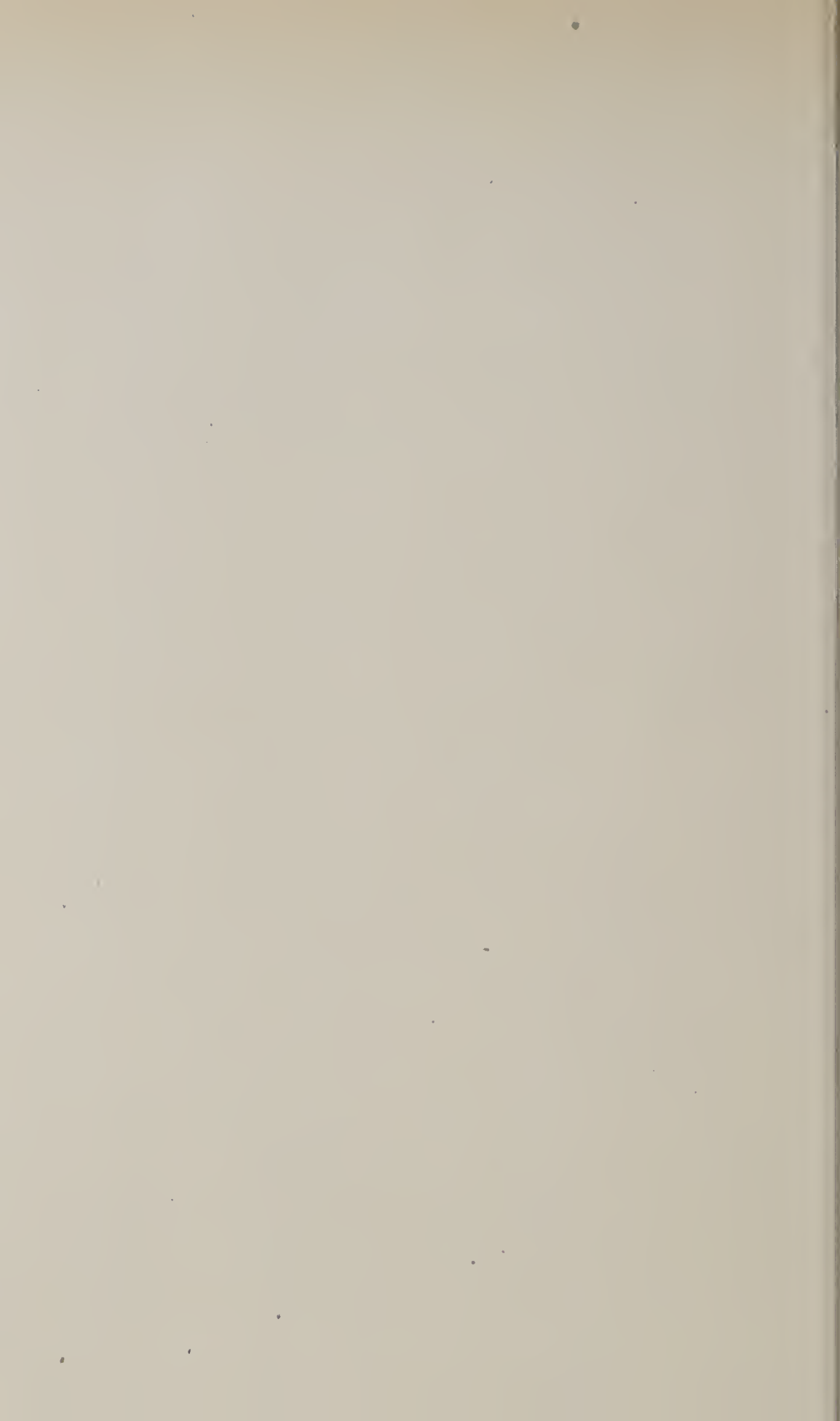
Section 16 (b):

(b) All of the provisions of this Act, except the provisions of section 3 (c), 3 (d), [8 (g), and 12] and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after [May 15, 1946] February 15, 1947, [or the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war,] or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date [, unless this Act is continued in effect by the Congress. As used in this section the term "date of the termination of hostilities in the present war" means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is the earlier]. On February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all of the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may prescribe.









79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6064

[Report No. 1923]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 10, 1946

Mr. MAY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

APRIL 10, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That so much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the
4 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
5 as precedes the first proviso is amended to read as follows:
6 “SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
7 every male citizen of the United States, and every other
8 male person residing in the United States, who is between
9 the ages of eighteen and thirty, at the time fixed for his
10 registration, shall be liable for training and service in the
11 land or naval forces of the United States:”.

1 SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of
2 section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of
3 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men
5 in active training or service shall not exceed one million
6 and seventy thousand in the Army, five hundred and fifty-
7 eight thousand in the Navy, and one hundred and eight
8 thousand in the Marine Corps; and the monthly requis-
9 tions on Selective Service under this Act by the Secretary
10 of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed, after
11 consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments
12 during the previous month, the number of men so required."

13 SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and
14 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as
15 follows:

16 "(b) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under
17 the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training
18 and service period of eighteen months, unless sooner dis-
19 charged."

20 SEC. 4. Section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and
21 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding
22 at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

23 "(3) After May 15, 1946, no individual who has a child
24 or children shall be inducted without his consent for training
25 and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph the

1 term 'ehild' means a legitimate or illegitimate ehild from the
2 date of its coneption, a ehild legally adopted, a stepchild, a
3 foster ehild, and a person who is supported in good faith by
4 the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent
5 and child but such term does not include any person eighteen
6 years of age or over unless such person is physically or
7 mentally handieapped."

8 SEC. 5. Seetion 5 (k) of the Seleetive Training and
9 Service Aet of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at
10 the end thereof the following new paragraph:

11 "In earrying out the provisions of this subsection the
12 local selective-service board in elassifying the registrant shall
13 base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the
14 registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agri-
15 eultural oeeupation or endeavor."

16 SEC. 6. Seetion 16 (b) of the Seleetive Training and
17 Service Aet of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as
18 follows:

19 "(b) All of the provisions of this Aet, exept the pro-
20 visions of seetions 3 (e), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth
21 proviso of the second sentenee of seetion 3 (a), shall be-
22 come inoperative and cease to apply on and after February
23 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be speeified in
24 a coneurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for
25 that purpose, exept as to offenses committed prior to such

1 date. On February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as
2 may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all of the
3 functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the
4 Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall
5 be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government
6 as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to
7 such agency of the Federal Government as the President
8 may prescribe."

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6064

[Report No. 1923]

A BILL

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAY

APRIL 10, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

APRIL 10, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 6064

APRIL 11, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following:

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 590]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 590, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 359

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 590

[Report No. 1924]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 11, 1946

MR. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6064) to
5 extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
6 amended, and for other purposes. That after general debate,
7 which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not
8 to exceed one day to be equally divided and controlled by
9 the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Com-
10 mittee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amend-
11 ment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the
12 reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall

1 rise and report same back to the House with such amend-
2 ments as shall have been adopted and the previous question
3 shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments
4 thereto to final passage without intervening motion-except
5 one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 359

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 590

[Report No. 1924]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 6064,
a bill to extend the Selective Training and
Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. SABATH

APRIL 11, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

SELECTIVE-SERVICE EXTENSION

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2057]

The Committee on Military Affairs report favorably the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, and recommend that it do pass.

Inasmuch as the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), 8 (g), and 12 thereof, will expire on May 15 of this year, your committee have given careful consideration to the question of extending said act for an additional period. Extensive hearings were held, and both proponents and opponents were heard.

The President of the United States has repeatedly urged the extension of selective service, the representatives of the War and Navy Departments and of the Selective Service System all agree that the act should be extended, and your committee concur in this view.

The War and Navy Departments have estimated that the minimum needs of the armed forces on July 1, 1946, will be 2,216,000 men and on July 1, 1947, will be 1,736,000. These totals are derived from the following indicated needs of the services:

Service	July 1, 1946, strength	July 1, 1947, strength
Army.....	1,550,000	1,070,000
Navy.....	558,000	558,000
Marine Corps.....	108,000	108,000

The figures—2,216,000 men as of July 1 of this year and 1,736,000 men as of July 1, 1947—are based upon careful calculations to meet the responsibilities resting upon our Nation. Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson has summarized our responsibilities as follows:

1. The occupation in Europe, Japan and Korea.
2. The training of new men to replace long-service men overseas.
3. The maintenance for the occupation forces of lines of communication and supporting installations in the United States.
4. The provision of forces which will be made available to the United Nations Organization.
5. The maintenance of the key points in our national security structure, such as the Panama Canal, Alaska, and the air bases along the approaches to the United States.
6. The maintenance of an adequate program of intelligence and research and development.
7. The overriding requirement to preserve the peace of this country in a world which is still unsettled.

The Secretary of War has pointed out, furthermore, that all our planning for the size and the use of our armed forces is based upon certain assumptions; first, that the peoples of the occupied countries will remain tractable; second, that Germany will continue to be controlled in four zones, by the Americans, the British, the French, and the Russians, and that the British, the Chinese, and the Filipinos will eventually take part in the occupation of Japan; third, that we will continue to use civilians, foreigners, to relieve our manpower problems; fourth, that the disposal of Army surplus property will be expedited; fifth, we will be relieved of occupation responsibilities in Austria and in Italy by conclusion of peace treaties affecting those territories; and sixth, that the United Nations Organization will become increasingly effective in the maintenance of world security.

Both the Army and the Navy want their forces to be made up of volunteers. They desire to have the personnel of the postwar Army and the postwar Navy composed entirely of volunteers, if possible. The people of the country at large wholeheartedly favor the volunteer system for the armed forces. There is complete unanimity on this point, and the results of the recruiting campaign under Public Law 190 of this Congress—the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act approved October 6, 1945—have been very gratifying. The fact remains, however, that there is uncertainty that the number of volunteers recruited will be large enough to meet our responsibilities. It is imperative, therefore, that selective service be extended—with the proviso that no more men will be called than actually needed—in order to guarantee that sufficient men will be available.

The measure as approved by your committee is designed to remove all doubt as to the ability of the Nation to fulfill its obligations and to carry out its program in the most equitable manner possible during the transition period from war to peace.

The bill contains the following provisions:

Section 1 expressly reenacts the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, except those provisions amended or repealed by the current bill.

Section 2 provides that, on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training and service in the Army shall not exceed 1,550,000 and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall be 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. Section 2 provides further that, on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall be 558,000 and in the

Marine Corps 108,000. Section 2 also provides that the monthly requisitions on the President under this act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the 3 months preceding that month in which the requisition is made.

Section 3 provides that men inducted on and after October 1, 1946, shall serve for a period of training and service of 18 consecutive months, unless sooner discharged, and that men inducted prior to October 1, 1946, who shall have completed a period of training and service of 18 months or more shall, upon request, on and after such date, be relieved from active service.

Section 4 repeals section 3 (c) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 which stipulated that inductees should not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

Section 5 provides that fathers shall not, without their consent, be inducted for training and service, and that, after August 1, 1946, upon their request, fathers in the service shall be discharged. The committee has been assured that fathers who thus apply for release will be out of the service on or about the 1st of September.

Section 6 eliminates that part of section 5 (m) of the act that applies to pre-Pearl Harbor fathers and continues the remainder of the section in effect.

Section 7 provides for the extension of the act for 1 year—that is, from May 15, 1946, to May 15, 1947. Except for the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), the act will become inoperative on and after May 15, 1947. An earlier termination date may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date.

Section 7 provides also, with respect to the reemployment of veterans, that, on May 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified by concurrent resolution of Congress, all the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may prescribe.

Sections 8 and 9 relate to the pay of the armed forces. Section 8 specifically provides, by amendment of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, for increases in the pay of the enlisted personnel. The committee was unable to reach definite conclusions regarding pay increases and decided to report to the Senate, without recommendation, the following pay proposals:

First, the increases for enlisted personnel as set forth in section 8 of the bill covered by this report (S. 2057), and an amendment intended to be proposed by Senator Gurney to provide an increase of 20 percent for first and second lieutenants and warrant officers and an increase of 10 percent for all commissioned officers above those grades.

Second, S. 1357, a bill introduced by Senator Maybank to increase the pay of any person in the military or naval forces for service beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska by a rate of \$50 a month.

Third, S. 1869, the bill recommended by the War and Navy Departments, and introduced by Senator Thomas of Utah, to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase of 20 percent.

Fourth, S. 2038, a bill introduced by Senators Revercomb and Wilson, amended to carry the same increases for enlisted personnel as provided in Senator Gurney's proposal (in the bill covered by this report, S. 2057).

C

Calendar No. 1184

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2057

[Report No. 1167]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill; which was read twice and placed on the calendar

A BILL

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and
4 Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly
5 reenacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter
6 amended or repealed.

7 SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of
8 section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of
9 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided*
10 *further, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active*
11 training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million

1 five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall
2 be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's
3 strength shall be one million and seventy thousand on July
4 1, 1947: *And provided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the
5 number of men in active training or service in the Navy
6 shall be five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the
7 Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: *And provided*
8 *further*, That the monthly requisitions on the President under
9 this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the
10 Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after
11 consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments
12 during the three months preceding that month in which the
13 requisition is made. The men inducted into the land or
14 naval forces for training and service under this Act shall
15 be assigned to camps or units of such forces."

16 SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, is
17 hereby amended to read as follows:

18 "(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946,
19 under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a
20 period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months,
21 unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to Octo-
22 ber 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who
23 shall have completed a period of training and service under
24 this Act of eighteen months or more shall, upon his request,
25 on and after such date, be relieved from active service.

1 Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after
2 January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national
3 interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service
4 may be extended by the President to such time as may be
5 necessary in the interest of national defense."

6 SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act, as amended, is
7 hereby repealed.

8 SEC. 5. Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is
9 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
10 paragraphs:

11 "(3) Every registrant found by his selective-service
12 local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10
13 (a) (2), to have a child or children dependent upon him
14 for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family
15 relationship in their home, shall not, without his consent, be
16 inducted for training and service under this Act. The term
17 'child' as used in this paragraph includes a child legally
18 adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who
19 is supported in good faith by the registrant in a relationship
20 similar to that of parent and child, but such term does not
21 include any person eighteen years of age or over, unless such
22 person is physically or mentally handicapped.

23 "(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section
24 3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as herein-
25 above defined, dependent upon him for support, or with

1 whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their
2 home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be
3 relieved from his period of training and service under this
4 Act.”

5 SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such Act, as amended, is
6 amended to read as follows:

7 “No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to
8 report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their
9 occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any
10 plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by
11 the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical pro-
12 fessional and specialists categories.”

13 SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is
14 amended to read as follows:

15 “(b) All of the provisions of this Act, except the pro-
16 visions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso
17 of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inop-
18 erative and cease to apply on and after May 15, 1947, or on
19 such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolu-
20 tion of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as
21 to offenses committed prior to such date. On May 15, 1947,
22 or on such earlier date as may be specified in such concur-
23 rent resolution, all the functions, responsibilities, records,
24 and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective
25 Service System shall be transferred to such agency, of the

1 Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or,
2 if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Gov-
3 ernment as the President may prescribe.”

4 SEC. 8. The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay
5 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
6 to read as follows:

7 “The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army,
8 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows:
9 Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the
10 second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106;
11 enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the
12 fifth grade, \$82; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$70; and
13 enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$65. Chief petty officers
14 under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade
15 at a monthly base pay of \$132.”

16 SEC. 9. The provisions of section 8 of this Act shall
17 become effective on the first day of the second calendar
18 month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for
19 any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the
20 enactment of this Act.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2057

[Report No. 1167]

A BILL

To extend the Selective Training and Service
Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947,
and for other purposes.

By Mr. GURNEY

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Read twice and placed on the calendar

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GURNEY to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 4, line 25, change "SEC. 8." to "SEC. 8. (a)" and add two new subsections "(b)" and "(c)" to read as follows:

1 (b) The second paragraph of section 1 of the Pay Re-
2 adjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to
3 read as follows: "the first period, \$2,160; the second period,
4 \$2,400; the third period, \$2,640; the fourth period, \$3,300;
5 the fifth period, \$3,850; and the sixth period, \$4,400".

6 (c) The second and third paragraphs of section 8 of
7 the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, are hereby
8 amended to read as follows:

1 “First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine
2 Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340
3 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances
4 for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by
5 sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of
6 the first period.

7 “Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters
8 and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service,
9 and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years
10 of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and
11 Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,520
12 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances
13 for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by
14 sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay
15 for the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned war-
16 rant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade
17 of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall
18 suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion:
19 *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be
20 held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to desig-
21 nate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the
22 Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third
23 and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act
24 approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-
25 seventh Congress).”

1 (b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay
2 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
3 to read as follows:

4 “When the total pay and allowances authorized by this
5 section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550 per
6 month, the amount of the allowances to which such person
7 is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550.”

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Gurney to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 11 (legislative day, March 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 15, 1946
For actions of Apr. 12 & 13, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 67 & 68

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated selective-service extension. House Agriculture Committee submitted resolution asking abolition of meat subsidies. Senate passed bill to transfer fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. Senate passed Bankhead bill to provide basic authority for rural-rehabilitation program and liberalize various farm-tenancy provisions. Senate passed bill to extend Farm Bankruptcy Act until June 4, 1946. Senate passed Philippine trade bill; debate includes discussion of sugar quotas and production. Senate committee reported bill to give present forest-grazing permittees permanent rights. Senate passed bill to broaden veterans' preference for surplus property.

HOUSE - April 12

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3654-95).
2. FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 5244, to authorize appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (pp. 3695-6).
3. MEAT SUBSIDIES. Chairman Flannagan of the Agriculture Committee inserted a resolution "unanimously adopted by the Committee...recommending the abolition of meat subsidies" (pp. 3696-8).
4. LIBRARY REPORT. Received the annual report of the Library of Congress (p. 3698).
5. U. N. EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 305, to provide for U. S. participation in this Organization (H. Rept. 1927) (p. 3698).
6. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from Brooklyn residents opposing curtailment of grain use for beer (p. 3699).

SENATE - April 12

1. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Passed with amendment (to correct a typographical error) H. R. 2115, to transfer from Interior to Agriculture the research on fur-bearing animals (pp. 3627-8). A companion bill, S. 566, was indefinitely postponed.

8. BILL OF RIGHTS DAY. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 273, requesting the President to designate Dec. 15, 1946, as Bill of Rights Day (p. 3627). S. J. Res. 86, a companion measure, was indefinitely postponed.
9. RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. Passed without amendment S. 1507, to provide basic authority for the rural-rehabilitation program and make various amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 3628-9). For provisions of the bill see Digest 186 (1945).
10. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Passed H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act, with a committee amendment to continue the Act until June 4, 1946, rather than June 4, 1947. (pp. 3621, 3631).
11. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1980, to continue the act providing for control of exports of items necessary for defense purposes (pp. 3632-3).
12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1757, to broaden the scope and raise the rank of veterans' preference provided for in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (pp. 3634-5).
13. TRANSPORTATION. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Aiken, Vt., passed over H. R. 5316, to repeal the law permitting Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes in order to provide more shipping for grain (p. 3636).
14. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT. Passed as reported S. 1325, to amend this Act by extending it to foreign-service and certain other officers, dollar-a-year personnel and others rendering personal services to the Government for nominal compensation or without compensation, etc.; making the benefits provided by the Act the exclusive remedy against the U. S. for injury or death of its civilian personnel; preventing payment by the U. S. of dual benefits for the same injury or death where a right to benefits under more than one Federal statute arises out of the same service; establishing "proper basis" for the computation of pay in making compensation awards (pp. 3637-8).
15. FORESTRY; GRAZING LANDS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported with amendments S. 33, to confer upon present users of national-forest range or purchasers from users an exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to define kind of property commensurate with and prerequisite to permitted use of range, and to provide for advisory boards in connection with use of range (S. Rept. 1176) (p. 3602).
16. SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL. Passed with amendment S. 1636, to amend the Surplus Property Act so as to designate the State Department as disposal agency for surplus property outside the U.S. (pp. 3624-5).
17. PHILIPPINE TRADE RELATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 5856, to provide for trade relations between the U.S. and the Philippines (pp. 3602, 3605-12). During the debate Sens. Walsh (Mass.), Ellender (La.) and others discussed sugar quotas and sugar production in the U.S. (pp. 3607-10).
18. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Mitchell, Wash., inserted an Ephrata (Wash.) C of C resolution favoring continuation of OPA (p. 3602).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Wichita (Kans.) businessmen's telegram opposing continuation of OPA (p. 3602).

will be generally known. The chances are that it will be known before any adequate defense against it has been discovered. Civilization, as we know it, would not survive another war in which the atomic bomb was used. President Roosevelt made the decision to invest approximately \$2,000,000,000 in the plant, equipment, and scientific research which resulted in the manufacture of atomic bombs. Before his death he knew that we had discovered the secret of the atomic bomb. But he had endorsed the principle of international cooperation years before scientists had learned how to split the atom. After World War I he urged our entry into the League of Nations and membership on the World Court. In the second year of his first term he announced his good-neighbor policy and recommended to the Congress the passage of a bill to authorize him to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements to break down the barriers to world trade. He fully recognized the type of world in which we were living; the economic interdependence of the nations of that world; the relationship between political and economic independence; that the airplane had wiped out space and the radio had given to ideas the wings of the morning. His foreign policy, therefore, was aimed at supplanting international suspicion and distrust with international friendship and confidence, and international trade wars with mutually beneficial international trade.

It is a distressing fact that after the most costly war in history, in which our enemies were completely vanquished, the lasting peace for which we and the people of the world so earnestly long appears to elude our grasp. We would be less than frank if we did not admit that world conditions are distinctly unsettled, and that 1946 will be a year of vital decisions. Under such circumstances we would do well to apply to our current problems the fundamental principles of Roosevelt's foreign policy. We must remain strong enough to command the respect of those who may have an inclination to impose upon weakness or to challenge the leadership of those who are without power. But over and above all else we must demonstrate to the world our desire to be a good neighbor. It will not be enough to merely voice that desire—we must show our faith by our works. It was fortunate for our Nation, and for the future peace of the world, that it was ordained that President Roosevelt should be succeeded in the White House by one who has dedicated his best efforts to carrying forward the Roosevelt program of international cooperation. In that undertaking President Truman is entitled to our fullest support.

In the months that lie immediately ahead, millions in Europe and elsewhere are looking to us for the food that will keep them from starvation. We must not fail them, even though the sharing with others may involve some sacrifice on our part. We must live up to the commitment we have made to our allies to maintain in Europe and the Orient armies of occupation until peace treaties have been signed and new duly constituted governments have taken over. We

must meet our commitment to the United Nations to furnish our share of any required international police force whose duty it will be to enforce international law and to stamp out international anarchy. To the end that nations, struggling to preserve democratic institutions, may be able to repair some of the ravages of war and prevent financial chaos, we must be willing to render to them appropriate financial aid. In granting such aid we have the right to insist upon cooperation in the preservation of the private-enterprise system in the handling of foreign commerce.

And last, but not least, we must bring to bear upon the solution of our postwar problems the same type of courage exhibited by Franklin Delano Roosevelt in mastering a physical handicap to which a man of weaker heart would have surrendered. It is the boast of our Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence that there is no wrong without a remedy. There is no inherent reason why the signatory nations to the Charter of United Nations cannot work out a system of international law that would embody that fundamental principle. In that undertaking our manifest destiny is to furnish the leadership.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, my friendship with the late President was not an intimate one, but for 7 years in the first part of his administration I was a member of the national committee of the party in power and I claimed him as my personal friend. The things that impressed me most about him have been so much more eloquently presented to you by others that I hesitate to refer to them, but I think of them in these terms: First, his love of the people and his concern for their welfare; and, second, his recognition of the fact that new world forces were sweeping over us and that America's policy had to be attuned to new world conditions.

We often use the expression "immortality" in connection with a man's influence as well as to the immortality of his soul. Franklin D. Roosevelt's influence is immortal because the idea to which he attached himself is an immortal idea. I speak of the idea of world cooperation for peace, peace based on freedom and on justice, and no other kind of peace is secure or enduring. It was not a new idea, it was an old one, and yet his eloquent voice gave it new impetus. I think that is his most fitting memorial. Plans will be advanced for physical memorials and I shall not be excited about them, for his greatest, his most lasting memorial is the affection with which his memory is held in the hearts of millions of people as a result of his world vision.

Victor Hugo had something to say about this in his most famous epigram:

There is nothing so powerful as an idea whose time has come.

It was fortunate for the people of this world that our beloved President recognized that the time for world cooperation had arrived and that he became its great vehicle, and its effective voice. I am glad, therefore, Mr. Speaker, to raise my voice in tribute to him. My reference to his undying influence is inspired by the appreciation which leads us to refer to the immortal Gladstone, to the immortal Lincoln—and all of the world's

great who have served so nobly the cause of humanity.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible for the human mind at once properly to assess the deeds of a great man or the significance of a great event. The historian must await the passage of time to get the proper perspective. Even Herodotus was unable to assess the events of his day quite adequately.

It is said that a great institution is but the lengthening shadow of a great man. Twentieth century American democracy is a great institution. In the main it is the lengthening shadow of this great American, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has left his impress for all time upon our thought and institutions.

His most powerful opponent in the world was the arch enemy of liberty and individual equality, Hitler. It was Hitler who thought that by his forces he could determine the direction of history for at least a millennium, but he was defeated. We hope and believe that our victory under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt means a victory that will be significant for the next thousand years. Therefore, we may henceforth speak not only of the century of the common man which he did so much to determine but of the millennium of the common people which he helped to usher in.

Reference has been made by colleagues who have preceded me to President Roosevelt's solicitude for our veterans. I can gladly and positively confirm that fact. Among my most prized possessions is the original of a letter, which I think was the last communication which our honored and departed President sent to any group in Congress. This letter is a plea for congressional action affording right and generous treatment for our returning veterans. This letter was received at my office and read before the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation on the morning of April 12, a year ago today, and is a part of the records of that committee. My secretary, who is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt, was saddened that day some hours before she knew of the President's death by the sight of an unsteady hand as shown by that signature. The point to note is that his heart and spirit were strong, in the advocacy of a great purpose, even as the working tools of life fell from his faltering hand.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, our beloved Speaker [Mr. RAYBURN].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BATES] will kindly take the Chair.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky assumed the Chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, a short year ago the foremost man of all the earth passed from action. He was not only the foremost man of this earth; he was the leader of the greatest and most powerful nation that has existed since the dawn of civilization. He had no small part in keeping the Nation that he found great and making it greater.

He was the greatest imaginative leader this country has produced since Jefferson. He was the most dynamic and virile leader this country has seen since Andrew Jackson.

When tempers cool and reason reigns again the historians in the quiet places will record him as one of the greatest leaders of all time. When he said in his fireside chats "My friends," the people believed their friend was speaking to them. They believed it to the extent that he broke a precedent that no one living in 1932 ever thought would be broken. I did not think at that time that any man would ever be elected President of the United States three times, much less four times.

Some people thought there were some things unlovely in his personality; some people thought there were some things unlovely about the way he approached certain problems; but, be that as it may, I have held office continuously since I was 24 years of age. I have looked into the faces of many men and women. On the floor of this House I have looked into the faces of more than 2,000 men and women in the thirty-odd years I have had the honor to be a Member. I think I know people, and I know that the assertion of Franklin D. Roosevelt that he was a friend to the plain man was true.

I have watched him under stress and strain, when the fate of this Nation depended on his leadership and our action in carrying out his recommendations. Jefferson, in my opinion, was the greatest democrat—and I mean that in the proper sense—who ever lived. He believed in the capacity of the people under proper leadership to govern themselves. That leadership of Jefferson was asserted and followed for a half century, from 1776 until 1826, when he came to the end of the road.

Franklin D. Roosevelt will go down in impartial history standing alongside of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Cleveland, and Wilson. There are mountain peaks, there are valleys, and there are hills in the history of every country and of every age. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be known as one of the mountain peaks of the United States of America and of the civilized world as long as history is recorded. Peace to his ashes, and may the things that he believed in influence us throughout the unending years of the life of this the greatest of all governments ever instituted by man.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address delivered by Hon. Paul McNutt, High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from the New York Tribune.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a magazine article.

Mr. WADSWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a document prepared by Mr. Francis A. Adams, of New York City, in the nature of a petition to Congress.

Mr. TALBOT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances; to include in one a resolution introduced in the New York Assembly, and in the other an editorial appearing in an Oregon newspaper.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter from a veteran of World War I.

Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include two short articles by George Fielding Eliot.

Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement on the pending sugar strike in Philadelphia.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the New York Times under date of April 9 entitled "More Mail by Air."

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in five instances and include news items and editorials.

Mr. HENRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial which appeared in the Daily Jefferson County Union, Fort Atkinson, Wis., on April 4, 1946.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter he has written.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject Where Is the Butter?

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on April 18, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore granted, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE] may be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the city of San Francisco is spending an additional \$20,000,000 on its great international airport. This will be supplemented by the sums made available to it under the post-war civil aviation program to be carried into effect by the terms of legislation recently enacted by Congress. San Francisco will have one of the finest and best equipped international airports in the world.

To attain its greatest success the Civil Aeronautics Board must take early favorable action on the data collected by its own investigators in hearings which were held a year and a half ago to provide for commercial airline expansion on the Pacific coast.

San Francisco is one of the great crossroads of the world for both air transportation and surface-ship transportation. It has become the great seaport city that it is because its superb natural harbor has been recognized and used. With the same foresight that brought about this development the people of San Francisco have embarked upon a program of commercial air transportation by making its airport the great institution it already is, and by providing the necessary funds for its further development. Progress means to go forward. It has already been demonstrated that additional airline—both feeder lines and another transcontinental airline with its terminus in San Francisco—are necessary. It is imperative, therefore, that the Civil Aeronautics Board take early action on this matter.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 590 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one day to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule, making in order the consideration of the bill extending the Selective

Training and Service Act of 1940. It provides for an entire day of general debate. In view of the fact that this matter is of great importance, I hope gentlemen will utilize the liberal time in a manner that will bring information and light to the country on this important subject.

In bringing in this rule, as I have often stated, I have been guided by my feeling that any bill brought in by a legislative committee should reach the floor so that Members of the House can pass upon it and vote according to the dictates of their conscience. This being, as I have stated, an open rule, Members will have a full opportunity to amend any provision, or to offer new amendments, or any amendments they desire.

I know the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs is eager to explain the provisions of the bill. All I wish to say is that it provides for the registration for selective training and service of men from 18 to 29, inclusive, excepting farmers. The bill gives that special exemption to the men engaged in farming, giving the local boards complete power. I hope that power given to the boards will not be abused. I fully appreciate that we need food and that the men who farm are needed; nevertheless, there have been many instances where men have been exempted who should not have been exempted.

The bill restricts the number of men in training or service in the Army to 1,070,000, in the Navy to 558,000, and in the Marine Corps to 108,000. I hope it will not be necessary to utilize this legislation. I am satisfied that with proper inducement we can obtain the additional men who are needed. I hope no one will feel this legislation aims to increase or strengthen our Army because it is going to be needed in the near future. I am hopeful that for centuries it will be not necessary to utilize our Army or Navy; and that every effort will be made to bring about unity among all the nations, and that peace for which this great President who passed away a year ago today actually gave his life, and which was uppermost in the mind of the great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to whose memory we make our eulogies today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is this bill brought up at this time before the recess because you are afraid that if we go home and hear from our people you will not be able to get it through?

Mr. SABATH. I am not a mind reader and I do not know why the Committee on Military Affairs brought this bill up now. I presume they feel it might be the proper time to give it consideration. You understand, of course, that this rule gives you and all other Members the right and privilege to vote your convictions on this matter. Those who feel that this legislation is not needed or should not be considered have the privilege and the right to vote against it. Those who feel that it is needed in the best interests of our Nation will naturally vote for it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman will recall that sometime ago, when the Congress had a recess, the President asked

the people to talk to us and tell us what they wanted. Now, instead of having an opportunity to go home before we vote on these two measures—and we are going home soon, as I understand—and learn what our constituents want, this bill is brought up just before we go home. Is it because the administration is afraid the people might tell us to vote against the bill and the OPA?

Mr. SABATH. No; I feel that the people have had ample opportunity to communicate with all the Members during the last few months that this matter has been before us and before the American people. I hope that the membership will familiarize themselves with the wishes of the people. I hope they will vote on all questions in accordance with the wishes of the American people. If they would do so, and if they had done so heretofore, many other bills in the interest of our country would already have been on the statute books.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Would it not be well as long as you feel that way about it and you want the Congressmen to vote as their constituents want them to vote, would it not be well for us to go home now and learn what our people want about this draft law and about this extension of the OPA instead of jamming these things through here by sessions running from 10 o'clock on indefinitely each day and even Saturday, an almost unheard of procedure?

Mr. SABATH. Has the gentleman concluded his question?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; do you not think it would be a good thing to go home and find out what our people want?

Mr. SABATH. I will answer you, sir. I take it for granted, and I believe I am right when I say that the membership of the House is composed of intelligent, well-informed men and women, and by this time they know what the country desires.

I have received hundreds upon hundreds of letters on this matter, as well as on the question of extending the OPA, and I know the gentleman from Michigan must have received many communications and by this time he should know what his people desire, and what the viewpoint of the American people is.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? I think you referred to me when you said the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SABATH. That you had received communications.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I have; and they are asking me whether we want to trade American boys for dollars worth of foreign trade. That is what they are asking me.

Mr. SABATH. Well, we have a lot of cranks in the country, and I receive some foolish letters frequently from people who do not think. Perhaps the gentleman may have some such people in his district; but when I referred to the fact that this House is composed of men and women of intelligence, familiar with the needs and wants of the country, I also included the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Does not the gentleman think that a Member of Congress who does not know how to vote without having to go back to his district to find out, is in rather bad shape?

Mr. SABATH. As I said, I believe the membership of this House is composed of intelligent, well-informed men and women.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Assuming for the sake of argument that what the gentleman says is true, that does not yet answer my question.

Mr. SABATH. I fully appreciate the question which the gentleman has submitted. I feel I have already answered it to the satisfaction of the gentleman, as well as to the satisfaction of the House, and I feel the country has confidence in the Members, because they have been advocating and urging increases in salaries and therefore they must have confidence in the Members of the House. Otherwise, they would not have gone on record so frequently in that respect. I feel that the Members should be informed and should possess the knowledge that is expected of them in order to vote intelligently on any and all subjects.

I remember one time, about 6 years ago, several delegations called on me who demanded to know if I would vote in accordance with some resolutions they had adopted, which opposed preparedness of any kind, opposed repeal of the Neutrality Act, and, in short, opposed everything the President was doing in the defense program. Sensing that they had been sent by the America First Committee, or by We the Mothers, or by other pacifist and isolationist groups, I asked them some questions, and soon came to the conclusion that none of them knew very much about what was in the resolutions except the leaders, who, if I recall correctly, were a Mrs. Dilling and a Miss Keefe, who had drummed up these delegations. After ascertaining that the majority was uninformed and did not really know why they had been brought to me, I told them bluntly that after my years of experience and service to my country I felt myself to be more competent to judge what was in the best interest of the country than they were, and that I would vote in accordance with what I believe to be my duty and the needs of the country, and that should apply to the gentleman from Michigan and to every Member.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Now, Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield further.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just once more?

Mr. SABATH. No, Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield. I think I have been more than kind to the gentleman from Michigan—kinder than he would have been to me had he control of the floor.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I just want to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois on his reply.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I must confess that I am not as smart as the gentleman from

North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE]. I do not know it all. I can learn something by consulting with my people. Is it not better to go home and take the advice of the home folks—do as they wish, if we can—than it is to trot down to the other end of the Avenue for orders?

Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present. We ought to have a quorum to hear this fine address the gentleman is making.

Mr. SABATH. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does not the gentleman want a quorum present to hear this address?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. SABATH. No; I personally do not want to bring the Members here on a quorum call. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman withdraw his point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do, unless the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] insists on having it made. He asked for the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair asked the gentleman if he withdrew his point of order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I said I did if the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] did not insist on it.

Mr. HOOK. The gentleman from Michigan does not insist on anything but order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mr. SABATH. The reason I did not wish the gentleman to insist on his point of order was because I did not want to deprive the Members of the House of time in which to make speeches, for under the rule there is but one day provided for general debate. I shall conclude within a minute or two, but I did wish to say something more about the late President Roosevelt. The gentleman from Massachusetts yielded me only a few minutes and consequently I could not say all I wanted to say and did not bring to the Membership of this House my great friendship for the greatest President the United States has ever had. If I had had the time I would have stated that I began to advocate his candidacy in 1930 after he was reelected Governor of New York. In conjunction with the Speaker and others I aided in bringing about his nomination in 1932 and I was indeed gratified when the Speaker at that time changed the vote of the great State of Texas from Garner to Roosevelt, for that meant Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. In view of President Roosevelt's great record and his efforts in behalf of the common people I urged him to be a candidate for the third term and I am indeed gratified that he was. Again, nearly a year before his third term expired I stated to him that he owed it to himself and the country to be a candidate for the fourth term. I knew he was not desirous to run for either the third or fourth term, but believing that he could be of real service to his country he consented, and because he did his elec-

tion for the third and fourth terms was a blessing to our Nation and to the world. It was a blessing to the world, and I hope he has not given his life in vain. I hope that those things nearest and dearest to his heart—peace for the world, happiness, and the elimination of fear—will be enjoyed by not only our people but the people the world over, and that we will dedicate ourselves to the cause for which he gave his life.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, as has been suggested, this rule allows one legislative day for general debate on this very controversial draft question. The House met this morning at 10 o'clock in order that there might be a full day provided for this purpose. It is now a little after 12. General debate will continue as long as there are those who want to be heard, as I have been advised, and as the Rules Committee understood when the rule was granted.

Later the bill will be read under the 5-minute rule.

I may say that the rule requires general debate to be confined to the bill. I have no demands from anyone who wants to speak on the rule; therefore, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6064, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill under consideration is really an amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended. May I say that the last time this act was extended was during the time of the war. Congress, in line with its very fine record during the period of the war, permitted an extension of the act for a period of a year by unanimous consent in less than 5 minutes. I mention that merely for the purpose of showing just how wholeheartedly the House of Representatives performed its solemn duty when our country was in peril.

We are asked now to make a further extension of the act because it is believed by the officials of the War Department, and of the Army of the United States, that it is necessary that it be done in order to tide us over, so to speak, the period of transition from war to peace, and pending the solution of many grave prob-

lems that are now under consideration by diplomats and statesmen representing our Government. I must confess, and I do it reluctantly, that I am not wholeheartedly in agreement with the pending bill. I shall vote for it, whatever is done to it by this House, but I have some exceptions to it. I do not think anybody will say that I and my committee have not done our whole duty during the period of the war, but some of us feel that there is quite a bit more anxiety about the world situation than there actually is in existence.

I want to explain the bill and say just what it does, and then after I do that I think it will be in order that the Members have all the time that we can give them for the discussion of the bill. Under the terms of the bill it is extended for a period of 9 months after May 15, 1946, or until February 15, 1947. The bill includes, subject to registration and induction, all citizens of the United States and all naturalized aliens between the ages of 18 and 30. The original act as now in effect is 18 to 45. That is all the first section does. Section 2 of the bill fixes a limit or a ceiling upon the number of men that may be in the service as of July 1, 1947, in the Army, and the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

It also provides in section 2 that when the Secretaries of War and the Navy make requisitions upon the Selective Service Bureau for the induction of men they must, in view of the ceiling which has been set for the Army as of July 1, 1947, of 1,070,000 men, take into consideration the voluntary enlistments for the months that are to be considered. I understand that to mean simply this—and I think it is the real truth—that the Army does not want to induct anybody under the selective-service law if it can get the necessary volunteers. That provision was advocated by the Army because it wants to encourage enlistments just as much as possible. If the Army's forecast for its requirements should be 30,000 for the month of April and it should secure through voluntary enlistments 40,000, it will have achieved 10,000 more than its requirements. We will assume that for the month of May there are 40,000 requirements. Having received 10,000 in excess of their requirements for the month of April, they will reduce their quota and call for only 30,000 in the month of May instead of 40,000. That is my understanding of the meaning of that provision. If I am wrong, I should like to have some members of the committee correct me.

Now we go to section 3 of the bill, which provides that section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of 18 months, unless sooner discharged.

That, of course, provides that they cannot keep the inductees longer than 18 months.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. That covers not only those who may be inducted under this amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act but those who have heretofore been inducted under that act.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I think it should be pointed out in that connection that this provision will shorten by 6 months the term of those men who have heretofore been drafted; in other words, the War Department's regulation today provides for a maximum service of 2 years. This will reduce to 18 months the maximum service of any man who has been inducted heretofore.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. It will do a lot more than that; it will also let out of service every man who has been in 18 months.

Mr. MAY. When they will have served the 18 months they will be released. To illustrate, if a man has been in 12 months he will have only 6 months more to serve.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The chairman realizes that according to the press release the War Department issued April 4 the policy of the War Department is now to release them at 20 months and not at 24. This release reads:

The present policy of the War Department is to release nonvolunteers after 20 months of service.

Mr. MAY. After 20 months of service.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAY. I yield briefly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You recall when the War Department goes before the Committee on Appropriations it tells them how much money they want and also what they are going to use it for, to a certain extent. Do you not think it would be well when they ask for men instead of dollars that they tell us where they are going to use them and what they need them for?

Mr. MAY. Of course, the same press release referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania contains the statement of the Secretary of War. He sets out in that press release the very places where they are going to be used, namely, Germany, Japan, and Korea.

Mr. HOFFMAN. For what purpose?

Mr. MAY. For the purpose of policing and maintaining peace and preserving order until the countries can be turned back to their native people under a democratic form of government, or at least under systems by which they can operate economically and conduct their own affairs.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Can the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs tell the House how we can reconcile the statements of the War Department officials now with what they said several months ago when they were endeavoring to get a peacetime conscription bill passed? At that time they said that the 18-year-old boys would not be sent out of the country and that they would not be in the Army but would merely be in training, indicating that at that time they felt there was no need to have 18-year-old boys in the service for any military duties of an active nature. Now they come back and they tell the Congress we have to have those 18-year-old boys for service out of the country. There is a direct contradiction in statements that they have made at different times.

Mr. MAY. May I say that when we first amended the act to include those under 21 years of age we had been at war for 2 years and the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War, and other high Army officials came before the committee and urged us to do it. I do not suppose there is any Member here who does not know that I was opposed to it then. But under the stress of war and under the plea of the Chief of Staff and the leaders of the military forces at a time when we were at war, we yielded, and I think properly so. But when the time comes that we are at peace, I think I have the right to reserve my opinions and not follow blindly the leadership of anybody on the question of who should or should not be inducted.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Does the gentleman agree that these youngsters of 18 and 19 years of age are not suitable for police duty in foreign countries?

Mr. MAY. I agree with that, particularly in view of the statement of General Eisenhower to the effect that they were not desirable occupation troops.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman, then, think they should be exempted from induction under this bill?

Mr. MAY. I expect to offer an amendment to that effect myself, sir, and I hope the committee will approve it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. The Congress of the United States is the legislative body for the District of Columbia. Do you think the Congress of the United States would pass legislation to permit the employment of 18-year-old policemen in the District of Columbia? I do not think they would, and still we are being asked to induct 18-year-old boys to police foreign countries.

Mr. MAY. I would hate to say what they would do on that question.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I hope when the chairman introduces this amendment to change the age, and I understand he is going to introduce an

amendment to draft only those from 21 to 35; is that correct?

Mr. MAY. From 20 to 30, inclusive.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I hope when he discusses his amendment he will tell the House exactly the number of men the War Department told him we would be able to get under his amendment.

Mr. MAY. I have those figures available.

The Army figures and tells us, and no doubt the figures are accurate, that they have discharged since VE-day 6,600,000. They want to have in the service as of July 1, 1946, 1,550,000.

They want to have in the service as of July 1, 1947, 1,070,000. As of April 1, they have had 672,723 volunteers on the basis of their previous estimate that they would not get more than 300,000 in that time. The men received in March, in 1 month, were 73,000, and the estimate for April is somewhat in excess of that.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Is the 73,000 in March included in the 672,000?

Mr. MAY. It is included, yes.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. It may be interesting to inform the House that 53 percent of the volunteer enlistments are on the basis of a 3-year period.

Mr. MAY. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I understood the gentleman to say that General Eisenhower said they were going to use so many men here, there, and every place.

Mr. MAY. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it not a fact that when the 200,000 men go into the service they will do what the international staff directs them to do?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

There is not any international staff that I know of. That has not yet been set up.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, who directs the activities of the police force that comes under the United Nations? General Eisenhower does not do it.

Mr. MAY. That thing has not been created, and I am wondering just what 200,000 men the gentleman has reference to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I refer to the ones mentioned in the papers yesterday and today, where the paper says our contribution to the international police force is to be 200,000 men. They will not be under the direction of General Eisenhower or any other American general. They will be under the control of the military staff of this Council.

Mr. MAY. I have been so busy up to this time that I have not seen this morning's paper, but I think the gentleman

is correct as to who will control that force.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. That armed situation will be under what is known as the Security Council of the United Nations Organization. Each government's military representatives will be officered by their own officers, but the official name of the organization under which the military will operate will be the Security Council of the UNO.

Mr. MAY. That is my understanding about it.

Now, I would like to proceed with some figures with respect to the Navy, and then I will be glad to yield.

The Navy at this time has 434,000 men who have enlisted for from 2 to 6 years under contract to serve that long. Their requirements as of July 1, 1948, are 558,000, which leaves a deficit of only 124,000.

We were told by representatives of the War Department that pursuing the procedure under the Selective Training and Service Act for the next period, from now to July 1, 1947, with their present estimates, they would be short only 170,000 men.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I understood the gentleman to say that General Eisenhower did not approve of the 18-year-olds for occupational duties in foreign countries.

Mr. MAY. I think his statement was that they were not satisfactory troops for that purpose.

Mr. BARDEN. Then upon whose recommendation and request were the 18-year-olds included in this draft bill?

Mr. MAY. It is the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. The Army now says they must have them.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman says "the Army." Who is the Army?

Mr. MAY. The Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, and the Secretary of State, who speaks on the foreign situation.

Mr. BARDEN. Does Secretary of War Patterson say we do need them and General Eisenhower say we do not need them?

Mr. MAY. General Eisenhower has not said we do not need them. I said that he said they would not make desirable occupational troops, and he preferred not to use them for that purpose.

Mr. BARDEN. I am assuming that someone asked him the question in the committee what he did intend to do with them. Did he give an answer to that?

Mr. MAY. I do not think he was asked that particular question, but I am sure his testimony taken as a whole will show that is what he meant and what I am saying is that I do not remember the particular details of his statement on that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. As a matter of fact he said he would use them for domestic purposes; and about 60 percent of our total force will be for domestic service. The plan is to use the

youngsters here before they are shipped overseas.

Mr. MAY. In other words, use them as men in the Ground Forces within the continental limits of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes; and in the Air Forces, too.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further in line with that suggestion?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I ask the gentleman if the War Department representatives did not tell us that very same thing when we put the 18-year-olds under selective service? That they were not going to use them in foreign service until they had given them from 6 to 12 months' training?

Mr. MAY. It might be argued—

Mr. BARDEN. Did they not make that statement?

Mr. MAY. I think that was substantially what they said.

Mr. BARDEN. Then if we could not rely on them in those circumstances how are we going to be able to rely upon them now?

Mr. MAY. Let me straighten that out. As I remember the testimony of those days—and that has been a long time ago and considerable water has gone under the bridge since then, but my recollection is that there was quite an argument here and the gentleman will recall there was an attempt on the floor of the House to require that they give them 12 months' training before they sent them abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Their answer at that time was that they would give them all the training they could in the United States and that if they sent them overseas they would finish their training and would not put them into combat until they had had at least 6 months' training. Later it was cut to 17 weeks.

Mr. THOMASON. If the gentleman will yield—

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. In confirmation of what the gentleman is saying, does not the record disclose that General Eisenhower said there are comparatively few teen-age boys in the center of Europe or overseas, and that he expected to get them back home as soon as possible because he wanted volunteers in the army of occupation? And is not that policy being carried out?

Mr. MAY. That is substantially what he said when you take all of his statement together. But he did say that he did not think that youths of that age were desirable as occupation troops.

Mr. THOMASON. And that is one reason why he wants to get them out of the army of occupation as fast as possible and bring them back home and replace them with volunteers. That was his statement.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. For what purpose did General Eisenhower say he could use these 18-year-old boys that would be

better than permitting them to continue their schooling?

Mr. THOMASON. If the gentleman will read the hearings and also make inquiry at the War Department, he will find that many educational opportunities are offered to these young men.

Mr. BARDEN. By whom?

Mr. THOMASON. By the War Department.

Mr. BARDEN. When did the War Department get the idea that it could do a better job educationally than our schools?

Mr. THOMASON. Nobody has said that the War Department could. As was pointed out by spokesmen for the War Department who appeared before our committee, if we have certain commitments overseas in the way of occupation we have got to have men engage in that laudable purpose.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further, for I want to explain other provisions of the bill and submit to any questions that may be propounded to clarify it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I wish to return to that portion of the gentleman's statement where his calculations showed that the purpose of the bill was to raise only 170,000 men. Was that the conclusion to be drawn from the figures the gentleman submitted?

Mr. MAY. No; that was an estimate of the deficit they expect to have as of July 1, 1947. The total requirement of the Army is 1,070,000. They figure that if they can have this selective law in effect they will have no trouble in getting the number of volunteers they want and probably will not have to induct them through the Selective Training and Service Act. Is that a satisfactory answer?

Mr. PACE. I regret to say that it is not. The gentleman submitted figures as to the number of volunteers, the number of men in service, and before the last interruption he offered figures to show there would be a shortage of 170,000 men, indicating that that was the number that would have to be obtained under the Selective Service Act. I think that that is not the conclusion the gentleman wanted to leave, from his last answer.

Mr. MAY. No; with the Selective Service Act in effect, based on certain forecast estimates month by month, a year from now, July 1, 1947, they will still be short 170,000 men, assuming these estimates are accurate. That is my understanding of it. If I am incorrect, I would like to be corrected.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I may say to the gentleman from Georgia that if the provisions of this act go into effect, making the release of men after 18 months mandatory, then the load of discharges automatically becomes heavier each month.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. The War Department has estimated that if we discontinue the draft as of May 15 and if we reduce the maximum length of service of all draftees to 18 months, the monthly volunteers throughout this year would drop from an average of 75,000 to 20,000 and next year would drop even to 12,500, and based on that they estimate we will have a deficit of 170,000 by July, 1947. So their estimate of volunteers, if we stop the draft is so conservative that they are probably trying to play safe in saying they will have a deficit of only 170,000.

Mr. MAY. I think the gentleman has made a very clear statement of the testimony and what was proven.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. In my opinion, they are overly conservative. They will get many more than that. I do not think we need the draft at all.

Mr. MAY. We were surprised with their estimate of 300,000 when it has gone to 600,000 plus. We have pending now a measure to increase the pay and give additional advantages, which will probably stimulate enlistments.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I would like to direct the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to section 4 providing for the noninduction of fathers. I am in accord with the principle involved, but I direct particular attention to the following language:

As used in this paragraph the term "child" means a legitimate or illegitimate child from the date of its conception.

Does the gentleman understand that language to mean that if a boy has become the father of an illegitimate child and that fact can be determined 30 days after the date of conception, he shall not be inducted into the Army on that account?

Mr. MAY. I think the gentleman is correct. The purpose of the provision was to be certain that there was no discrimination as between a legitimate and illegitimate child based upon the idea, not that it was right to have illegitimate children but on the idea that an illegitimate child is not responsible for its illegitimacy and ought to have the same fair treatment that a legitimate child receives.

Mr. TARVER. I have in mind the statement that he shall be considered a father from the date of conception. In other words, you are offering an inducement to a young man to, if possible, become the father of an illegitimate child, and if that fact can be determined before his induction into the Army, even though the period of conception might have been only 30 days, he is not inducted.

Mr. MAY. I do not know just what the gentleman has in mind. The gentleman from Georgia certainly knows that if a man is in the Army 18 months and conception is effective before he goes in, there will be a child in the family before he gets back.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true that the language incorporated here is the regulation under which the selective service has been operating since September 1942, and is not new in this bill?

Mr. MAY. That is exactly so. It was inserted by the legislative counsel in the original bill I drew, because, he said, it was a legal requirement.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. The thought might be further developed that the gentleman from Indiana brought out. The estimates that the War Department gave us of the shortage of 170,000 men on July 1, 1947, completely ignored the fact that they anticipate bringing in 50,000 Philippine Scouts.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I want to make an explanation of another section of the bill that I think is vitally important, section 6, which deals with section 16 (b) of the original act. It provides as follows:

All the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after February 15, 1947.

I want to explain those provisions that are not suspended but continue in existence, and that section 3 (c) is the section which provides that all the inductees under this law shall be placed in a reserve for a period of 10 years after they have served their 18 months.

Section 3 (d) permits them to be the beneficiaries of pay allowances, pensions, and disability and death compensation and other benefits as now provided by law; in other words, they will draw just as much as any other soldier for disability, even though they are back in the reserve.

Section 8 of the act is the one that guarantees a man priority or seniority rights to a job, or to his old job when he returns from the service and we have maintained that provision and made it perpetual so long as the act is in effect. I might add, however, that we have pending before the Committee now a separate bill the purpose of which is to make that a permanent statute so that men will have priority on their jobs as they go back after they are in the service.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I would like to know what our military commitments are, to whom they were made, and who made them.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman has asked me a question that I cannot answer. I will be frank about it. I think the Army knows what its commitments are and the Secretary of State probably knows what our commitments are, but at any rate, we do have commitments to maintain the necessary forces in the armies of occupation in Germany, Japan, and Korea until

peace is established or until such time as harmony is provided for in those countries and they can get down to a civil government. Our former enemies must be completely disarmed and rendered incapable of ever again making war upon the rest of the world.

(Mr. MAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I should like very much to make my statement in regular order, because by so doing it will answer most of the questions that were submitted to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]. May I also say to the Members on the minority side that we can debate here today as long as any one wishes to be heard. I think we can take care of everyone who up to the present time has made a request for time. Those who wish, if you will so indicate, may extend your remarks in the body of the RECORD. Mr. Chairman, a year ago, if you will take yourselves back to that time we were in a situation in this country with the largest Army, Navy, Air and Marine Corps in the history of the world. The campaign in Germany was readying itself into the final thrust. The German surrender came in May. The Japanese surrender came in August.

Along in May we set up the so-called United Nations at San Francisco. There participated in that conference at San Francisco representatives of both great parties, I expect representatives of all parties in this country. A preliminary organization was set up. That Organization's Charter was not ratified by 59 nations until along this fall. The Security Council was set up subsequent to that. The Security Council for all practical purposes is just in being. So far no peace treaty has been signed with anyone. The Secretary of State is endeavoring to arrange a peace conference for the settlement of the Italian question early in May. The United Nations Organization is still in its infancy. Unless I am entirely wrong in my understanding of what is going on today, the Republican Party backs the United Nations as well as does the Democratic Party. The distinguished gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON] participated in all the deliberations at San Francisco, and the very distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] certainly played a most prominent part in the formation of the United Nations. I think it is the wish of the great majority of Americans that the United Nations continue, because we all realize it is the only real hope we have for the establishment of a sound peace in the world.

Let me give you a rough idea of the demobilization that has taken place during less than a year. Before Japan collapsed and soon after the German surrender we started demobilizing. During the period between the ending of hostilities in Europe and the 31st of March of this year, less than 11 months, 6,750,000, almost 7,000,000 men and women,

were discharged from the American Army. That is exclusive of another 1,000,000 who were discharged from the Army prior to VE-day. We expect to discharge another 1,000,000 between now and the end of June, only 2½ months away. Broken down, that would show discharge for length of service, on points, 5,392,000, for medical reasons 432,000, for age 420,000, and for hardship, national safety and health, and miscellaneous, 632,000.

ROUGH RESUMÉ OF DEMOBILIZATION

During the period between the ending of hostilities in Europe and March 31 of this year, less than 11 months, 6,750,000 Army men and women have been returned to civil life. Another million—1,050,000—will be returned between April 1 and June 30 of this year. This presumes gains May 15 to July 1 of 300,000—approximately one-half from enlistments and one-half selective service.

Total returns to civil life VE-day through April 5, 1946:

Points and length of service.....	5,392,000
Medical reasons.....	332,000
Age.....	420,000
Hardship, national health, safety and interest, miscellaneous.....	632,000
Total.....	6,836,000

From a VE-day strength of 8,300,000 the Army has decreased to a net strength of 2,300,000 on April 1. Further reductions will bring the Army down to 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, the required strength as of that date.

Furthermore, in the 12 months from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1947, at least an additional 500,000 men and women will be returned to civil life, in addition to the turnover through Selective Service and enlistments, as the Army reduces from 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, to a net strength of 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947.

With my compliments to Fielding Eliot I say, our foreign and military policies are interlocking and interdependent.

Just at present, we are going through a period of political and of military transition. We are endeavoring to get the United States running as the stabilizing influence in world affairs, at the very time when our military power is in process of drastic change from its wartime establishments to peace establishments of a character and size for which we have no precedent in our history.

These twin uncertainties bear upon each other. If the political status of the world were well set and without serious friction, there would be less pressure to make haste in filling American military requirements. If our military forces were firmly organized and ready to meet any eventuality, and political climate of the world would be at a lower temperature, among other reasons because we ourselves would be less jittery.

But with both situations in a state of flux, our difficulties and confusions are vastly increased in each department by the lack of support from the other.

It is for this reason that the State Department is supporting the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in seeking extension of the Selective Service Act. The need for this extension lies in the fact that manpower is the foundation

of military strength, and the assurance of an adequate supply of manpower is the first essential to sound military planning.

The enactment of the Selective Service Act was the first step in the creation of the Army which won the war, because no plans at all could be made until there could be an accurate estimate of the number of men that would be forthcoming, and the times at which they would become available.

In building our postwar military forces, it is likewise necessary to know how many men will be available, and when they will be available in order to depart from improvisation and build upon the firm rock of certainty. We do not know yet how the volunteer system is going to work under postwar conditions. We have not had sufficient experience with it, as a long-range proposition, to place full dependence in it or to learn just how much dependence we can afford to place in it. We do not, in particular, know whether the new pay bill providing for a 20 percent all-around increase for the armed services will materially step up recruiting or not—presuming that Congress passes it without substantial alteration, and we do not know whether even the present rate of voluntary enlistments will be maintained if the Selective Service Act is allowed to expire, thus removing one of the incentives to volunteer. The young man who is going to be picked up by the draft anyway and be required to serve for 18 months or 2 years is quite likely to enlist in order to obtain the very considerable benefits of a 3-year voluntary enlistment. If the draft incentive were removed, it would be uncertain whether these benefits would prove as attractive as they are now or as they may become if the draft law is extended.

We cannot afford such uncertainties. We do not live in a stable, ordered world in which such risks can be taken, in which it is safe to experiment in these matters. We live in a tortured, miserable world which is just beginning to recover from the most terrible war in history, a world in which men are striving according to their lights to establish safeguards against the recurrence of such a holocaust, but a world in which such striving must stand on the firm ground of order and supported law.

Our military needs at the moment are for available, well-trained units—air groups, naval task forces, Army divisions—with their proper allotment of officers, noncommissioned officers and specialists, ready for the performance of duty wherever called upon. This means, first drawing together in such units the permanent personnel now available.

If this process could be carried on with the present and expected flow of voluntary enlistments, that would be the most satisfactory method of securing the new regular establishments, and thereafter in maintaining them at full strength, but there are indications that voluntary enlistment is falling off and uncertainty as to the future in this respect. We need the extension of the Selective Service Act for a period of 1 year. That will give us time to see how voluntary enlistment goes, and it will give us time to advance,

in parallel, our political spearheads into the present areas of uncertainty.

When this period is up, perhaps we shall find that there is sufficient political progress to make some military adjustments possible, and that the draft will no longer be necessary. Or perhaps we shall have reason to be very glad indeed that we did not dispense with it now. What we cannot afford to do is to take chances in a world so charged with menace and a world in which we have so overwhelming a responsibility for the building of a better future.

But I think if you have any estimate or any idea of the situation and more of the figures that I am going to give you, you cannot help but come to one conclusion, which is that for a reasonable time—certainly, for 9 months—whether we want to or not, we must continue the extension of selective service as a safeguard. The House committee have wisely adopted and is ready to report a bill to increase the pay of all ranks in the Army, providing for a large increase for enlisted men in the lowest grades. There are numerous other proposals, such as that of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] and the proposal of Mr. GURNEY in the Senate. Of course, money talks, and I assume that increased pay for those in the enlisted ranks will be an incentive for volunteer enlistments in the Army. Let me say right here that General Eisenhower has repeatedly said he would prefer volunteers in the Army if he could get them. He put the responsibility on the Congress. Very well, the pay bill is ready, and I have no doubt that a bill will be passed by the House and Senate very shortly increasing the pay.

The entire program for the coming year, so far as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Eisenhower, and those in authority, can see, are based upon certain assumptions: that the occupation of foreign countries is going to remain as peaceful as it is today. I might say with the accomplishment of this program we will have 200,000 troops policing a section of Germany comprising a population of 17,000,000 Germans. It is based upon our allies continuing to share the occupation with us. It is based upon the continued use of prisoners of war for work and the use of foreign nationals, with more additions to our forces in Japan from other United Nations countries. It is based upon our being able to expedite and accomplish as quickly as possible the disposal of surplus property. It is based upon treaties being consummated and it is based, last of all, upon United Nations becoming effective.

I pass from the question of our occupation of Germany and Japan to the matter of maintenance and support of strategic bases which you and I know we must maintain. These are other questions to be considered: The support of the United Nations through its military section, to which all of those who participated in the United Nations discussion representing this country agreed, that is, a military police. We have our military representatives on that police force headed by Gen. George Kenny of the United States Army Air Force and comparable naval and ground force men.

The maintenance of intelligence and research having to do with atomic bomb studies and other important considerations. Our lines of communication. Our continued treatment of wounded in hospitals and the training of replacements whether they are volunteers or inductees. I should like to give you another figure which the Army is rapidly approaching in its reduction in general officer ranks. We had over 2,000 general officers of the Army during this last war. By July 1, under orders which are coming through, our five-star generals will remain at 4; the four-star generals at 9; the lieutenant generals at 21; the major generals at 136; the brigadier generals at 245. That totals 425 generals remaining in an Army of 1,000,000 as compared to 2,000 generals during the World War.

That is demobilization of the most difficult kind.

I have some figures here, which I will insert in the RECORD, which have to do with the disposition of our troops, world-wide. This includes the European, north Atlantic, which on July 1 was 3,703,000. Today it is 512,000. On July 1 it will be 346,000, and on July 1, 1947, it will be 200,000.

Disposition of troops world-wide

[All figures in thousands]

	VE-day	VJ-day	Apr. 1	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1947
European and North Atlantic.....	3,703	2,524	512	346	201
Pacific.....	1,637	1,967	490	438	276
Caribbean.....	76	86	35	40	46
Alaska.....	54	46	16	22	19
Total overseas.....	5,470	4,623	1,053	846	542
Total, United States.....	2,830	3,400	1,247	1,704	1,528
Grand total.....	8,300	8,023	2,300	1,550	1,070

¹ Includes some en route overseas. These totals will be revised to show this in later reports.

There are similar dispositions, going down through the Pacific, the Caribbeans, and in Alaska, which has reached a low ebb, but in which we are going to increase our complements. The grand total of our dispositions shows that on VE-day we had 8,300,000 and on VJ-day 8,023,000 and at the present time 2,003,000. It is slightly less since this table was made up. On July 1 we will have 1,550,000, which includes 400,000 men in the Air Corps. Somebody asked where the 18-year-olds were going. A large portion of the 18-year-olds, mechanically inclined, will go into the Air Corps to keep the ships flying. We have plenty of pilots and plenty of planes, but they cannot find mechanics.

We have about 500 men left in Australia. They will be completely evacuated by the end of June. Cuba has 360. They will be gone by May 20. Eastern India will be virtually eliminated by late summer, except for two or three hundred Air Transport Command men and Weather Bureau station men to care for property that we have there.

China and Belgium will be down to several thousand by July 1. I think the figure for China is 3,000. Those are retained by General Marshall himself. A

considerable number of older-age officers in China who are going out on this so-called work, retained by General Marshall himself, represents the American Government in its desire to remedy the situation in China having to do with the differences between the regular government and the Communists.

We have enlisted since the program got under way last June, roughly, 673,000 men. That breaks up into 22 percent, or 150,000 for 1 year only; 24 percent, or 160,000 for 18 months; and 1 percent for 2 years and 53 percent for 3 years. That 53 percent represents practically the entire Regular Army we had before Pearl Harbor.

It is reasonable to suppose that anybody who had experience in this war and then enlisted for the short term, that is, 1 year or 18 months—it is reasonable to suppose that there will not be a great many of them, on the basis of studies, who will want to enlist again. They took the short-term enlistment for obvious reasons. We would be wrong if we anticipated any large number of further enlistments coming from that group.

I shall put in a statement to show the enlistments by months for the entire period. I want to bring out the fact that in January we enlisted 113,000, in February we enlisted 93,000, in March we enlisted 73,000, rapidly going down under the present pay scale.

Enlistments

[All figures to nearest 1,000]

			Monthly in 1946		
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total (June 1945 through Mar. 31)					
(a) By length of term:	Thous.	Pct.			
1 year.....	150	22	21	11	8
18 months.....	160	24	31	36	29
2 years.....	8	1	2	2	1
3 years.....	355	53	59	44	35
Total.....	673	100	113	93	73
(b) By type of enlistment:					
Original (no prior service).....	141	21	34	34	28
Enlistment (AUS men).....	443	66	69	54	41
Reenlistment (former RA now AUS).....	89	13	10	5	4
Total.....	673	100	113	93	73

Another important thing to take into consideration is the fact that during January, February, and March one-half of the enlistments have been from among men already inducted. For obvious reasons, a man coming in with no limitation on the service can fix his stay in the Army, can take one of the short-term enlistments in the Army. If the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] were here, he would admit the fact, which seems to be true, that a lot of men still like to join the Navy and see the world. Enlistments in the Navy—a study has been made of this—are almost entirely due to the fact that otherwise they would be inducted and possibly go into the Army.

Reenlistment in the Regular Army of former regulars is only 13 percent. The enlistment of men with no prior service during the whole period is 22 percent, or 141,000. The enlistment of those who

served during this war is 443,000 or 66 percent. Some of those of course will probably stay in, but it cannot be expected that they will stay in in any large number, otherwise they would have taken a longer enlistment period.

Now I wish to say something about discharges anticipating perhaps the passage of this bill. You recall the section of the bill on page 2, towards the upper part of the page, in which it prescribes that the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy may call upon Selective Service for a load each month based upon the figures of the Army for July 1, 1947, taking into consideration the enlistment load in the month previous. Obviously, the discharge load will have something to do with things also, for there are a large number of 1-year enlistments. Fifty percent of all the enlistments which run out during this coming fall and giving effect to the 18 months provision for service hereafter the discharge load for July would be 135,000, for August 65,000, for September 50,000, for October 60,000, for November and December 105,000, running up to July of next year we are committed through the passage of this bill and otherwise to the discharge of 840,000 more. It is General Eisenhower's pledge, and it is going to be carried out, that by July 1 of this year there will be only 1,500,000 remaining in the Army; and we know we are going to lose 840,000 during the year.

Discharges to be expected after July 1, 1946 (allows for expirations of enlistments and release of men with 18 months' service). (Discharges to enlist and of men who may reenlist are included in strength totals).

Enlisted men (in thousands)

July.....	135
August.....	65
September.....	50
October.....	60
November.....	105
December.....	105
January.....	70
February.....	70
March.....	65
April.....	45
May.....	40
June.....	30
	840

But we must maintain our Army at 1,050,000 including a large air force. Unless we find some new method of controlling Germany, unless something entirely unforeseen happens we cannot keep less than 200,000 men in Germany and the same in Japan. There are at least 400,000 men we shall have to keep abroad. Then we always have from 65,000 to 75,000 men in transit, going home on furlough or on furlough. So you have then 65,000, 75,000, up to 85,000 in that category. Then we have men in the hospitals and also the matter of training replacements. Then we have got to occupy our bases in the Caribbean, Panama, Alaska, and the Pacific. All of which brings me down to the realization whether I like it or not, Congress likes it or not, that we are in this thing. The American people in a sense are extremists. They were all for winning the war when we were at grips with Japan, when we were fighting with Germany. I do not think the average American realized, or does yet, what a perfectly terrific sit-

uation we have been in. I do not believe they realize that it is not so easy to pull out, particularly if they want the United Nations to work. Nobody wants to see an 18-year-old boy inducted in the Army, but he is not going to be shot at. Some say: Let us raise the age to 19. Every 19-year-old boy has been screened and of those who have been screened the figures show we would not get 3,000 monthly from this group. If you take him at 19, after you refuse to take him at 18, he is more set for the future and he will be more upset than the 18-year is now. The same thing may be said about the 20- and 21-year-olds.

Are you going to take the 18-year-olds? That is the question. If you were a major in charge of a battalion, a general or a corporal, or if you were General Eisenhower, obviously you are going to use as a background for your forces in Japan and Germany the reenlistments from your trained veterans as a nucleus or a skeleton. You may have to fill in here and there with a good mature 18-year-old boy. But what is wrong with that? What difference does it make whether he serves in South Carolina, Montana, or over in Germany? He has got to be in 18 months. That is the story.

I have a feeling that with the passage of the Increased Pay Act, providing it is properly worked out, and it has to be properly worked out—you cannot take some figures and say you are going to raise everybody in the Army that much and let it go at that—you will find that we will make more trouble for ourselves unless we do it carefully. I am sure that the present bill on pay, which has the approval of the Military Committee, is reasonably well worked out for all ranks. It was Theodore Roosevelt who said once, and I have heard it quoted here by numerous persons on this floor, "The proper way to conduct your foreign policy is to speak softly and carry a big stick." To be sure, we are speaking of the selective service and our military policy for the moment, but it goes hand in hand with our world situation.

It reminds me of a story I heard the other day at an affair attended by numerous Members of the House. A gentleman from Texas said he was in an elevator not long ago with another man coming down from the twenty-sixth floor. The friend in the elevator did not like the way the elevator was being operated, and they called the attention of the elevator operator to it. He stopped the elevator half way down, got out, and said, "If you do not like the way I am running the elevator, when we get to the bottom I will go outside with you." The gentleman from Texas said, "Look here, do you know who this man is?" "No." "This is Gene Tunney with me," and then the elevator operator said, "Get back in the elevator. I will run the elevator any way you want it run."

That applies here today. It is unfortunate that we have come to this situation.

I would like to say one more thing about General Eisenhower. He has said and we all must realize that extension of service has nothing whatever to do with the subject of universal training. That is something we might consider after we

have stopped selective service and after the necessity for selective service has ceased. In the meantime there is no alternative. Some of you may find excuses, but it is a bad time to gamble. We have not finished the war, we have not finished our deal, we have not finished our commitments to the United Nations, made by Republicans as well as Democrats, and above all to those who gave their lives. I say, let us be strong so that we can finish the job for peace.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHERIDAN].

(Mr. SHERIDAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened intently to the excellent speech made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], a comember on the committee with me, but I must take issue with many of the statements he has made. I do not believe there is any Member of the House who does not appreciate the remarks of our great general, General Eisenhower. He is a great American, yes, but there are 150,000,000 other Americans. As we stand here today, whether we extend the draft or not, we are in the unique position where every church denomination in the country—Catholic, Protestant, and Jew—is opposed to the extension of the draft. We have the great labor union, the American Federation of Labor, opposed to the extension of the draft. After all, it is the duty of Congress to fix the size of the Army after certain factual matters are given us by the leaders of the Army and the military. It is upon these factual matters that we have to depend to make our ultimate decision.

Let us look at some of the factual matter that was given to us to review when we were considering the bill in our committee. Judge Patterson, our Secretary of War, came before us back in October when the consideration of peacetime military conscription was before our committee and also the consideration of the extension of the draft and he told us that under no consideration could we raise more than 300,000 through voluntary enlistments.

Well, you heard the figures given by our distinguished Chairman a few moments ago that we have now over 673,000 voluntary enlistments. The Secretary of War was off on his estimate approximately 250 percent. Then he appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and said that we would be short as of July 1, 1947, which is a year from this coming July, 170,000. That was only back on the 28th of March. Two days later General Texter, who has the duty of appraising or projecting the voluntary enlistments, said that we would be short 51,000 at the same period, July 1, 1947. I asked the general when he appeared before our committee whether he had given those figures to his superior, Judge Patterson, and he said he had. So evidently on the projection of the proposed peacetime voluntary enlistments, Judge Patterson did not place too much confidence in the general who was delegated with that duty. It just happens that one member of the com-

mittee, in looking over the general's appraisal requirements and the availables, showed the availables as 1,019,000 and the requirements as of July 1, 1947, as 1,070,000, a deficiency of 51,000. When we asked him about the 50,000 Philippine Scouts who are part of the Regular Army, he had not included that figure in his totals of availables. I asked him why. His reply was that they had not yet been trained, although the kid down at the corner is recruited as of the day he signed on the dotted line. There were two divisions that they had forgotten about in the Philippines, the Philippine Scouts, a total of 50,000 men, and when we add that to the availables, they would only be short 1,000 as of July 1, 1947.

Mind you, the general projected his figures on the basis of a voluntary enlistment of 12,500 a month from January 1 to July 1, 1947. Then we refer to the estimate for the same period by Judge Patterson, and his appraisal of voluntary enlistments for the same period was, January 1947, 20,000, and each month thereafter to July 1, 1947, 20,000. So they are out about 8,000 a month there. If you take the 6 months period before that, from July 1 of 1946, when Judge Patterson appraised 30,000 voluntary enlistments a month, you have approximately another 100,000 that they are in error. How can we pass any legislation based upon their facts, in all due deference to General Eisenhower?

I should like to refer to some of the other matters that came before our committee. I well recall a luncheon we had over in the Pentagon Building, and I am not breaching any confidence because we are here to pass the legislation. The Air Corps asked for 700,000 in the Air Corps, with approximately 50,000 officers. They settled for 400,000 enlisted personnel and 26,000 officers, a drop of almost 50 percent. Suppose we had accepted their first proposal?

Let us go one step further: When we asked General Porter, and I may be off somewhat sometimes in reference to the names, but when General Porter and Judge Patterson were before our committee and I asked them whether they had included the 400,000 in their 1,500,000 for the Army, they said they did not yet agree to give the Air Corps that number of men. When you ask us whether we doubt the statement of General Eisenhower, why within the Army itself they do not take the recommendations of General Arnold and General Spaatz.

Then we come to General Hershey. With due deference to that school teacher, I have heard it said here—statements that were given before our committee by General Hershey—a diametrically opposite statement was given before the Senate Military Affairs Committee by the same general, which led us to the conclusion that any statement emanating from General Hershey should not be believed. Let us take him on the facts, as he gives them to the public. I refer specifically to March 28, when General Hershey said:

The extension of the Selective Service Act is essential for the procurement of an additional number of men to meet the needs of the naval forces.

Are you aware that for some months the United States Navy Recruiting Service has not taken men over 30 years of age because, they say, they can get all they want on voluntary enlistments? The Navy Department does not want the extension of the draft, and I quote none other than Captain Donahue to that effect:

The threatened end of the draft in May will not affect the Navy's manpower.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Did Secretary Forrestal testify before the committee as to whether or not the Navy desired an extension of the draft?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I believe he did. I should like to ask the chairman whether he made any direct statement for the extension.

Mr. MAY. I think he did. My recollection is that there was a session which I did not attend, and that was the one at which he testified, although I am not certain about it. I know he did in the Senate.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Does the gentleman recall whether or not he put himself squarely on record for or against the extension?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would have to refer to the record of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which I do not have available.

Mr. ABERNETHY. My only purpose in making that inquiry was in view of the fact that the gentleman has just stated that the Navy did not desire that the draft be continued.

Mr. SHERIDAN. In answer to the gentleman, I will quote verbatim the statement by Captain Donahue on naval procurement:

The threatened end of the draft in May will not affect the Navy's manpower in the slightest degree. We do not need the draft either now or in the future to recruit the peacetime Navy.

I assume the captain is speaking for the Navy.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield.

Mr. LYNCH. Is the gentleman familiar with the release that was issued just a few days ago to the effect that all Navy reservists would be demobilized by September 1 next?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I have seen the public release to that effect. But let us go back again to some of the past statements of those high in the armed forces as to the need for which they are now asking this Congress to legislate. It is not so far back when they appeared before our committee with the threat that the Nation would fall apart unless we organized manpower and that the people of the Nation either be put in the Army or under military jurisdiction to work in civilian enterprise. But we did not do it. We did not put them in involuntary servitude as they now want to put the 18-year-old youths of the Nation. You recall also the alleged necessity when they appeared before our committee for the induction of nurses. They said they must

be put in by means of induction. We did not do it, and still we won the war, and nobody was hurt for want of professional nursing care. Is that the type of official statement which you want us to rely on now, to put these 18-year-old boys overseas? I would like to go into another phase since the gentleman from New York referred to the fact, "Yes, they might have to put the 18-year-olds into various components of the Army as a matter of necessity." Perhaps that was true when the combat was at its height. But I would like to have the gentleman call the Surgeon-General's office and ask how the venereal disease ratio has swung up since January 1, 1946. I believe it is about double now. The one figure that was given is 41,000 incapacitated from military duty in the ETO because of social diseases.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Is it true that physical standards for volunteers in the Army have been raised 11 or 12 percent since the first of the year?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I understand that only within the last few weeks the educational standards of the Army have been increased, which in my opinion will prevent voluntary enlistments to a large degree.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. What about the physical standards? I believe the physical standards have been increased.

Mr. SHERIDAN. They have been lowered.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Then my information is incorrect?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I think so.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. May I say that the physical standards have been lowered very considerably in the last 30 days.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I just made that statement. Now, gentlemen, we must determine some time whether we are going to be ruled by a military clique or whether the standards for which our forefathers fought and for which the boys, some of whom are in the gallery today, fought for on the far-flung shores, are going to be followed. Let us look at the record. Only a few days ago, and I regret it was done, although we have the greatest respect for our five-star generals and our admirals of the fleet, they were given full active-duty pay for the rest of their lives. They were given a \$5,000 bonus for pocket money and they were referred to as elder statesmen.

Recently we passed necessary legislation permitting General Smith to be Ambassador to Russia, without loss of his present military status. General Marshall is proceeding in the same manner in China. General Gregory has been placed at the head of the War Assets Corporation; General O'Brien, Chief Counsel; General Mosley, head of the aircraft; all key positions governed by high-ranking military officials.

They have a different view than we do. They do not have to see a child of 18 taken out of high school or the first year in college.

Let me deviate there for a moment. This war in its final stages was won by this great Nation by the scientists and technicians in the laboratories. Where are we going to get them in the future if we are going to continue as the greatest Nation on the face of the earth, if we take the youngsters who are just receiving their first year in college or last year in high school and ship them off to a foreign shore for 18 months, where the standard of living is much lower than the lowest in this Nation?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. In response to my previous question, and having in mind the statement made by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHERIDAN], I quote from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A2166, a speech delivered by Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON, of Colorado:

On March 1 of this year the War Department raised the standard of recruits 11 points because they were receiving too many volunteers. On March 1 of this year the standards which were good enough all through the war were raised by 11 points for volunteers, but, strangely enough, not for conscripts.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. I wanted to ask the gentleman about testimony presented to the committee with reference to the establishment of an educational force in the occupied territory for youths of this age bracket.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I do not know whether such a program has been established, but those who have been in combat in the European theater today are entitled to receive some advanced studies which are required by accredited schools.

Mr. HAYS. It is reported that efforts are being made to establish an educational force for this age bracket, and for which credit will be given by certain schools and universities here. However, testimony was not presented in your committee; is that correct?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I do not recall it.

Yesterday we passed in our committee a pay bill increasing the basic pay for a "buck" private from \$50 to \$75; a first-class private from \$54 to \$80, and a similar scale in the higher grades of noncommissioned officers. I believe if we pay adequate remuneration to our armed forces we will get volunteers. We must appreciate the fact that today and for the next 2 years there will be competition with industrial reconversion of the Nation that would attract these young men of the Nation. Why not be honest about it? We are going to be called upon in a few days to pass upon authority to loan Great Britain \$3,750,000,000, or thereabouts, with no interest charge until the year 1951.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have already appropriated \$1,350,000,000 to the United Nations Relief. We will be called upon to pass upon loans to Russia, France, and China. I call attention to the fact that when a veteran goes to get a loan, he pays 4 percent interest on the loan, after having served 30 or 35 months in combat, but other nations get it at 2 percent, the same United States Treasury money, and some nations demand it without interest payment! Even a 2 percent interest rate on those loans would yield approximately \$178,940,000, that could be used to defray some of the additional funds to be paid the "buck" private, the first-class private, the corporal, and the "buck" sergeant.

Mr. Chairman, let us try for the next 9 months without the extension of the draft. We can always pass necessary legislation, but let us try to see whether we cannot get the volunteer army that General Eisenhower prefers. That is the American way to do it. Let us continue the American endeavor.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

(Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. A few minutes ago the gentleman from Kentucky referred to so-called illegitimate children. In my opinion there are no illegitimate children. The parents may have been illegitimate, but not the child. In my opinion it would be more appropriate to refer to these children as the children of illegitimate parents if we must discuss them. I wonder if the gentleman from Missouri agrees with that statement and would care to comment on it?

Mr. SHORT. I quite agree with the gentleman from Ohio. Perhaps this provision to exempt all fathers from the draft was written into the bill in order that we might breed more men for more wars so that next time we will have more cannon fodder, whale food, and shark meat to feed the gory god of war. Certainly it is going to encourage early marriages, promote promiscuity in this country, and I do not think we need either at this particular time.

Mr. Chairman, in the 14 years I have served in this body there is no question that has troubled or disturbed me more than the one we now have under consideration. Your Committee on Military Affairs, regardless of politics, has worked long, faithfully, and hard upon a complex, complicated, and intricate problem. From any angle you approach it you run into almost inextricable difficulties.

The first lesson I think any legislator learns is that it is very difficult to help somebody without hurting somebody else; and regardless of how you vote on this particular measure you are going to be criticized; but I know I speak for the members of my committee and I think for the entire membership of this House, which is composed of honest, intelligent, and patriotic men and women, that when we cast our vote on this bill it will be based upon whether or not this thing is

right or wrong, whether it is necessary or unnecessary.

All of us want America to remain strong in this postwar period in a war-torn world that is broken, bleeding, and bruised, with uncertainty that hangs like a pall over our heads, with unsettled conditions and with a future which nobody can predict until the United Nations Organization becomes firmly established—and it is only an infant now crawling on its hands and knees. But I voted for UNO as did practically every Member of this House because I felt it was the only hope of the world. America must maintain, I say, the largest and best Navy in the world, a superior air force, not necessarily the largest but certainly the most highly trained and best equipped and well disciplined Army on the face of this earth.

As George Washington once said, "If we wish to avoid insult, we must be prepared to repel it."

We know that certain brigands are still loose in this world and that there are yet people who believe only in physical force. That is the only language they understand or respect and they have only contempt for weakness.

So none of us on either side of this aisle differ one whit in our desire to keep America strong and able to defend herself. We are going to trust God, but we are going to keep our powder dry. We will "speak softly but will carry a big stick." The only thing we differ about, and it is an honest difference, is the method whereby we can achieve the common objective, which is to establish a just and a lasting peace upon this earth. I submit to you that while we preach peace and though we have entered the United Nations Organization, on the other hand we are placing our faith and trust in "horses that run upon the rocks." There is a certain power called moral force that we should not lose sight of. We need something more than physical might. We should heed the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts."

Yet today you would think that the future of mankind depends on military conscription in peacetime in this country and that the armed might of America is the only thing that will guarantee the future peace of the world. To me that is a serious mistake. If we continue conscription or extend the draft in peacetime, it is a challenge to the other nations of the world to arm to the teeth. What we need is universal disarmament with only a police force in UNO to maintain world peace. We have got to stop preaching one thing and practicing another. Our emphasis should be on peace and not war. We should now be considering the Martin resolution.

We must be frank and forthright with ourselves and with all people. We are not exactly being honest in bringing this bill out today. Do you know why? We should have brought in the increased pay bill first. We now have the cart before the horse. Only yesterday our committee hurriedly reported out an increased pay bill for all members of our armed services, but who here has any

assurance it will be called up in the near future or that it has any chance of passage? If we were to increase the pay of these GI Joes—I mean the privates—we would not have this legislation before us at this hour.

I have the highest respect for our admirals and generals who won the greatest war or two wars in our history; I surrender to no man in my admiration and gratitude for the marvelous tasks they have accomplished, but I do not yet consider them infallible men. In fact, we were told by the highest military authorities a few months ago that perhaps by the first of May, this year we would have 300,000 volunteers. The truth of the matter is we have almost reached 700,000 volunteers. General Textor, appointed by the Secretary of War to make a personal independent study of the recruiting system, told our committee—it was more or less in executive session, but I do not think it is revealing any secret, and the membership of the House should know—if we increased the pay only \$10 a month to the privates we would increase voluntary enlistments by 30 percent. If this be anywhere near accurate, the extension of the draft is wholly unnecessary.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri that I shall urge early consideration of the pay bill. If it is delayed, it will not be my fault.

Mr. SHORT. I know that our chairman is an honest man and keeps his word. He has influence but is not all-powerful. Knowing some of the New Deal promises that have been made in past years, I have no faith in them. I say we should have brought the pay bill in here first and voted on it, then you would not have to consider a continuation of the draft. That is what you are insisting upon. But, no; we bring this bill in here just on the eve of a recess when Members are anxious to get home over Easter. You know, more bad legislation, is always passed on the eve of a recess or an adjournment than any other time. We let down the bars. We become careless. We are anxious to go home, and right after all the enthusiasm of Army Day we take advantage of the psychological moment—and I am blaming no one for doing that—to come in here under emotional pressure, and with a lot of bugaboos and scares, to cram down the throats of a tired, weary, and worn Membership a bill that in my opinion is altogether unnecessary, and I will tell you why.

The War Department out of its own mouth stands condemned. You can take the figures and test them; figures offered by various witnesses that appeared before the Military Affairs Committees of both Houses, and their statements are so contradictory, not only one man contradicting another, but the same man contradicting his own testimony at different times, that you cannot make heads or tails out of it. I am sorry that there are no printed hearings available. Not one Member of this House, not even members of our committee, has access at this moment to any printed hearings, because they have not been printed.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. I think the gentleman ought to be fair about it, because it was as late as 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon before the chairman was able to send the stenographic transcript to the Printing Office, because the gentleman knows that the clerk of the committee, Mrs. Watterson, has been sick.

Mr. SHORT. I am not condemning the chairman of our committee. Nor am I criticizing our efficient clerk. Both are fine.

Mr. THOMASON. They will be here in a few minutes.

Mr. SHORT. But we could have waited a few more days until the hearings were printed to bring this bill up for consideration.

Mr. THOMASON. The printed hearings will be here in a few minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Yes; the printed hearings on this bill will be here in a few minutes. But no Member has had a chance to read, let alone study, them.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. How many weeks has the committee been considering this question?

Mr. SHORT. I will say this generally, sir, that we have considered this question not for days, but for months and years; the draft, military training, and other related subjects.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Then why should we not have these hearings before us?

Mr. SHORT. I do not know why.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the distinguished chairman.

Mr. MAY. I would like to say in answer to the gentleman's statement that the clerk of the committee that handles these matters has been extremely sick for the last 10 days. We finished the hearings while she was ill and, of course, I could not find time to put them together and would not know how to have done it if I had time. But they went down to the printer and will be here shortly.

Mr. SHORT. The illness of the clerk of our committee was most unfortunate, but it is even more unfortunate that on such a vitally important issue as this that affects the lives of millions of our citizenry that we do not have the benefit of the printed hearings before us. We are taking a leap into the dark.

Now then, this bill by statute establishes the size of our Army on July 1, 1947, at 1,070,000, the size of our Navy at 558,000, and the size of the Marine Corps at 108,000. The Secretary of War himself testified that we would have a shortage of about 170,000 men by the first of July 1947, but that figure did not include the 50,000 Philippine Scouts, 17,000 Puerto Ricans that are going to serve in the armed services, 12,000 to 30,000 Wacs, depending on how much they are going to reduce them, nor did it include 90,000 men now deferred in indus-

try, colleges and other institutions of learning, or more than 200,000 men deferred in agricultural pursuits. They were not included, and I say to you Members, though you suspend induction over a period of time, you will not give the volunteer system a fair chance or trial unless you vote an increase in pay as an inducement or incentive to increase the number of volunteers. But they are afraid to do it. Why? Because we were told only a few months ago that we would raise only 300,000, and now we have already raised 700,000.

I have always believed, sir, that the volunteer army is the best army on earth. I have always believed that free men could outwork, outproduce, and outfight slaves. The War Department has been wrong not only in this estimate of the number of volunteers, it was wrong when it recommended we draft nurses, and it was wrong when it tried to force slave labor in this country. As much as I was opposed in some elections by certain minority groups of organized labor, I stood in the well of this House a year ago and led the fight against the work-or-fight or work-or-jail bill that would have made serfs out of our American working men and women.

We were told in conference by one of the Senators, now sitting on the highest tribunal in this land, that it would be a tragedy if we did not pass that bill that would absolutely have established involuntary servitude in this country. The Senate did not pass it. We did not get it. So the War Department was wrong again.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. May I remind the gentleman as a matter of record that for some 2 months I have been urging the Committee on Military Affairs to consider first things first, particularly pay. May I add to the gentleman's remarks when he spoke of varied estimates from the War Department that most of their estimates have been on the basis of varying statements from the two committees, of the Senate and the House. When we say they are not to serve more than 18 months, it automatically changes the War Department's estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I thank the gentleman very kindly. He has insisted on early consideration of the pay bill but in vain. He was right about that.

My very good friend and able colleague from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], already has told you that we are bringing back quickly these occupational forces from all parts of the world. We are bringing them back from Australia, Cuba, India and Burma. All of them will be brought back from those theaters within a very short time. We are reducing the number in China and in the islands of the Pacific. Many youngsters are stranded on atolls and islands in the Pacific who had

better be at home in school or on the farm. If we are doing this, why must we continue this draft, when we have a reserve pool, a reservoir, of more than 8,000,000 men who have had months and even years of training and could be called back in case of any emergency? They are in the Reserve for the next 10 years.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. What pay increase is provided in the pay bill to which the gentleman refers?

Mr. SHORT. We propose to boost the pay in different classes. It jumps the private from \$50 to \$75, the next to \$80, the next to \$90, \$100, \$115, \$135, and \$165. These increases apply to enlisted personnel. Increases are provided also for all officers. All this, however, is a separate measure. It is not tied in with this bill. We hope to call it up soon. But it is only a hope, not a certainty. I insist we should have passed it first as an inducement to get increased numbers of volunteers. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] wanted the pay bill considered first. If we had, we would not have this argument here today. If we extend the draft here in peacetime, it is the first time in peace in 150 years of our history that we have done it. I do not think it is an omen of good will nor does it augur well for the future peace of the world in these troubled times.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is the Navy urging the adoption of this conscription measure?

Mr. SHORT. No. They do not want it. We will have no trouble in getting officers for the Army. We have more officers trying to get into the permanent establishment of the Army today than we can possibly take care of. Particularly is this true of the Air Corps. There are from 40,000 to 60,000 men now anxiously waiting to get in. All we have to do is to offer an incentive to the poor buck private, give him a chance for promotion within the ranks, give him increased pay, something that is more or less comparable to the wages paid in industry, give him a chance for travel and educational opportunities, abolish the infernal and damnable caste system in the Army, with its social distinctions and differences, and we will have a sufficiently large and a very democratic Army in this country.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As I understand it, the Navy does not desire conscripted men for its service, yet it is claimed today that they are short more men at this time than the Army.

Mr. SHORT. Perhaps technical experts. Much of the Navy is highly specialized.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER. Aside from the argument for the pay bill, which is not before us now, the figures given in the other body show that the total enlistments

according to the Army figures on July 1 will be 1,726,000. They will have 150,000 officers; 50,000 Filipino scouts; men not in the service a year, 226,000; and draftees not yet in a year, 400,000. That makes a total of 1,726,000.

Mr. SHORT. I think those figures are correct. If so, it is more men than they ask for. I want to say in closing that we all know that 18-year-old boys do not make good policemen. There is not a police force in this country that would hire them and there is not a sheriff in any State in the United States or any county in any State who would dare hire an 18-year-old boy as his deputy. They were good in combat over there. We recognize their daring and their resiliency. They are tough, bold and even reckless. It is all right, maybe, when it comes to the question of the Nation's salvation in wartime to use them in combat, although I was against it originally. I think it was a dreadful mistake because the officers I have talked to told me that the casualties among the 18- and 19-year-old boys were enormous. These kids cannot take care of themselves as older men do. I think we made a mistake by drafting them even in wartime. I certainly am going to oppose drafting them now, because we need older men with more mature judgment to occupy Germany and Japan and not mere kids who are scarcely dry behind the ears and who are susceptible to every temptation that they come across.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. May I suggest to my friend that the House of Representatives even refuses to hire an 18-year-old boy as a guard here on the Metropolitan Police force.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman is right. Of course, he is right. Let me tell the gentleman from North Carolina I have talked to several chaplains. I have received letters from officers as well as enlisted men and from my own nephews in occupied areas. They have told me that more harm and damage have been done to those teen-age boys in occupied Germany and Japan than was done to all of them during the bitter months of combat. They are being debauched and corrupted every day. It is no place for an 18-year-old boy to be. He should be back home in school or helping his dad on the farm who is told that he must produce more food to feed the hungry and starving people of the world. And his dad is so short of help and so short of machinery that he cannot produce that food and is reaching the point where he is selling his dairy herd and other livestock and has about decided that he is going to raise just enough food for ma and pa and the little kids and the rest of the world can go to blazes. Now, that is about where we have reached. I know. I am fresh from my district. I have been out there 2 weeks. Unless we get immediate relief from OPA the farmers are through. But we will deal with OPA next week,

Yet, you are going to continue to take these 18- and 19-year-old boys. Eight and 10 years from now, gentlemen, we are going to wake up with an acute shortage of doctors, dentists, scientists, engineers, technologists, and technicians. We do not have half as much sense as either Russia or Britain because they have these youngsters in technical schools and are training them for the next war if there be one, which will be a scientific war, one fought in laboratories and test tubes and not by massed armies but by push-buttons that will touch off rockets carrying atomic bombs and by pilotless planes flying at lightning speed.

Mr. Chairman, it is argued that we continue the draft in order to carry out our foreign commitments. Pray tell me, sir, what our foreign commitments are. You do not know, I do not know, nor does any Member of this Congress know. Certainly the public does not know.

We have had entirely too much secret diplomacy before, during, and since this global war. The American people were not let in on the deep, dark secrets of the war in Europe and Asia, although the people did the fighting and the dying and will do the paying for many, many years to come. Oh, that we had a Woodrow Wilson today who would insist upon "open covenants openly arrived at." None of us know what promises were made or pledges given at Casa Blanca, Cairo, Tehran, Yalta, Quebec, Potsdam, or Moscow. It is doubtful that we know all that is now transpiring in New York. If our State Department had a definite foreign policy and if the administration would take the American people completely into its confidence the War and Navy Departments would know better how to make their plans and carry out the policy which they do not formulate but which they are charged with the responsibility to carry out.

Everyone knows that Germany, Japan, and Italy have been all but annihilated. It is also common knowledge that both our great allies, Britain and Russia have been exhausted by this war and that China is chaos.

With the vast reservoir of trained men and women who fought in this war, with our scientific knowledge and possession of the atomic bomb, with thousands of men volunteering in our armed services every month, there can be no sound argument for the continuation of the draft 8 months after VJ-day.

We will keep American strong but we will keep her free. We do not want to Prussianize this Republic the last best hope of earth. We will not, in the name of emergency or under the pressure of fear, saddle upon our people a peacetime draft which often has been tried by many countries of the Old World and which has always failed.

Let the present law expire on May 15, next month, as we intended it to, give the volunteer system a fair chance and after a few months trial, should it fail, the Congress can reenact the law at any time it deems necessary.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I hope in the brief time allotted to me to be fair in whatever presentation I am able to make, and above all, I hope to be factual and realistic.

Like all of you, I always listen with great interest to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], but I must say that sometimes I think he takes a little unfair advantage. I think he did that in his reference to the hearings on this very bill. I am one of those who late yesterday afternoon urged and insisted that the hearings be gotten here as soon as possible. While I do not always agree with my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], and do not about some of the provisions of this bill, yet I have never known him to resort to any form of procrastination or improper methods to delay a bill. The very efficient lady who is secretary of our committee has been quite ill for several days. So I think it is a little unfair, because there was some delay at the Government Printing Office last night in getting the hearings printed and back here. I am advised by the chairman that they will be here during the afternoon. And I repeat, I think it is a little unfair to leave the inference that there is some kind of trickery or skulduggery about the presentation of this bill.

Mr. SHORT. Well, if the gentleman will yield, I certainly did not insinuate that, or at least I did not intend to. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. THOMASON. I accept the gentleman's statement. But, Mr. Chairman, this is a very serious and important bill. It carries with it, as I see it, a great deal affecting the peace of the world, and especially during the next few months. Let us be frank about this thing. I have children myself. I am interested in boys. I wish we did not have to extend selective service a single day. Heaven knows I wish we did not have to draft or bring into the military service by any means a single 18-year-old boy in this country. But now you are faced with this situation: The heads of this Government, from the President down, including the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy, together with the representatives of our allies met in several conferences and determined what we were going to do, not only in support of the United Nations Organization, but likewise in our commitments in the occupied countries. 9 few months ago a demobilization storm struck Congress from the people back home, especially from the fathers and mothers and husbands and Congress in turn put the heat on the War Department and the Navy Department, and we have demobilized an Army of about 8,000,000 men down to about a million and a half.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman would not give us a picture of the obligations and the numbers required for these occupied zones.

Mr. THOMASON. I will be very happy to do so. I am sorry I cannot speak with accuracy, because the hear-

ings are not at hand. I will say this: That when the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Mr. Stalin met in the recent conferences, there was an agreement, in order to carry out and effectuate the peace of the world, that certain parts of the world would be occupied by certain governments until peace is restored. In that solemn agreement to which the President of the United States, and I say the Congress of the United States gave approval, tacitly at least, it was agreed that we should occupy Japan, Korea and other strategic areas in the Pacific. It was also agreed that we should occupy a certain part of Germany. So, following that solemn agreement, General Eisenhower said that approximately 400,000 men would be needed—365,000 or 370,000 or whatever the number is, would be necessary in order for us to properly occupy Germany and the other parts of Europe until the peace conference meets and peace terms agreed upon.

Likewise in the Orient that same commitment was made by General MacArthur, that about 200,000 men were necessary to occupy Japan and Korea until peace was restored in that part of the world, and certainly nobody wants to take all of our soldiers out of Panama, Alaska, and some of our Pacific island possessions and out of the Caribbean. By whatever process you use you arrive at the total figure as to the number of men that General Eisenhower, the Secretary of War, and every other man who speaks with authority, says are necessary to carry out that obligation, which, on July 1, 1947, will be 1,070,000.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I see in this morning's paper that the United Nations requirement for our contingent will be 200,000 men. Does the gentleman know whether that 200,000 for the United Nations force is included in the 1,070,000?

Mr. THOMASON. I do not speak with any authority on that but I assume this has nothing to do with the Security Council or whatever is necessary to carry out the obligations of the Security Council. These are the commitments that I say our President and the other Allied leaders made at their conferences at Berlin, Tehran, Yalta, and other places as to our armies of occupation.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. MAY. The 200,000 referred to by the gentleman from Ohio is included in the 1,070,000.

Mr. THOMASON. Perhaps so; I am glad to be corrected because, frankly, I do not know whether it is or not.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I should like to ask the gentleman from Texas whether he or any member of his committee have any available figures as to the extent of the demobilization by other nations such as Great Britain and Russia since the war?

Mr. THOMASON. I think it is rather interesting to note, having listened to our

eloquent friend from Missouri talk about doing away with our Army or a large part of it—it is very interesting to note that Russia now has more than 5,000,000 men in her standing army, and she also has universal military service, not training. I think it is rather interesting to note that Great Britain today has a larger army than we and also has universal military service, not training. I think it is also interesting for us to remember if we are to have an army of 1,070,000 that approximately 600,000 of them are in armies of occupation. I think it is important when we hear so much sympathy expressed for young men who have not served a day that we not forget that many thousand fathers and teen-age boys have been overseas now for some 2 years and deserve to come home. My question is, Where are you going to get the replacements? You cannot get them from men over 21, because there just are not any, unless, of course, you want to take fathers.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. Can the gentleman give us any information as to how many we now have in the United States?

Mr. THOMASON. I cannot give you the exact number without the hearings. I would say that at the present moment there are close to 2,000,000 men altogether in the Army all over the world.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman has indicated that about 600,000 were overseas.

Mr. THOMASON. I have accounted for that many and probably more outside the United States. I am not including the Army in Alaska, the Caribbean, and our other possessions.

Mr. BROOKS. I have figures from the War Department as of April 1 showing 2,300,000 persons in the Army as of that date.

Mr. THOMASON. I think the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] wants to know the distribution of those soldiers, and I do not have it, but they will be provided for the record later.

Mr. BARDEN. My reason for asking that is that in recent months the War Department, whether intentionally so or not, has rather confused many of us with the figures and statistics they have put out.

Mr. THOMASON. I may say to my friend from North Carolina that I think there has been a lot of confusion, but I know it was not done deliberately or purposely in order to deceive Congress, because I have a statement right here that was sent by the War Department this morning in connection with the testimony of General Textor before the Senate committee. It is too long to read for it would take too much time, but nevertheless when they were figuring how many volunteers they might get nobody could approximate the number with accuracy. There has been a difference in estimates ranging all the way from 170,000 to 400,000 as to the number of men necessary to meet the situation. Frankly I have not heard anybody in authority who put the figure lower than 170,000.

As has been stated, the committee yesterday voted out by an almost unanimous

vote an increased pay bill. That bill is now being printed, and will soon be available to every Member of the House. It will come up in the House for passage just as soon as the leadership will recognize the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to call it up.

Let us be frank about this thing. There is not a man or woman among us who would not like to get these men by the volunteer method, if it is possible. In my opinion, there is a very good chance to do that. The new pay bill has many inducements, and will increase the pay of enlisted men by 50 percent. General Eisenhower testified and I am sure nobody disbelieves him that if enough volunteers can be obtained, not a single man will be drafted under the terms of this bill. As the chairman of the committee said in his opening statement, if there is a call this October for say 30,000 men and you get 20,000 of them by the volunteer method, then only 10,000 will be drafted; or, conversely, if you call for 30,000 and you had a surplus of 10,000 then that number is applied as a credit on the next month. I want this to be the last extension of selective service and I think it will be, but we can take no chances during the next few months.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman believe the United States is disarming to the point of weakness just as it did after the last World War when other nations were not disarming? That is the thing that alarms me very much.

Mr. THOMASON. The lady is exactly right. If we read history, we will find that we are going down the same path we followed after World War I. I agree with the statement made by a great man not long since that there are certain powers in the world today that respect military strength, but they have a contempt for military weakness. So far as I am personally concerned, I am not going to vote for anything that takes us back to the condition of weakness in which we found ourselves after the other war and even up until about 5 or 6 years ago. I am going to place national safety above everything else.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Is it not true that under the War Department estimates there will be no shortage of their requirements until after the 1st of January next year?

Mr. THOMASON. That is not correct. My recollection is that the selective service advised us, perhaps the War Department too, it was likely they would meet their requirements, their monthly quotas, up until October of this year.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. But the fact is they will not have a deficit, according to their own figures, until July 1, 1947.

Mr. THOMASON. The gentleman is mistaken. Nobody can tell exactly when it will develop but certainly we will have a deficit if this bill is not passed. There

is this angle to it; You have to have those men in sight, from some source. We want to get them by the voluntary method if we can. If not, I wish somebody would point out to me where we are going to get them. I hear Members say that they are not willing to take teen-age boys and send them overseas and make policemen out of them. Nobody is doing that and, besides, General Eisenhower made the statement that he expected to take every one of those boys out of the army of occupation just as rapidly as he can and, he said further, he did not want anybody in the army of occupation except volunteers and seasoned soldiers.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the hearings indicate how many physicians are retained in the Army at this time?

Mr. THOMASON. I am not sure. I do not remember about the number of physicians, but I know not too many, if enough. Thousands have been released.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It has been said that there are more physicians and dentists in the Army now than at the height of the war.

Mr. THOMASON. I am certain that is not true. When you say that you want to amend this bill and cut out the teen-age boys and make it 21 to 30, you are going to be confronted with this situation: You have got to have 170,000 more men if we are going to live up to our requirements and our commitments and if you have any faith and confidence in General Eisenhower. If that amendment prevails the only place you can get these 170,000 men would be from those between the ages of 21 and 30. There are about 60,000 all told between 21 and 30 who have not already been called or found to be IV-F's. Of that 60,000 only 30,000 of them will pass the physical examination. Several thousand of them are fathers. You know that would not be fair.

If you want to have an army the strength that General Eisenhower and our leaders in whom we have confidence say we must have, and you also want to bring those boys back home who have been over there for a year or two—and under the terms of the bill everyone who has been in 18 months is going to be discharged—then I would just like to ask you where you are going to get them?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Do the hearings show how many boys become 18 years of age every year?

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; approximately 1,000,000 boys.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. One other question. The Congress on two occasions passed the so-called Tydings amendment which was specific and clear, and yet Selective Service saw fit to violate the will of Congress.

Mr. THOMASON. That is completely answered in the bill because it is put in there specifically that the so-called Flannagan amendment is reacted into law, that every farm boy in the United States who is actually and actively engaged in farming is deferred, and I leave that to my good friend the gentleman

from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] who has actively sponsored that amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. We said that before, but we did not follow it.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. But the discretion of deferment will be left entirely in the draft board.

Mr. THOMASON. That is right. Surely you can trust your local boards for they are the friends and neighbors of the boys affected.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I believe that the gentleman told us that the military leaders wanted this bill. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMASON. General Eisenhower and the Secretary of War told the committee that if we were going to have an Army big enough to carry out our commitments as to occupation, and also provide national security, this size Army is absolutely necessary.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is that not the same group of individuals that demanded of Congress a few months ago that in order to win the war we must draft the nurses, that we must pass that fight-or-go-to-work bill? Is that the same group of individuals that told us that a few months ago?

Mr. THOMASON. That is not a fair statement. The answer to that would be, No. Mistakes were made, and while the war was on nobody knew all the answers, but we won the war and preserved our freedom. I saw in my home paper this statement, which attracted my attention. These words were written 200 years ago by a veteran who served under the Duke of Marlborough. It would probably apply today to some people:

God and the soldier we adore,

In time of danger not before;

The danger past and all things righted

God is forgotten and the soldier slighted.

As far as I am concerned, maybe I have too much confidence in men like General Marshall, General MacArthur, General Eisenhower, and many others, but I am not going to be quick to forget their accomplishments. They may have made some mistakes, but they are great men and I trust them. This is what they say we must have unless we want to gamble on our future peace and security. As for me, I am not going to take any chances.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas this question. Why is it that the gentleman has the attitude that unless we pass this bill we cannot get the men? Why does not the gentleman approach the problem from this angle: First, make all reasonable and decent and respectable inducements to get the men and then go to the ex-

treme that the gentleman is now talking about.

Mr. THOMASON. That is the very thing the new pay bill does. I am actively supporting it. Certainly we want volunteers if we can get them.

We passed the GI bill, and then we came along with a bill yesterday raising the pay with all the perquisites about 50 percent to the enlisted men, I have an idea that is the best pay that any servicemen receive anywhere in the world.

Mr. BARDEN. Let me remind the gentleman that I have, and so does the gentleman, many male clerks right now in Europe, in the Pacific, as well as in the United States, who are drawing \$50 a month, and we voted week before last to raise the pay of the men who are filling their jobs \$400 a year.

Mr. THOMASON. I admit that is not fair or consistent. That is the very reason why the pay bill was reported yesterday.

Mr. BARDEN. It did not take a \$400 increase to keep them there.

Mr. THOMASON. In fact, there are a good many advocates—I see the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] standing—who favored raising every man in the armed services \$400 a year, but when you come to figure that out, that is very impractical and very difficult to work out on a fair basis. Let me say to my friend, and I hope I am not misunderstood, I am just as anxious as he or anybody else to get these men by voluntary methods. I will support any reasonable inducement. But we must have the men during these next few months.

Mr. BARDEN. Why does not the gentleman bring those things in?

Mr. THOMASON. I hope we will get them, but I, for one, am not willing in this, probably the most critical period of all the world's history, with the United Nations Organization just meeting and deliberating right now in New York, with an honest effort on the part of the peace-loving people of the world to try to make some arrangement by which we will not have to go through another terrible war—I say that during these next few months, the most critical times that could happen to us in the postwar period, I am not willing that the Army reach the low level it did after the other war. If we cannot get the necessary men by voluntary methods, I say there is nothing to do except extend the Selective Service Act for a few months.

Mr. BARDEN. Does the gentleman think that is necessary?

Mr. THOMASON. I think that is necessary in view of the present situation. There is no other alternative.

Mr. BARDEN. Why did not the gentleman join in bringing in that type of bill before he did, then?

Mr. THOMASON. The committee has been working on this bill and the pay bill for several months?

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman says the other methods is preferable, and he believes it will work.

Mr. THOMASON. What would happen if we did adopt the gentleman's way—junk this bill and resort to volun-

tary methods, and they were not successful?

Mr. BARDEN. Then you would go back to the draft.

Mr. THOMASON. No; you would not.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Perhaps the gentleman has already answered this question; if so, I missed that part of the discussion. What would be the effect of current regulations as applied by this bill to boys of 18 or 19 who are in the midst of a school year?

Mr. THOMASON. They would be permitted to serve out their term.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. They would be permitted to serve out their term before they were drafted?

Mr. THOMASON. That is the law on regulations now. There is no change from existing conditions.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman mentioned the name of General MacArthur. Is it not a fact that all the generals, including General MacArthur, were asked to endorse the conscription plan and that General MacArthur did not endorse it?

Mr. THOMASON. He has made no statement to the committee regarding conscription. This is a selective-service bill. This is the extension of selective service, and not the universal military training bill. General MacArthur said he wanted 200,000 men for the Pacific. If you want to let some of those young boys come home who have been over there a year and a half or longer, many of whom have been in combat, and you still want to give General MacArthur 200,000 men, you have to send him some replacements. If you can get them by voluntary methods, that will be fine. If not, what do you propose to do about it? Thousands of the men overseas are fathers, thousands of them have been over there for 18 months. Let us think about them, as well as these boys at home, for whom the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] expresses such sympathy. In view of what happened recently in Iran, I am not going to gamble. I want trained men and plenty of them. I want adequate national defense and security, no matter how many men it takes. We must never have another Pearl Harbor. To insure that we must have trained men.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Can the gentleman, as a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, give us any idea about how long our marines will be forced to remain in China, and can the gentleman tell this House why our marines are now in China?

Mr. THOMASON. No. I am not Secretary of the Navy or Secretary of War. I cannot answer why, but I am certain

there is good reason. General Marshall could probably provide the answer.

Mr. COOLEY. There are thousands of them over there who would like to have the answer.

Mr. THOMASON. I cannot give the gentleman the answer because I cannot speak with authority.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I understand on most reliable authority that General Marshall, within another week or two, possibly by now, will announce that there will be only 3,000 American armed forces in China, exclusive of officers working on his teams.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman is mistaken in that remark. I think that applies only to the 10,000 soldiers in south China and has no relation whatever to the marines in north China.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. That is correct. The gentleman might ask that question of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

Mr. THOMASON. They are entitled to come home. I repeat, thousands of them are fathers, thousands of them have been there over 18 months. Thousands of them have been there over 18 months. Thousands are boys in their teens. We must get replacements, but there are only two ways to get them. One by volunteers and if you fail that way, there are none left but draftees.

Mr. COOLEY. They would like to know why they are there.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. As a matter of fact, under the terms of surrender of Japan, did we not obligate ourselves to repatriate the Japanese military people and also to disarm the Japanese wherever they might be?

Mr. THOMASON. That is right.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Are we going to leave any of these places without carrying out our obligation?

Mr. THOMASON. Of course we are not. We are an honest people who carry out our promises and contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

(Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, this bill having been brought to the floor of the House without the hearings having been printed has placed everybody, including the members of the committee, in a very difficult position. It is therefore perhaps necessary to keep rehearsing some of the figures because you do not have them available to you so that you may read them.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I have inquired about that, and have been informed that the hearings will be here in about 30 minutes.

Mr. CLASON. It is unfortunate that they could not have been here or been ready yesterday in order that the Members could have had a chance to study them last night. However, as I see it, the problem which faces the House is the question of furnishing 1,070,000 men for the United States Army on July 1, 1947. In checking on the figures for these 1,070,000 men, we find that 130,000 at least will be officers, commissioned men, and there will be no question of securing them by draft or any other means. They are volunteering so fast there are far more than enough of them applying for commissions who have already held commissions to fill all of these requirements. Sixty-two thousand of those will be in the Air Forces, and 68,000 or more will be in the ground and service forces. We were also told that of the 1,070,000 needed on July 1, 1947, 50,000 will be Filipino scouts. They have already been activated. They will be trained and ready to take over by that date. We have 180,000 persons at least to deduct from the 1,070,000 men that are needed. That shows that the United States Army will need 890,000 enlisted men on July 1, 1947. The figures as of March 31 on enlistments has reached the great total of 672,723 and yet it was no later than November 8 of last year that Secretary Patterson told our committee after the enlistment campaign had been on since August 15, that they could not hope to get more than 30,000 men a month by enlistment and from 300,000 to 350,000 in a full 12 months.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Could the gentleman give me the percentage of the 3-year period of enlistments out of that 673,000?

Mr. CLASON. It is my understanding that it is more than 50 percent—53 percent or so.

Of the 890,000 enlisted men needed on July 1, 1947, 672,723 have already enlisted. The War Department states that they will have at least 800,000 and probably many thousands above that number by enlistment on July 1, 1946. Assuming it is 800,000, our problem during the 12 months between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, is to raise 90,000 enlisted men plus men to replace those enlisted men who have gone in for 1 year or 18 months and whose periods of enlistment will run out during these 12 months. Now, as a matter of fact, everybody who has enlisted under this program will be in uniform on July 1, 1946, because enlistments started on August 16, 1945. Therefore, it is only going to be necessary to secure, month after month, after July 1, 1946, by voluntary enlistments, 90,000 men, plus those men needed to replace enlistees who have been discharged and who do not reenlist.

Another feature which has been brought to my attention by the War Department, with whom I have been in communication as late as today, is the fact that in these 672,723 men who have already enlisted, only 20.95 percent—less than 21 percent—are original enlistments. All of the others have either enlisted before, or else have seen service by induction prior to their enlistment. So it is very evident that the persons who

are faced with induction, although they are enlisting in large numbers, comprise less than 21 percent of those who have enlisted so far.

We know from the expressions which have been made by various generals, Secretary Patterson, and others before our committees, that they want older men. They do not want the 18-year-old boys.

It is also interesting to note that Gen. Gordon Textor, who came before our committee from the Office of Chief of Staff, has told us that he figures there will be a deficit of 221,000 on July 1, 1947, but he was not able to break it down. That is based upon 18 months' service for each man. It is interesting to note that in these figures he had not taken into account the Wacs, the 50,000 Filipino Scouts, or the thousands of Puerto Ricans who will be in the service and will be included in the 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947.

It does not seem to me that our task is unsurmountable from the standpoint of voluntary enlistment.

I wish those of you who can do so would read the statements of General Eisenhower at different times. He himself is authority for the fact that "there is no one I know of either in or out of the Army who would rather have selective service inductees could he get all volunteers." In other words, he is putting it up to us to get the volunteers. I think they can be obtained.

He also said:

I can't tell any more than anyone else what this unknown factor of the 20 percent—proposed base-pay increase—will make on our recruiting. I believe in it.

That is what he says.

The 18-year-old man is not so suitable as an older man for a number of duties in the Army—including garrison duty.

If there is some other way of raising this Army, giving us an Army of 3-year volunteers, sir, to do these jobs, you may be sure I will welcome it.

Now, I am going to offer an amendment tomorrow when this bill is read, for the purpose of offering an inducement in the way of money for those persons to have in mind who would like to join the Army. I do not believe this pay bill which has been put out—I have a copy of it here—is a satisfactory one. In the first place, while it gives a 50-percent increase to the buck private, from \$50 to \$75, his increase is \$300 a year; yet up in the top brackets some of the generals are getting two or three times that amount. In other words, it is not an incentive directed at securing voluntary enlistments in an intensive campaign. It is simply another Army pay bill, based upon bringing into line the pay for our men in the services, both commissioned men and enlisted men, in comparison with today's wages in private life. For that purpose it is a good pay bill, perhaps. I think it has a lot of good features, but it is not here before us, and it will not be passed and become a law before May 15, when this bill will become law.

I am therefore going to offer an amendment which will be in terms along the following lines:

Since all persons now or hereafter subject to the Selective Service Act, as amended, will not be called to active duty by virtue

of this act due to enlistments, exemptions, deferments, the quota requirements of the services, and for other causes, there is hereby authorized to be paid to each person who has heretofore registered or shall hereafter register under the Selective Service Act, as amended, the sum of \$33.38 each month that he shall be on active service as an enlisted man in any grade in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps after this amendment to said act becomes effective for the period of 3 years.

This sum of money shall be paid to such registrant in addition to any pay to which he may be entitled as an enlisted man in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

That will be an incentive for enlistment and there is no reason why we should not make Army service attractive. It should not be put off to some day in the future but should be definitely incorporated in this bill and become a part of it.

There are two other amendments I intend to offer. One concerns those boys who have served in the merchant marine or Maritime Service: For instance, a boy was in college in July 1944, at the summer term. He leaves college, does not become 18 until October. He goes into the merchant marine. He is ambitious and wants to get a commission and it looks like the best way. He becomes a cadet midshipman in due course and then serves for 6 months in three different war theaters in the merchant marine. He served well for a year and he wants to go back to college. He has left the merchant marine after this service and the war is over. I feel that boys like that who have already given over a year out of their lives and in view of the fact that it is not expected that everyone who becomes 18 shall be taken under this extended draft, I believe that he should be given the opportunity to return to college and his studies. He has already given a year and a half out of his life. So I am going to offer this amendment:

After May 15, 1946, no individual who has served in the merchant marine or Maritime Service or as cadet midshipman at merchant marine academies for a combined total of more than 12 months, a part or all of which service was prior to September 2, 1945, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act.

I feel certain that amendment will be agreeable to my colleagues of the House because these boys who have already given a year of their time in the merchant marine while hostilities were on and entered dangerous areas ought not now to be required to take this full 18 months of service.

The third amendment is this:

Any person between the ages of 18 and 30 years who is studying for a scientific degree or in a medical, dental, or theological school or seminary or, having received a scientific degree shall be pursuing graduate work in science or working in scientific fields, shall be exempt from induction under this act.

If something along that line is not adopted, this country will fall far behind in technological research and work. I wish everybody within the sound of my voice would read the testimony of Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff, a former Yale and Smith College professor, on page 895 of the second volume of the hearings on universal military training. It is posi-

tively astounding to realize that Russia, Canada, Great Britain, and the other countries who were more sorely pressed than we during the period of hostilities, attempted to look out for their scientific students and actually started thousands of their boys on their scientific studies during that period; and I feel that at this time it is only fair, when our people are behind to the extent of 17,000 in the grade of doctor of science and over 150,000 behind in the grade of bachelor, that in order to protect our military development of the future as well as our industrial development there should be put into this bill an amendment which will protect these students.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. KEARNEY. Does the gentleman believe also along the lines of his proposed amendment about the merchant marine that these lads who become 18 now and who have served months in the Army and months in combat some of them, should not also be exempt?

Mr. CLASON. Certainly we ought to exempt them.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Does not the gentleman feel that the job in Europe and Asia is a man's job as far as the United States is concerned, and we should be thinking about sending men over there rather than boys?

Mr. CLASON. I think that is General Eisenhower's position.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that in England not only did the Government not draft these men with scientific ability but refused to allow them to volunteer because they were so much more valuable to the war effort and the future of the country by staying in their scientific work?

Mr. CLASON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

(Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has called attention to certain amendments he proposes to offer tomorrow. The purpose in addressing the committee this afternoon is likewise to call attention to an amendment I propose to offer to the bill when it is considered under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Chairman, I shall propose that there shall be a suspension of the draft from May 15, 1946, to October 15, 1946, and during that period of 5 months that an intensive campaign be made by the War Department to see if it is humanly possible to obtain voluntary enlistments for the Army. If it becomes necessary later on and the attempt fails to get those

enlistments, and the President so proclaims that a national emergency confronts the country, then you are justified in drafting the men.

During the years I have been a Member of Congress I have supported every draft measure which has been before it; and I did that on the theory that an emergency confronted the Nation. Back in 1917 the Military Affairs Committee brought out a volunteer system and somewhat of a draft system. At that time an emergency confronted the Nation.

I have no hesitancy in supporting a draft. I have had no hesitancy at any time to support a draft when an emergency confronted the Nation. I assert there can be no justification in normal peacetimes, however, for a draft in order to provide men to man the Army and the Navy. The only justification for a draft is when there is a national emergency confronting the country.

From the testimony that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts just read, quoting General Eisenhower, they have no objection to trying out a voluntary system. Why should not the Congress see if it is humanly possible to obtain an army by the volunteer system before invoking the power of a draft? Of course, it would have been far better if in this bill there had come with it a pay provision, but it was not parliamentarily possible to do that; therefore it has got to be done by a separate measure. The Military Affairs Committee on yesterday afternoon voted out a pay bill to offer an incentive to people to volunteer. If they do not volunteer, if you cannot get an army of 1,070,000 men, if you cannot get a navy of 500,000 men, then let the President proclaim that a national emergency confronts the country, and in that event there will be no hesitancy on the part of the Congress to invoke the draft, because we all know you must have an army, you must have a navy, and you must have occupational forces. But let us first try to get it by the volunteer method before we invoke the stern method provided by a draft.

It was said when I introduced that bill on this subject on April 8 that I was dodging the issue because at that time I happened to set the date after the November election. The theory and the motive that prompted me was to provide 6 months in which to try this out, but in the proposed amendment that I will offer, if the Army cannot get these men by October 15, at least 18 or 20 days before the election, and the President makes a proclamation to that effect, then the draft goes into effect. I say we should exhaust every effort by inducement for voluntary enlistments and see if we cannot get the volunteers. If you can get them, there is no need or necessity to have a draft.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman's thought in making the date in advance of the election, because I think the Con-

gress does not want to be put in that position.

Mr. VINSON. Of course not. We did not want to play politics with national security. I never have done it and I do not intend to do it now.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I just want to raise the question whether or not it might be better to have the date made September 15 merely for the purpose of considering the time at which school starts in the fall.

Mr. VINSON. All I want is a reasonable length of time, and let the Army make a determined effort, with some inducement offered to the men. That is all the requirement that we should demand of them.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The reason I ask the question is that October 15 would come about 2 or 3 weeks after the average high school starts.

Mr. VINSON. That may be true; but making it less than 5 months may not give full opportunity for an intense campaign. I want this country to have the opportunity to see if we cannot raise 1,070,000 men for the Army and 500,000 for the Navy by voluntary enlistment, and then if we cannot get them, let the President proclaim that fact and then the draft can go into effect.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This legislation should complete its course through the House by the 1st of May, and if we have the months of May, June, July, August, and September we would have 5 months.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. A member of the Committee on Military Affairs stated just a little while ago in debate, that according to the estimate of the Army there will be no shortage before the 15th of October.

Mr. VINSON. That is right.

Mr. MICHENER. Therefore, if these estimates are correct no shortage will occur if induction is postponed to the 15th day of October.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman from Michigan is absolutely right.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. A provision in this bill provides that a man shall serve 18 months.

Mr. VINSON. Let me read my amendment. On page 3, strike out all language between the word "apply" in line 22 and the comma in line 25, and insert in lieu thereof the following;

from May 15, 1946 to October 15, 1946, during which time no requisitions for men shall be made on Selective Service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy and thereafter only with approval of the President because the personnel strength of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps is less than the maximum numbers set forth in section 3 (a), as amended, of the act.

Which is 1,070,000 for the Army, 558,000 for the Navy, and 108,000 for the Marine Corps. As a matter of fact, you do not need today any selective service law to get what the Navy and the Marine Corps need. The Navy's authorized strength in the bill recently passed by Congress is 500,000. We have today 430,000 men who

are enlisted in the Regular Navy for anywhere from 2 years to 6 years. The Army have over 600,000 men who enlisted under contract with the United States Government to serve so many years in the Army. Now I come merely asking this Congress to give the Army and the Navy an opportunity to see if they can make up the difference of about 400,000 in the Army and about 70,000 in the Navy by the voluntary method.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH].

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, it is probable, in fact it is highly probable, that I cannot offer much of an addition to this discussion. I have listened to it thus far with deep interest, an interest I have always maintained in the subject of national defense.

One thought occurs to me. It may not seem important to any of the Members present in the committee. In connection with the proposals for increase in pay, we have discharged from the Army and the Navy over 7,000,000 men. They fought a war. They served on ships being blown up. They landed on beaches—Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. They lay in fox holes under fire, day after day living on battle rations, with no hot food. I am wondering what their attitude and thoughts will be if the Congress should pay men who are to serve in peace much higher than they, the veterans, were paid only 7 months ago. I imagine it will be a somewhat cynical response. I just drop that thought to you.

Speaking of pay, and I am not passing judgment on the bill which I understand has been endorsed by the Committee on Military Affairs, the cost of living does not affect very much the single or bachelor soldier. He is fed and clothed, his medical service is given to him free of charge, and, incidentally, it is an excellent service. Moreover, he is well fed and he is well clothed. If an inducement is to be offered to further enlistments as volunteers, obviously we would have to rely upon men in their middle twenties more than upon men of 18 and 19. Those are the men who, if they are about to go into the service of either the Army or the Navy, would have certain home problems which they would have to solve before going into the service. It may very well be that if they could be assured in connection with those who were dependent upon them at the time, although they are bachelors, or may become dependent upon them in whole or in part after they have joined the service, that the Federal allotment to dependents would be increased in proportion to the increased cost of living, in that way we could meet that particular problem.

The enlisted man, the private in the Army, or the seaman second class in the Navy, with \$50 in his pocket will not be made particularly happier if he has \$75 in his pocket and is serving on a China station or with an army of occupation in Germany. He will live just as well with the lower amount. It may be wise to increase it somewhat, but I warn

you that 7,000,000 veterans already discharged will have a little laugh.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Can the gentleman state whether or not the 18-month peacetime serviceman will be entitled to the same GI benefits the wartime soldier receives under the GI law?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is my understanding. The bill now pending makes no change in the GI bill of rights.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. There may be a little cynicism on that point too.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. I believe I can answer that question by saying we are still in a state of war.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We have not made peace with a single one of our former enemies.

Mr. KEARNEY. The provisions of the GI bill carry through and apply to those who go into the service now.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I understand that it does.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The question I want to ask is in connection with a matter in which I think the gentleman has already expressed himself. While we use the expression "peacetime soldier" and compare them with the men who bore the brunt of battle and while this is not a war period in which there is fighting going on, yet so far as the Congress and the President have expressed themselves, we are still at war and insofar as the international situation is concerned, it is quite a bit different from what we ordinarily think of peacetime. I know the gentleman has given much thought to this twilight zone in which we are in. I will be glad to have the gentleman's comment as to whether we are at peace practically or technically.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The gentleman is giving the gentleman from New York a big order. We are in a twilight zone—if anybody knows what that means. We are in an interim period. The war is not over in a technical sense, of course. Not a single peace treaty has been signed, and from the looks of things now, it will be a good many months before any peace treaties are signed. What will happen in those months none of us knows. We hope for the best, and the chances probably are in favor of the world remaining in peace. There may be little outbreaks here and there. There are outbreaks going on in China right now. There are outbreaks threatening in Trieste on the Adriatic. We hope that they will not occur further or to any greater extent. We have troops incidentally in Italy, not many, some of them are on duty in Trieste. I am told on fairly reliable authority that that is the only division of the American Army that is fit to take the field today. The others have all suffered such disintegration as a result of our overhasty demobilization, that liter-

ally we have very few units in the whole Army today, including the Air Corps, that are fit to take the field to meet an emergency.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. The gentleman expressed himself awhile ago about giving the fellows who have not fought more than the fellows who did. As a matter of fact, most of these volunteers are men who fought in the war, and they will be given these increases. These increases will mostly go to men who have already been in the war.

Mr. WADSWORTH. From now on I doubt whether we will get as many volunteers from the veterans as we did during the first 6 months that the voluntary recruitment campaign was on.

Mr. ROE of Maryland. But quite a large percentage of the volunteers have been in the war.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Quite a large percentage of them are, but from now on increasing percentage of them will be young men who have not served at all.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I agree quite frankly with the gentleman from New York there seems to be quite a bit of unfairness in paying men to go out and fight and die in foxholes \$50 and paying a man in peacetime \$75 a month. But if we look back at record right now, we will find out that we have done still worse things. We provided in the GI bill of rights that the serviceman who is employed after his discharge can have \$20 a week for 52 weeks. That is \$80 a month. The Veterans' Administration told me this morning that there were 1,500,000 on that pay roll now.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Those are little things that we can look back on and I hope we will learn lessons as we look back on our experiences.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER. I would like to raise a point as to the enlistments. If this draft act is not extended, certainly the enlistments will not keep up at the pace we have enjoyed in the last few months?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That is my belief.

Mr. SHAFER. And it is the belief of many in the military service.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I am grateful to the gentleman for calling to our attention the plight of the dependents of these men now in the service. Since this Big Steel formula was determined of approximately an 18-percent increase in wages for our workers, I, and other Members, have introduced bills to increase right now the allotments to wives and dependents of men in the service by 18 or 20 percent, or whatever the figure would be. Organized forces in this coun-

try can take care of themselves but we have not properly taken care of the dependents of our own men in the armed services. We should do that regardless of this bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

May I point to another thing which may not have much to do with this bill, but it has something to do with the psychology of soldiers and sailors. I have watched the Army and the Navy people for nearly 30 years. I have seen men start in the service at the lowest rate and go clear through to the top. I have known lieutenant generals who started as privates. I have watched a young second lieutenant remain in the service year after year after year, at pay which you and I would call almost starvation. It was not the pay that kept them in, Mr. Chairman. It was the love of the service.

Incidentally, how many Members of Congress are here who come here for the pay? Mighty few. It is a liking for the service, of whatever kind the service may be. Take the man who commanded four or five million men in Europe. He lived as a second lieutenant, as a first lieutenant, and a captain on less than \$3,000 a year, year after year, paying all his own expenses except quarters; clothing and feeding himself. Why did he do that? Was it the pay that kept him in the Army? No. It was the love of the service. You should go back and look at the old regular in the Army and the Navy. I have heard them testify before a joint pay committee of the Congress, away back in 1922. I was chairman of that committee. We talked with men from a corporal and seaman first class, clear through to General Pershing and to admirals. We talked with old sergeants of that day who had been in the Army for 22 or 24 years, and chief petty officers who had been in the Navy for a like period and who with great frankness described the difficulties they were having to take care of their families on the pay at that time. We suggested to a chief petty officer that he should have left the service. The angry retort was, "What? Me on the outside? You don't know what shipmates is." He loved the service. In the long run, those are the kind of men who are going to man our peacetime professional Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Of course, they should be well paid, but boosts of 100 percent or boosts of \$100 a month are not going to increase their number permanently. The men just like the life. They are great sailors and great soldiers. As a matter of fact, the noncoms and chief petty officers in the services are the backbone, and they stay in year after year after year, and are proud of it.

They will tell you they serve on the best "blank" battleship that sailed the seas, they were in the best "blank" regiment that ever marched on land. That is the way they feel. Now, we want to get volunteers, but please do not put too much faith in the increase in pay. Those men who were in this war who have now volunteered to stay in the Army did not do so to get the money; they made up their minds that they liked the

Army and would like to try it for a little longer; that is the reason.

The thing we are facing now is somewhat of a gamble. The Government of the United States has a compact with its other allies. It has undertaken certain commitments. We did it freely. They have to do with the terms of surrender of Germany and Japan, and the Germans and Japanese must submit to certain treatment in their respective countries. Those terms are not unjust but they are severe and they should be. Now, how best can we be certain that the terms of surrender will be carried out to the very end? Incidentally, none of us knows how long it will take at this writing. Only if we are strong—that is the only thing the Germans and the Japanese respect, strength. We are not making much progress in Germany in teaching democracy. You have all heard that, and it is true. Strength is the only thing that is respected by these two peoples, strength, I say, exerted in the long run in the interest of righteousness in international conduct. That is the objective of the United States, and we expect to lead the world along that road.

I am not willing to take any chance whatever even of being 100 men short on July 1, 1947, no chance whatsoever. We must not drop down 1 inch. We hope, I hope, that we will get enough volunteers, but are we going to gamble on that? Suppose we do not get them, the whole world will know it, the Germans will know it, the Japs will know it, and other elements in this world that are none too friendly to our form of government will know it.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Would the gentleman support permanent peacetime conscription?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Not conscription, no; I will support universal training; I have done that for 26 years.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman know that 85 percent of the soldiers on Bataan, those who were not injured, the heroes on Bataan and Corregidor reenlisted? Eighty-five percent.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no knowledge of that particular fact.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is what they told me in Boston on last Tuesday evening.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I have no knowledge of that. Mind you, nearly all the American soldiers captured at Bataan and Corregidor were regulars, regulars who had been in the American garrison in the Philippines for years. As soon as they got a chance they wanted to resume that old life of theirs; they liked it.

Mr. HINSHAW. And the California National Guard, do not forget.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I said "Nearly all"; there were some exceptions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not sure that I should inflict myself upon the committee for another 2 minutes. I am not a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and I have not that intimate information which members of the committee have, about numbers in this category or that category. However, as I read this bill, it is a precautionary measure. As I read it, if we get enough volunteers from month to month, then we will not draft anybody. If we fail a little bit or a little more from month to month, then we will draft only a few. That is all. It is a precautionary measure, it is here as an insurance that we are going to succeed in carrying out the terms of the surrender. And that does not mean merely that we shall have troops in Germany and Japan. It means those troops have to be supplied and their replacements have to be trained in this country. It takes thousands of men, men in transportation, men holding outposts like Guam, Okinawa, Hawaii, Panama, and other stations in the West Indies. There is not a man on the floor of this House who would give up those places today. Should we have to give them up through lack of personnel the whole world would know it. They would say, "There is Uncle Sam again. He is willing to talk peace but he is not willing to do anything about it."

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ERVIN. May I ask the gentleman from New York if he does not think if this Nation prior to Pearl Harbor had emphasized enough common sense to keep itself adequately prepared we would not have witnessed the disgrace of allowing those men on Corregidor to die without this powerful Nation being able to render any aid or assistance whatever?

Mr. WADSWORTH. That opens up a large field for discussion, but may I make this observation, and I may be regarded as presumptuous in making it, Had we had universal training through the twenties and the thirties, with constantly on hand two or three million trained citizen soldiers, ready to respond to the call in an emergency, I doubt if there would have been an emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I wonder if the gentleman can tell us who would decide just which boys would be taken. Say the volunteer method fails and each county is supposed to furnish so many. Before, you see, they took the entire quota that the county furnished. Who would decide now whether Mrs. Jones' or Mrs. Smith's boy would go from a particular county?

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I have been wondering about that myself. I cannot tell the gentleman, and I do not think anybody else can.

Mr. Chairman, it is rather a strange coincidence that the gentleman from New York who has just left the floor and myself have become separated in our thoughts, our opinions, and our judgment in reference to this bill, remembering that on every occasion, not missing one, did the gentleman from New York and myself differ in our votes and speaking. I wrote four-hundred-and-thirty-odd Members of this House, pleading with them to extend the selective service and to do the other things that were necessary to get ourselves ready for a war that seemed to me inevitable, and which did come.

We come now, however, to the approach to a proposal to invoke the selective service or conscription law in peacetime. Let that be interpreted as it may, it means that Germany and Japan have surrendered unconditionally. What are we about? What does this all mean?

Mr. Chairman, I hear every once in a while the injection of the thought about a war with somebody. It is clothed in peculiar language and sometimes not easily interpreted, but, after all, that seems to be a part of the consideration for this unusual—may we say harsh and heartless—proposal that the United States of America in its power and glory shall lay its ruthless hands upon 18-year-old boys yet and send them for a term of years, whether they will or not, to some foreign field. To do what? To get ready for another war?

Let me read you what one of the scientists said in respect to such a contemplation. Oh, how vital it seems for us to howl that we want to keep ourselves strong; we want to impress Russia and Germany and Japan, if they shall ever rise again, and make them realize that we are strong. Here we say we trust not to any power except force, and we want them to look at our force and our power and be afraid.

Here is a statement made by one of the scientists. It is headed "I'm a frightened man," by Dr. Harold C. Urey:

As a scientist, I tell you there must never be another war.

We are all crowded together into a single house. Beneath the floor of our house there is a time bomb ticking away, as I write this—as you read this. The explosion of an atomic war would smash our house of civilization—smash it beyond human comprehension. Those who even think of an atomic arms race, those who boast of battleships and air power, those who speak of using national force to maintain peace, simply do not understand this crowded house of fear. They do not think of what the situation may be a few years from now.

As our problem is fully comprehended, I think we may hope realistically for a patriotism not to one country only but to the human race.

No country knows the devastation of war better than Russia. Nor Germany or Japan. None has lost more in men and material. Russians understood this war and they will understand atomic war. No one who understands atomic war wants anything but peace.

Today we are not so much in competition with other countries—humanity is in competition with itself. Think. Because we would not face the obvious, mankind allowed fascism to blast Europe. Now if we still refuse to learn the lesson of cooperation it will be not Europe, but the world, which will

lie in ruins. What we would not learn from Hitler we must learn from Hiroshima. Other issues wait. Other problems will stand delay. But the main race between man's powers for evil and his powers for good—that race, is close to a decision. The bomb is fused. The time is short. You must think fast. You must think straight.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman realize that under the language of section 3 any man who otherwise would be subject to the draft may obtain exemption if he becomes the father of an illegitimate child? Is not that the queerest way of securing exemption that the gentleman ever heard of?

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I might answer the gentleman "Yes," but I want to go ahead. I believe that this proposal is ascribed to a fear that we may become short of the quota of men that we contemplate, in July 1947, with an acknowledgment that there is no shortage of men now; with an acknowledgment that it would be well to try the volunteer system; that that would make a better army, in the language of General Eisenhower. Why is it that we are unwilling in this Congress today, with no present shortage of men in the Army or the Navy, to pass one of these bills that would raise inducements for volunteer enlistment, and see if that will work, without resorting to the harsh method of conscripting men from 18 to 30 years of age? To go into some country for police duty? Maybe so. To go somewhere to guard a depot of some near-worthless property? Maybe so. To go into some country to guard a boundary line? Maybe so. But at the same time we admit that we have no shortage of men and that it is absolutely within the contemplation of the Army and the Navy to release those men who are there and who are being replaced by volunteers, to the total of 580,000 men in the Army between September 1945 and February 1946, and volunteers in the Navy of 390,000 between September 1945 and February 1946.

They say, "Oh, we will just have them register and then induct them as necessity may require, but we will go ahead with the volunteer system." I do not know what it means when I find that it appears in this debate today that the requirements for enlisted men have been raised from 59 to 70 points, and that the conscription provision has been lowered. That does not look like promising us a great deal of effort to try out in sincerity the volunteer system of securing the men who are necessary to do that which we have been told is all that is necessary and all that is desirable in getting a sufficient number of men to do the work and to provide 1,070,000 people in 1947, more than 670,000 of whom we have already received by enlistment now, and added to that the regular Army and the others whom you have heard named. Let us give the volunteer system an honest chance, and if as a last resort it appears necessary to lay our hands on these men, then maybe we can do it.

Why not approach this subject in order? Let us try the volunteer system.

Let us be sincere about it. If we could secure 580,000 men in the Army and 390,000 in the Navy between September 1945 and February 1946, may we not expect to be able to provide, by voluntary action, the 1,070,000 said to be required in 1947? Are we holding a big stick, through conscription, to compel voluntary enlistments? It is admitted that the great majority of enlistments were reenlistments, and no big stick was held over them.

It is quite evident from our experiences, from voluntary enlistments and reenlistments, that we shall be altogether able to maintain what the War Department and the Navy say is the required number and, at the same time, release those who are in service and want to come home. We want them home. They ought to be at home, unless they themselves elect to reenlist and remain in service. Hundreds of thousands of men have indicated their voluntary desire to remain in the service, as well as others to enter, and this conscription law is too harsh to resort to to accomplish something that we honestly see can be accomplished through the voluntary action and free will of men who are willing to serve.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN].

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the discussion carried on today. I was quite interested in listening to my good friend from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH]. I have the greatest admiration for that gentleman. I think he is one of the finest Americans I have ever known. But even a lesser person such as I occasionally will either disagree with him or see the weakness of his logic. I have seen him in the well of this House when he was a power and a great influence on matters when he could put his whole heart into them. I must admit that either for lack of ammunition or for some other reason he was not effective today.

I could not understand the implication which he apparently intended to make when he asked the question, "I wonder what the boys on the other side would think if you raised the pay of the boys who are to replace them in peacetime?" I know what they would think. They would think it was a godsend if you would send them over there and let them come home. They are still human even though the War Department knows them only as No. So and So, and there is not much glory or inspiration seen by the boy who is called upon to go 3,000 to 6,000 miles from home to be a policeman, guard, or stevedore. And well does the very distinguished gentleman from New York recognize that.

We were not quite so cautious about cost when we were voting appropriations in this House to pay men in the shipyards \$15 a day while the same men that the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] was talking about were eating K-rations and fighting in the trenches for \$50 per month. But we did it. We are now paying to men walking the streets \$20 a week or \$80 a month,

while those same fellows who were in the fox holes eating K-rations getting \$50 a month are still in foreign lands. The answer is simply this, gentlemen, that in time of war men do not fight for money. That is the answer. In time of war, Americans have always been ready and willing to defend their country whether there was 1 cent paid or \$100 paid. The last war was fought on \$20 and \$30 a month. We let the pay of a soldier drop to \$20 a month. Then what kind of an army did we have? The distinguished gentleman who guided the destiny of 5,000,000 men in Europe, the man who served as a second lieutenant that the gentleman referred to, and the first lieutenant and the captain who got around \$3,000 a year, were directing privates who were drawing \$20 a month. We might give that some thought. I think we might give some thought to the economy of our own Nation and the social life of our own Nation which in the future, to some extent, will be composed of the very men who are going to make up our standing Army. Who is it that would say that a private in the Army drawing \$20 or \$30 or \$50 a month could live a normal life or ever hope to have a family or raise a family and enjoy any of the privileges and happiness that even the second lieutenant to whom the gentleman referred was able to enjoy on \$3,000 a year?

This Congress has in its wisdom, and I think the country very wisely has adopted the policy of a large standing army. Years back we established a policy of rendering mail service to the people of this country. We established the Post Office Department. That Post Office Department does not operate with employees drawing \$50 a month. That department operates with employees drawing from \$2,700 to \$6,000, \$7,000, and \$10,000 a year. If we expect to have a satisfied army composed of men who are capable and have a possible chance of living a life with any kind of decent standards, then when the policy of a large standing army is adopted we must be ready to show a little of our own patriotism, if you may call it that, and say that we are willing to pay them at least such an amount as would give them an opportunity to live a respectable and decent life. A man in uniform cannot do it on \$50 a month and there is not a man in this House who would say that he could. In time of war, men will fight for their country without compensation if need be. During this war I am told that great soldier and leader, General Patton, did not draw a pay check. He turned every dollar of his money over for the relief of the families of the soldiers. Was that man fighting for money during the war? No. No, he was not fighting for money. And there are many men just as grand and great as the men mentioned by the gentleman from New York who were in the regular service who could not afford to do what General Patton did. They must have something for their loved ones, if they do not have a family. Then should we not give some consideration to the possible effect, one and a half million men, incapable of supporting a family, would have were they permitted to roam without an anchor.

For me to drop the gate in front of those men who are rendering vital, necessary, indispensable, and important service to this country, and to say to those men if they are willing to render that service then they must sacrifice the possibility of living a normal life and having a family and children—no. The man in the fox holes does not advocate that. The man in this country does not advocate that. The man in this country, in my opinion, will not tolerate that, because they will be reluctant to join.

I heard the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] make his statements. The gentleman from Texas said he wanted to be factual about it and wanted to be fair, and he is very fair. He will not state anything knowingly that is not a fact. Of that I am quite sure. But the gentlemen in this House have been confused by statements from the War Department, and the gentleman from Texas was relying upon statements made by the War Department. I want to say in all frankness, I think the weakest case has been made for this bill of any major bill I have seen come on this floor in the last 6 months. The propaganda put out by the papers and by the War Department have given figures to the country that are not only conflicting but confusing.

I listened with a great deal of interest to the debate today. Usually I do not remain on the floor all day when general debate is going on, but I have been here since 10 o'clock this morning; it is now 4:30 p. m.; and I must confess the weakest case has been made for this bill of any bill of major importance I have seen come to this floor. The answers have not been clear. The attack by the opposition has been strong and the defense has been awfully weak. When they begin to discuss the 18-year-old boys they quote General Eisenhower as saying he does not want them overseas, according to the chairman of our committee, and then the Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, says we must have them in this country, then I asked the gentleman from Texas "What are you going to do with them?" Then he said they were going to give them certain kinds of training and teaching, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. BARDEN. I think this country had better begin to give a little consideration to what kind of teaching and training the Army proposes to give. Is there a man in this House who would say the War Department is in better shape to give a college training or the kind of training that many of these boys seek in the colleges and established institutions of this country? No. There is not a single one. Yet they want them. For what purpose I am still in a fog.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. CHENOWETH. As chairman of the great Committee on Education of this House, I would like to inquire of the gentleman if the War Department has submitted any plans to him?

Mr. BARDEN. They certainly have not. The record made by them in the training programs during this last war has not been any too good. There is a real educational deficit in this country right now.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Does the gentleman think the Army can do a better job in guiding the morals of the youth of this country, based upon our Army experience?

Mr. BARDEN. I am reluctant to criticize the officers of the Army and those who directed it, because they have done a good job. They are fine gentleman. I just differ with their judgment. No. They cannot do it, and the gentleman knows it as well as I know it.

There is a real educational deficit existing in this country, I mean an educational deficit that is of serious proportions. I know this is true. No one has ever seen a church congregation as large as the preacher wanted, and no one has ever seen an Army as large as the general wanted. I think you can be guided by that statement pretty well. If we just think for a little further, since we have gotten to the point where we are within approximately 100,000 of the number of men they say they will need, if they miss their estimate next July anything like the way they missed them for the past 12 months we will have 100,000 men too many. I cannot understand why we should be called upon to pass this bill now. If they, the proponents of this bill could show the need for men to relieve those who have been on the front, or if they could show a real need for men it might be different. But so far every man, including officers, who has returned from overseas tell me that there are five times too many men over there now. So my position is that until the proponents of this measure make out a case for need I am against it.

Nothing but an emergency of the most serious nature will justify the passage of a conscription act or act imposing involuntary servitude of any type in a democracy—and such has certainly not been shown to exist.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ELSTON].

(Mr. ELSTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, it has been no easy task to bring before this Committee a bill to extend the Selective Service Act. Before reaching any conclusion the Military Affairs Committee heard from representatives of the War Department, including the Secretary of War and General Eisenhower. It also listened to the testimony of witnesses opposed to a continuation of the act. Many of the objections voiced by these opponents were well founded. Some of these objections have been met in the pending bill. Some cannot be met at all, while others may be overcome by further amendments by this Committee.

In the first place, it must be recognized that conscription of men during peacetime is traditionally un-American.

We would be unfaithful to that tradition if we were to continue into peacetime a program of selective service without exhausting every means to obtain volunteers. If there is any way in which a sufficient number of volunteers can be obtained, we have no right to vote for legislation extending the present Draft Act. In any event, I feel we should first present a program for the enlistment of volunteers before resorting to conscription. That program, I believe, has been presented by the enactment of the Voluntary Recruitment Act, which Congress passed some months ago, and the amended increased pay bill which our committee reported to the House yesterday. It is conceded that if the new pay schedule is adopted, voluntary enlistments will be greatly stimulated. In all probability sufficient to meet the objectives of the Army, the Navy, and Marine Corps by July 1, 1947. These objectives are 1,070,000 men for the Army, 558,000 for the Navy, and 108,000 for the Marine Corps. I do not believe these figures have been seriously questioned.

It is the province of the services to indicate to the Congress the number of men who are needed. It is our province to decide upon the methods by which they shall be obtained. The Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps prefer volunteers. Having this in mind we have written into the bill now under consideration a provision which will definitely prohibit the induction of any men so long as voluntary enlistments meet the Army's and Navy's quotas, month by month. Heretofore there has been no limit on the number of men who might be inducted in any month, nor has there been a ceiling on the total number of men needed for the armed forces at any time. Since the authorities have indicated that they will not need more than 1,070,000 men for the Army, 558,000 for the Navy, and 108,000 for the Marine Corps on July 1, 1947, the pending bill has definitely provided that the number of men in active training or service shall not exceed these figures and that the monthly requisitions of Selective Service shall not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the previous month, the number of men so required. To illustrate, if the quota for the month of August is 30,000, and 29,000 enlisted in July, only 1,000 men could be inducted. If the enlistments should exceed the quota, the surplus would necessarily be carried over and credit given in the following month. I believe this to be the most important section in this bill. The adoption of this provision, plus the adoption later on of the new pay increase bill, will be an assurance that very few, if any, men will have to be drafted after May 15, 1946.

It will, of course, be contended that if the pay increase bill passes there is no necessity at all for continuing the Selective Service Act. Perhaps it may work out that way, but no one has the assurance that the requirements of the services can be entirely met under the voluntary system. Moreover, in view of the international situation as it exists today, we may well doubt the wisdom of completely terminating the Selective Service Act at this time even though we could

be assured all requirements can be met with volunteers. In view of the section of the pending bill to which I have just referred, we will keep the Selective Service Act on the statute books, and, at the same time, give assurance to the American people that no man will be drafted so long as requirements are met by volunteers. This is quite a departure from present procedure in that it will strip Selective Service of all right and authority to induct men as that agency or the War and Navy Departments see fit. In this connection it must also be borne in mind that a complete termination of the present act might require combat veterans and others with long service to remain in the service for a longer period of time than they otherwise would. These veterans have every right to insist that everything possible be done to assure their return to their homes without unreasonable delay. The adoption of the present bill will give them that assurance.

While I am of the opinion that the measure now before us has met most of the principal objections of those who are against the extension of the Selective Service Act, I also feel that the bill may be further improved upon. I believe we may safely exempt all 18-year-olds from registration and induction. With the passage of the increased pay bill, shortages of men are bound to be small, if perchance they exist at all. Certainly they will be low enough to exclude 18-year-old boys. I would like to exempt all of those below the age of 21, but we are informed that the pool of available men above that age is practically negligible. In any event, we can definitely eliminate 18-year-olds, and then, as a protection to those in the 19- to 20-year-old group, require the use of all eligibles between the ages of 21 and 30 before calling upon those who are 19 or 20 years of age. With this in mind it is my purpose to offer an amendment to require that this be done, assuming no previous amendment entirely excludes those within these ages from the provisions of the bill. I believe the act will be considerably strengthened if my proposed amendment should be adopted.

In conclusion, I believe that the bill, amended as suggested, will be entirely consistent with our traditional American policy against the drafting of men in peacetime. It will be an assurance to veterans of long service that they will be demobilized as early as possible; it will entirely eliminate high school boys in the 18-year class; it will require, if inductions are to take place at all, that those over 21 years of age be first called; it will definitely require, so long as any volunteers are available, that no man of any age be drafted; it will assure our military leaders of all the manpower they need to safeguard the security of the country; and last, but by no means least in importance, it will serve notice upon all the world that we are not scrapping the machinery we might need to meet any crisis.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELSTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. If this bill is voted down and the Army fails to receive the

necessary recruits by the volunteer system, what is there to prevent the Army from throwing out the window the discharge point system that is now in effect and saying to those boys in the service, "We cannot get any further recruits. You are in for the duration"?

Mr. ELSTON. I do not think there is anything at all to prevent them from doing that, and that is what they might have to do. I feel we owe an obligation to these men already in the service to say to them that we are going to provide replacements for them and make it possible for them to get home within a reasonable period of time.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Have not the Secretary of War and General Eisenhower told us, not only in a meeting of all the Members of Congress over here in the Library but repeatedly before our committee in the last few weeks, that they were going to follow out the commitments and the promises they had made, regardless of anything, and that the demobilization program would be carried on just as they told us it would be?

Mr. ELSTON. The question the gentleman asked me was whether or not they could do it. Of course, they may honestly intend, and I do not doubt but what they honestly intend, to follow that out to the letter. But a situation might develop that might require them to change it, and they would be perfectly justified in changing it under proper circumstances.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. You would only have a shortage of 170,000 at the most on July 1, 1947, if their estimates of volunteers are accurate.

Mr. ELSTON. If they have a shortage of 170,000 on July 1, 1947, and they can meet that shortage by the volunteer method, then there would not be a single person drafted under this bill.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. In that connection, has there not been testimony before the committee that most of these enlistments are the result of the draft bill, and that most of these boys who are enlisting are doing so because they can select their branch of service?

Mr. ELSTON. Yes. The testimony before us has been to the effect that if the act is entirely repealed, it will considerably slow up enlistments.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. In reply to the question raised by the gentleman from New York, Congress itself has not only the power but the very solemn obligation under the original selective service law to terminate the service of the men inducted 6 months after the official end of the war as declared either by the President or by a concurrent resolution of the Congress. The War Department does not have the power to extend the service of these men beyond that time.

Mr. ELSTON. The gentleman does not know, and neither do I, when that will take place. It might be in a year, it might be 2 years, and it might be several years more.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. It is also true that if this bill passes releasing all those who have had 18 months of service there will be 300,000 or 400,000 of them released before July 1, 1947, and some provision has to be made to take care of that situation.

Mr. ELSTON. There is no question but that replacements have to be provided.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Does the gentleman feel that if this bill should become a law the War Department will continue or at least carry forward a further enlistment program, an attractive voluntary program, more than we have now?

Mr. ELSTON. We have the promise of General Eisenhower that that will be done. I for one am willing to believe what General Eisenhower tells us. Let me say to the gentleman from Ohio that the efforts the War Department has already made to recruit men under the Voluntary Recruitment Act have been very satisfactory.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, before yielding to the next speaker, I desire to make a brief announcement. The committee hearings, about which complaint has been made here, are now available in the Chamber, and have been for quite a while. I hope all those who are interested will obtain copies and read them. They may be found at the desk.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I listened very attentively to the preceding speaker. I think the first part of his speech was one of the best analyses we have had of this bill and the conditions that make its enactment necessary.

We have been proceeding quite rapidly with our demobilization. In the last day or two it has been my pleasure to talk with some newspapermen who have just come back from the Pacific bases, after visiting all of them. I jotted down some rather scattered notes, and I should like to call them to your attention.

Since VJ-day we have taken 3,000,000 out of the Pacific area. We have now in those bases in the Pacific area \$1,500,000,000 worth of surplus property. Thirty-four of our bases have been completely closed up and all of the men evacuated. This surplus property has been very largely concentrated at a few places—Manus, Samar, Okinawa, Guam, and Tinian. There are not enough men, these reporters tell me, to man the ships to bring back the material we have there. There are not enough to collect, catalog, store, and care for the surplus property. It has become a question almost of throwing away our surplus property or slowing down the demobilization.

I am told that on one air strip on Oahu there are 4,500 vehicles, and they are still coming in at the rate of 100 a day. The total force to take care of those vehicles consists of six enlisted men and two officers.

The Marine Corps in the Pacific has demobilized 168,000 out of 243,000, including 41,000 fliers. The service command by July 1 will have been reduced from 20,000 to 5,000. On Guam, our sixth Air Service Command operated 1,000 planes during the war. They now have a half-billion dollars worth of surplus property and equipment, not including planes. The enlisted personnel has been reduced from 10,000 to 650. I am told that an engineering depot there has \$137,000,000 worth of property. The number of enlisted men has been reduced from 5,610 to 56.

The question sometimes comes up that we ought to hire the natives to take care of this property. I am told that on Guam there are 23,000 natives and that every effort has been made to employ them. Only 3,000 have been hired. They just simply do not want to do the work. On Saipan, I am told, we need 10,000 additional men in order to take care of our great B-29 airfields so that these airfields can be kept in proper shape. On Okinawa, which is one of our best bases, the Navy has cut its personnel from 80,000 to 17,000. By September 1 it will be reduced to a total of 1,700, including Marines. They have there surplus property worth a half billion dollars. They have been able to hire 8,000 workers. They are not good. There are language difficulties and many other difficulties. If it were not for the prisoners of war, there would probably be no way of maintaining these bases at the present time. Fortunately, we are working 14,000 prisoners of war. There is no way to carry on the necessary repair, maintenance work, and training on the 5 B-29 and 17 other fields to accommodate the smaller planes. One engineering depot in Okinawa has \$64,000,000 worth of property. There are 200 men stationed there. All of the Seabees have been taken out of the Pacific. There are not enough men left to build the necessary housing. The 5,000 troops on the island now will be reduced to a total of 3,500 by midsummer. One airstrip there has 17,500 usable vehicles. The service crew consists of 25 men. The vehicles are valued at \$125,000,000.

In Japan proper, we have repatriated since VJ-day under the terms of surrender 1,500,000 Japanese soldiers. There remain to be repatriated 4,000,000 scattered all over the Pacific and in China. We are obligated under the terms of the surrender to get them back. Yet, when we bring them back we increase the problem of food and the problem of policing. A total of 78 percent of the Japanese have been disarmed. Twenty-two percent are still armed. The backbone of our police force in Japan consists of the Eighth Army on Honshu. That was at one time approximately 400,000 in size. It has been reduced to 170,000 and will be reduced still further until we get down to 112,000 this summer. There is a small force on the Hokkaido, the Eleventh Airborne Division. On Kyushu the Sixth

Army consists of four divisions. We are controlling 80,000,000 people, many of them just recently disarmed with a total force of 150,000 and the battleship *Iowa* sitting in Tokyo Bay. By May 1, all of our troops will be out of China.

It has been said it would take us at least a year to get in position of putting a fighting outfit into the field again. I do not think we are going to war again and I am not citing these figures for that reason. I am simply saying that these men whom we have entrusted with this job, the men who have won the war and who are going to police the conquered nations after the war is over, have cut their forces to the very bone, as can be seen by the facts that I have cited. After they have all been cut, they tell us that the total force that they need by July 1, 1947, is 1,070,000 men. Remember, that consists of 400,000 Air Force men, leaving the total ground forces and service forces and all of the others 670,000. The figure does not seem unreasonable to me.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. In just a moment. President Truman, in his Chicago address on Army Day, I think stated the case very clearly. I know of no way of stating it better than he said, and I quote:

We have won the war; we must now make the victory secure. Victorious nations cannot, on the surrender of a vicious and dangerous enemy, turn their backs and go home. Wars are different from baseball games, where, at the end of the game, the teams get dressed and leave the park. In wars the victors must make sure that there will not be a recurrence of enemy aggression and tyranny. Tyranny must be rooted out from the very soul of the enemy nation before we can say that the war is really won. The American people recognize that fact. But the process is long and exacting. It requires an army of many men. And that army of many men can be continuously and adequately supplied for another year only by the Selective Service Act. If the act is not extended beyond next month when it will otherwise expire, we face these alternatives: Either we shall have to keep men indefinitely in foreign lands who, by reason of long service, are justly entitled to come home to their families; or we shall turn our backs upon the enemy before victory is finally assured. Justice to the men still in the armed forces, justice to all our people and to civilization itself, forbids the choice of either of these alternatives. And the Congress, I am sure, will not choose either.

I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman, in view of the fact that he recited the figures on all of the billions of property, if he is aware of the fact that a committee of this House, of which I am a member, has been for several months engaged in trying to find out why they did not send those vehicles back here to be used by the people who need them before we get into production? At first they said there was not the tonnage; the ships. Then they said, "No, we have plenty of ships," and for the past short time they have said, "We are going to get to it pretty soon."

The answer to the problem the gentleman is talking about is to load those jeeps, those trucks, and those tractors on boats and send them back here where

they will do the American people some good. Then you will not need these soldiers.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. Of course, I agree with him, but it is so easy to say, "Load those things on boats"; but it takes men to load those things on boats.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I cannot yield further at this time.

Mr. RICH. I am a member of that same committee.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I have another point to make before I can yield further. Because two or three speakers have referred to the 50,000 Philippine Scouts, I want to say a word about that. Let us not fall into the error of counting 50,000 Philippine Scouts immediately, because we do not have them. Furthermore, we do not use Philippine Scouts to replace men—that is, man for man. What we are planning to do is to train two complete divisions of Philippine Scouts; but remember they will not replace a single man until they are trained and ready to take their place as divisions. They are not individual replacements; and the same thing, if I understand correctly, applies to the Puerto Ricans mentioned here today.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I will yield in just a minute. There is no Member of this House who hates worse than I do to continue taking the 18-year-olds. I was against dropping to 18 years at the time if we could possibly find any way around it; but, be that as it may, we dropped to 18, and for 3 years we have been taking the 18-year-old boys until there just are not any left. So the thing we have got to decide is simple and clear: Are we going to continue to make it possible to induct 18-year boys, or are we going to keep those boys that are already in, many of whom bore the brunt of actual combat? Are we going to hold them there, and are we going to keep the fathers in the service?

We have a promise here, it is carried in this bill, to turn them out after 18 months of service, and also to turn out the fathers.

Something was said about estimates of the War Department in the matter of the recruiting program and the comment was made that if their figures were as badly off as they have been in the past that our voluntary enlistments would be sufficient. Let me say that after the War Department made its original estimate as to the number of recruits they would get we came in here and passed the Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 with many incentives added to it that were not considered when the War Department made its estimates; and if the gentleman will analyze it he will find that the great bulk of the voluntary enlistments came as a result of the added incentives that were not there when the War Department made its estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I wanted to call the gentleman's attention to the chart that the War Department prepared and the Secretary of War brought before our committee. The gentleman will find the charts in the hearings. He will find that the 1,070,000 they expect to have on July 1, 1947, includes 50,000 Philippine Scouts. Therefore the so-called deficit they say they will have of 170,000 men on July 1 would be less the 50,000 they included in their requirements.

Mr. SPARKMAN. No. The gentleman quotes the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War said his figures showed they would be 170,000 short.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Then again, according to General Textor, the Army will be short only 51,000 on July 1, 1947.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The estimates are made in different ways, and everyone said they were simply estimates.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman was speaking a while ago with reference to property mentioned by the gentleman from North Carolina. I want to say that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments are trying to determine why a lot of that has not been disposed of. Let me give you one recent example. Mr. Lane, who is chairman of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, says they now have 215 men here in Washington creating a policy. Mr. Lane is chairman of that group. This group does not know what is going on in these various foreign countries and they so gave that information to the committee. If they do not know what is going on over there and the Army has not informed them what is going on, no wonder we have not disposed of any surplus property. It is the fault of the administration.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I simply gave the figures of the number of men there now taking care of the property to show that our commanding officers have cut their numbers right down to the very minimum. The only thing we have got to decide is, are we going to hold up their hands and let them have a force according to the number they say is necessary in order to carry out our commitments? I say we ought to continue this law. It will do no harm if we get the volunteers.

Mr. RICH. If you get the volunteers; but you are not going to get volunteers. You are going to force them in. If you give them a chance to volunteer by increasing their salaries you would get all the men you want. That has been proven already.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We are bringing in a bill to increase the pay and we are going to put on a vigorous campaign. If we get the number, if it works out according to the gentleman's prediction, then we shall not have to induct a single man. But we shall have it as a safety measure and we shall be serving notice upon the nations of the world that we are not

going to weaken ourselves to a still greater impotency than now.

Mr. RICH. Why does the gentleman put the cart before the horse, then? If you want to pull something along you put the horse ahead of the cart and you are able to pull the cart along. Now you are putting the horse behind the cart, and you expect a bill of that kind to pass.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The gentleman knows that the Selective Service Act expires on May 15 and he knows that there is more urgency in getting this legislation acted on so we will know what to count on than there is on the other bill.

Under leave, I include an editorial from the Washington Star of April 11, 1946, and a recent article by Ernest Lindley.

They follow:

[From the Washington Evening Star of April 11, 1946]

FACING THE DRAFT FACTS

In scrapping the dangerously risky draft "holiday" (until after the elections) proposal and other short-sighted amendments, in favor of a straight 9-month extension of selective service, the House Military Affairs Committee has evidenced a belated but nonetheless praiseworthy determination to face the grave array of facts presented to Congress by General Eisenhower and other competent authorities. The refusal of the committee as a whole to be enticed by suggested modifications based on political expediency, wishful thinking, or other unsound reasoning followed closely General Eisenhower's earnest and convincing warning to the Senate Military Affairs Committee against taking chances with America's security at a time like this.

The Chief of Staff and his colleagues have urged a 1-year extension of the draft law. The 9-month proposal may be inviting as a compromise—if compromise becomes necessary. It is to be hoped, however, that the Senate committee will approve a full 12-month extension and that both Houses eventually will adopt the War Department's 1-year recommendation. Whether the draft be extended 9 months or 12 months, the effect will be to guarantee for that length of time enough manpower to restore and maintain the strength and prestige of our armed forces in a world still bedclouded by military and diplomatic uncertainties.

To rely on voluntary recruitment alone would be to invite grave shortages. Nobody knows how many volunteers can be obtained, but the best Army opinion is that not enough can be had and that a draft continuance is therefore essential if we are not to take a dangerous risk. As General Eisenhower frankly put it to the Senate committee, to rely solely on volunteers would be "a gamble any way you look at it. And, gentlemen, in my opinion, any gamble with the national security of the United States at this time is a gamble with the peace and security of the world. With all the sincerity and force that I possess, I urge you, do not take this gamble."

Congress will be following a reckless course if it fails to heed this clear warning from a man who speaks with unchallengeable authority on what the Army needs in this difficult and critical transitional period. The draft extension is imperative. If it were to be voted down, General Eisenhower's words might come back to haunt the politicians sooner than they think.

DRAFT IS ONLY CHOICE

(By Ernest Lindley)

The most thoroughly unpopular item on the administration's legislative program probably is extension of the Selective Service

Act. Hardly a Member of Congress would vote for it if urgent necessity could not be proved. During the winter many conscientious Members led themselves to believe that voluntary enlistments would obviate the necessity. But the facts indicate that there is no other means of assuring the Army the manpower it needs.

The War Department has asked for an extension of 1 year; it would settle for 10 months. Anything less than that, it believes, would jeopardize the performance of its minimum tasks.

Since November, the number of voluntary enlistments has fallen month by month. For March it was less than 75,000. Half or more of the enlistments have been for 1 year or 18 months. The 1-year enlistments are by draftees who already have served 6 months. By enlisting they can set a definite limit to their service. The 18-month voluntary recruits come chiefly from the ranks of men who would otherwise be drafted.

Thus approximately half of the voluntary enlistments since VJ-day may be attributed to selective service.

INEVITABLE DEFICIT

The War Department estimates that if selective service is allowed to expire it may be able to recruit 30,000 men a month the rest of 1946 and 20,000 men a month in 1947. Even if this schedule were met the Army would have a serious manpower deficit by the middle of 1947.

If selective service is continued, however, these longer-term enlistments will be supplemented by short-term enlistments, as they have been since the voluntary recruiting campaign began. The recommended 20-percent increase would also help to maintain the flow of manpower. The pay increase and the renewal of selective service, together, might well mean that very few men would actually have to be drafted.

The Army's manpower estimates have been pared close to the bone. They scale down to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. The total includes 400,000 for the Air Forces. Thus the Ground and Service Forces would shrink from 1,150,000 this July to 670,000 in July 1947. That is close to the minimum required to maintain armies of occupation.

NO SPARE TIRE

All of these estimates, it cannot be over-emphasized, are based on very favorable assumptions. They assume that the occupation will be peaceful; that Allied troops will replace some of the American troops in Japan; that our forces will continue to use prisoners of war and foreign nationals; that peace treaties will be signed.

If, for example, there is delay in agreeing on a treaty with Italy, it probably will be unsafe to withdraw the division on the Morgan line. The Army's manpower needs are so closely calculated that, according to responsible authorities, they leave no margin for such a disappointment as this.

The War Department, however, is willing to rest its case on these very favorable assumptions. The duty thus placed upon Congress is unpleasant, but it cannot be evaded without risks too grave for conscientious men to take.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I yield. 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, for many months I have sat in various committee meetings and the whole House Military Committee listening to testimony regarding what the size of our permanent Army should be and what our future peacetime policy should be; that is, universal peacetime conscription and

extension of the present Selective Service Act.

We have listened to some very able people, for and against the policies. We believe all were sincere and honest in their statements. Today and tomorrow we will discuss the problems of extension of the draft and the contemplated size of our peacetime military service forces.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that disturbs me most is the uncertainty in the testimony of those who should know what our real requirements should be and the constant change in their figures; also our lack of information on what our international commitments are. It would seem to me that we should have a forthright expression from the State Department as to just what we are to expect from commitments made in various conferences before and after the war.

It is true that we had Secretary Byrnes before our committee in executive session. He outlined to us in brief fashion some of his experiences, but nothing more than what has appeared in all newspapers since that time. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that Secretary Byrnes is also disturbed.

At the outset, permit me to say that I voted for the Selective Service Act in 1940, at which time I realized that we were war bound and that preparation was necessary; but, today, we have a different picture unless, of course, our leadership is convinced that a third world war is in the making. Personally, I do not know, because, as I said before, the State Department will not tell us the things we should know to act intelligently on this question. We have just conquered Germany, Japan, and Italy, who were, of course, our enemies. I say "we have" because without our Army, Navy, Marine and Air Corps, the finest military force ever assembled, would a victory have been possible. We all know that. With the shooting over and the belligerent countries prostrate, the boys who did the job want to come back to their homes and their loved ones. So we began to demobilize our military forces. The question is, Did we demobilize too quickly? If we did, then why did not our State Department protest? They were in possession of all the information regarding commitments and whether or not we would be in great danger in the near future. The people in this country are entitled to such information. Congress certainly has the right to know. The Committee on Military Affairs of the House gave full and complete consideration to the extension of the Selective Service Act beyond May 15, 1946, with what information was available, confusing though it was.

For instance, the War Department only several months ago told us that by no stretch of the imagination could they secure more than 300,000 men by voluntary enlistment by July 1, 1946, yet today we are told that we have secured approximately 700,000 and that by July 1, 1946, we will have over 800,000 volunteer enlistments. That is exclusive of 100,000 to 150,000 officers that we will get voluntarily. We also were told that the reason that these volunteer enlistments were so great was due to fear of the

draft act being extended, and that they had better join voluntarily or be drafted, yet the real facts are that 81.3 percent of all the recruits are veterans and are not persons liable for military service under the draft act. Then we were told by General Eisenhower that he would advise an indefinite extension of the draft, while Secretary of War Patterson advocated a 1-year extension. The very next day the Secretary of War informed us that he had had a conference with General Eisenhower and that they had compromised on the Secretary's time of 1-year extension.

It was further intimated that an extension was desired whether they secured one man through the draft or not. Again the question is, Why do they want the extension if they do not need it? As far as volunteers are concerned, I am certain that the required number can be obtained especially since there will be undoubtedly a pay increase. Our committee has thought about that phase as an additional incentive for recruits. We think it necessary to increase the pay, and I hope that this House will see fit to pass some bill, whether it is our committee bill or a similar one. So far as volunteers are concerned you all remember how just 1 year ago the War Department was so insistent upon drafting nurses. That bill, of course, passed the House and was pigeonholed over in the Senate committee. It was found that we did not have to draft nurses, but that they began immediately, 2 months later, to discharge them by the thousands. I stated that while serving on various subcommittees of the House Committee on Military Affairs I had heard much testimony regarding our military establishments. The parents and the families of our boys have much to be concerned about.

Our system of military courts martial needs revamping. One editorial, in speaking of curtailed enlistments, says:

For the United States does desperately need a large army at present. It can reasonably expect its youth to sacrifice personal comfort and convenience—yes, even personal safety—in order to implement the national gains so recently purchased with blood and tears, on the battlefields of the world. But it cannot expect young men brought up in the American heritage of equality before the law and of protection for the rights of even the most hardened criminal voluntarily to surrender that heritage by enlisting in a military organization which guarantees them neither.

So you see there is quite some concern as to the manner in which our boys are being treated when they get into Army life. I am personally acquainted with many cases from my own district, all swell kids and young men before going into the service. Certainly the relatives of these boys want them treated the same as in civil life.

The only deferment mentioned in this bill is for agriculture, nothing has been provided as far as educational deferments are concerned and with the scarcity of people in the medical field it should be considered.

I could go on and on in this debate. I want to protect my country at all times, but I cannot subscribe to this bill in its present form.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield one-half hour to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

[Mr. SHAFER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BROOKS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

(Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, there are few subjects closer to my interest than this matter of military service and of military training. I have devoted a considerable amount of time to that field of work during the last 30 years. I have given considerable thought to the matter of national defense and preparedness. Preparedness covers a large range of important topics. Perhaps it would be well to mention two or three here, to which I have given considerable time and thought, in order to orient ourselves properly in our approach to a consideration of the training program and the extension of the draft. We have the problem of building stock piles of strategic materials. We must begin there if we are to have any defense worthy of the name. We have the problem of creating proper research and development programs, including the training of scientists. I was terribly shocked in committee proceedings to learn that today in all the schools of science and engineering in the country only 38 percent as many people are studying science and engineering as were studying these subjects at the outbreak of the war, notwithstanding the fact that we have the GI bill, the educational program, and a huge reservoir of young manpower which is supposed to be returning to the study of all subjects at this time.

Another important field that we should include is proper provision for a service of intelligence and information. Without this we are flying blind, so to speak. Another is an adequate program of industrial production, and in that a very important factor is the setting up of pilot plants. I have not seen enough activity in that direction by the military authorities of the Nation to keep us well prepared, looking ahead. Another important field to consider is the matter of supporting an adequate Regular Army, Navy, and National Guard to meet any immediate emergency that might come up. Another point is that of building up an adequate reserve power, and it is in these last two fields that the subject of the draft must be oriented. We also have one other important factor to bear in

mind; that is, the will to rise and defend our Nation in time. Military might alone will not do the job. We must have the will, the determination to carry on with what we have. America has shown great strength in that regard but we must not lose sight of the fact that conditions can arise that will challenge us just as they arose to challenge France and England in 1935 and in 1937 when they neglected the warnings of war arising in the world.

In approaching the study of the draft and the subject of military service as contrasted with a training program I think most of you know that I have been a regular supporter of a military training program for our Nation. On the other hand, I have always opposed the use of the draft or compulsory military service as a peacetime policy for our Nation. During the hearings I was shocked to hear the representatives of the War Department state that they anticipated having to renew their request for extension of the draft, and General Paul—G-1, Personnel—of the Army said it may have to be renewed many times. General Eisenhower first came out and said he favored an indefinite extension of the draft. What is going through their minds? Why did they modify it? I think I know what is going through the military mind. They would rather have selective service and compulsory military service than go through the efforts to serve the Nation through a voluntary force. I disagree with them violently on that policy because it will take us off the deep end into militarism. On the other hand, we have a serious obligation in this Nation to provide an adequately trained civilian personnel to come to the defense of the colors whenever an emergency might arise.

Again, I asked the military representatives who appeared before the committee whether or not they thought an army of 1,000,000 men could provide through those discharged an adequate reserve in point of size for any future emergency of the country and they answered me that it could not. I knew that had to be their answer.

Where are they going to get the trained men they will need in the next war, if there is another war? They also have indicated their belief, and it is my belief, that you cannot have compulsory military service and a universal military training program simultaneously. So this forces us into the dilemma that we either provide the Army with a lazy and all-powerful provision to draw men into the armed forces to serve the Nation against their will in time of peace, on the one hand by the extension of the draft, or we will have the Army and Navy serving the Nation by setting up an adequate training program for enough of our young men to meet the emergency in any future war. You have got to take your choice. Temporarily, the war-trained men serve as a backlog of trained men, but that training fades into the background mighty rapidly. I know that from actual experience because I stayed in the Army for several years after World War I and I know we did not give our Reserve officers the opportunity to do anything until 1924 when they were given the responsibility of training the CMTC boys.

I served in the CMTC when it was wholly within the jurisdiction of the Regular Army and the Reserve officers at that time, 5 years after the First World War, had not had any opportunity to command troops.

We are not going to fight the next war with 1,000,000 men, with 2,000,000 men nor with 3,000,000 men. We have got to have a trained backlog of citizenry available to build up an armed force to a size larger than that. The Army, in asking for extension of the draft, in my opinion is paying a terrific price in surrendering that backlog of trained men for this system of compulsory military service of too few men to meet our national emergency in any future possible war. That is the weakest point in their position, so far as this bill is concerned.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. This program has nothing to do with another war or with the training of men for another war. This is to bring about peace as a result of the recent war and we have not had peace as yet.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I think it has a very decided bearing on the next war, in that it is delaying our preparedness for the next war because they cannot have, under military conscription, an adequate training program to train enough men to meet the next emergency. That has been the point of my discussion.

There are other problems about the matter of the draft. In my view, the proper role of the Army and the Navy is that of service to the Nation, service in meeting an emergency quickly and effectively, service in training our citizenry for war or to defend themselves in the event war is thrust upon us. I am opposed to the theory of extending the Army and the Navy the power over our citizenry as masters, to draw them into the Army and Navy, make them amenable to the Articles of War against their will in order to make the Army and Navy job of raising their immediate needs easy.

Let us have the Army and the Navy fill the role of a service organization in training the manpower; put it on a volunteer basis as far as service is concerned, and then use the Army and the Navy to train the manpower through a universal-training program adequate to the Nation's needs. That will be using the Army and the Navy in a much better role of a service agency, rather than a master in regimentation and jurisdiction and control of our manpower involuntarily as a peacetime policy.

There is another great issue involved here, and that is the power of the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. It was my argument in 1940 and it is still my argument that the power over the manpower of the Nation should be retained in Congress and not divested from Congress and placed under the executive branch, and it is just as sound today as it was then. The only reason we surrender that power in wartime is the sheer necessity of having that dictatorship over our manpower for the waging of actual war. But there is no

just ground for extending those powers to the executive branch and taking them away from Congress in peacetimes.

I will not take the time now but I will place in my remarks an investigation and a careful study I made of the problem involved in divesting Congress of control of manpower and placing it in the Executive when, under our Constitution, the President serves as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. Your proposed extension of the draft takes the men into the armed forces. I ask you to read the extension of my remarks and the discussion there by former President Taft and Elihu Root who were the most recognized authorities in that field, and then consider the power you are extending to the President over the citizen in peacetimes.

It is a dangerous extension, and I have always argued to keep that power over the citizenry here in Congress. The reason the draft was necessary in 1940 was really to get trained men. When trained they could have been taken into the armed forces in 1 day, and if you want to read an example of that, read the extension of my remarks in which I will cite you the actual experience of the British in 1939. They had a training program established in May 1939, and on the very day that they declared war on September 3, 1939, Great Britain passed an act of Parliament creating compulsory military service. It took them just 1 day to pass it, the same day that they declared war against Germany. They passed an act of Parliament creating compulsory military service.

The problem you cannot do in a day is to train the men, and I am for a system where you can train the men, keep them within the control of the Congress, and then not hand it over to the Executive, the President, as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, until there is actual war, and then only because that is the only way we can fight a war efficiently.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. In closing I want to tell you that this is not an overnight thought on my part. I have followed with great interest the resolutions passed by the American Legion in 1919 at their first annual convention. I have set those resolutions out in my extension of remarks, and I beg you to read them and see the distinction between military service and military training as a peacetime policy.

Then I call your attention to the fact that I had worked along that line for some 5 years before that. That has always been my philosophy in this matter, and I advocated that policy when I served as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of Iowa from 1921 to 1923. This is no overnight thought on my part. I have examined the authorities in this matter of the division of power between the President and the Congress in this field and I know I am sound on this distinction. It is vital to our Nation, do not overlook that. Study and read it and carry on from there, because it will do

you good to continue on a sound national defense policy that is adequate for our Nation's need and not dangerously off the deep end into militarism.

I

The first point I wish to discuss is the effect of the continuation of compulsory military service upon the maintenance of an adequate reserve force of trained men.

During the course of the hearings, representatives of the General Staff and the War Department indicated that compulsory military service and universal military training cannot be carried on successfully together, and you will note in the hearings that Gen. Willard S. Paul replied in answer to my questions that the Regular Army of 1,070,000 men could not provide our Nation with a large enough reserve force to fill our needs for any future war. Those two factors confront us with the choice of ending compulsory military service in order to have a universal training program or sacrificing a very important factor in our national defense structure, namely, an adequate reserve of trained men. Furthermore, the absence of an adequate reserve of trained men will make necessary the maintenance of a much larger and much more expensive standing Army and Navy than would be necessary if a universal training program were adopted. To my way of thinking, the extension of compulsory military service in peacetime at the expense of an adequate training program for our citizenry is too high a price to pay just to provide the Army and Navy with an easy method of maintaining the Regular or standing Army and Navy.

II

The second point in my analysis of this problem is the matter of preserving the proper role of the Army and Navy in our Nation. I have always looked upon the role of the Army and Navy in peacetime as that of voluntary service to our Nation rather than that of exacting service of citizens who may be forcibly placed within their jurisdiction through the medium of compulsory military service. I consider the greatest obligation of the Army and Navy in peacetime the protection of our Nation against any attack and the training of our citizens so that they may be able to defend themselves and our Nation as quickly as possible whenever war may befall us. The Army and Navy in asking for the extension of compulsory military service have completely sidestepped one of these obligations, namely, that of training all our male citizenry in the art of national defense.

III

The third point in my analysis of this legislation has to do with the division of powers between the President and the people as represented by Congress. Selective service places men in the armed forces of the United States. Universal military training does not. Selective service brings men as soldiers and sailors involuntarily within the command of the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces. This power over all men in our Nation is very essential in wartime, but it should be carefully examined and

thoroughly understood before it is adopted as a peacetime policy.

I have been impressed with the wide divergence of views with reference to the powers of the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States in peacetime. It is extremely important at this time that we examine as carefully and thoroughly as possible the extent of these powers. At the outset of my search for information, I was very much impressed when I found in reading the book, *The Making of the Constitution*, page 530, by Charles Warren, the following statement:

On August 27, 1787, another power suggested by the committee was granted to the President, without debate (so far as appears from Madison's notes) that of "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." Such a power had been vested in the State Governors in practically all the State constitutions; and in some the Governor had few powers or functions other than military.

That is why they did not debate the matter very thoroughly in the Constitutional Convention. So going back to the Constitutional Convention you cannot find any very great light on the division of power between the President and the Congress in the matter of national defense. The wording of the Constitution, of course, is quite general.

I was very much impressed in reading the annotations of the Constitution of the United States to find so few references therein to discussions of the peacetime power by our Supreme Court. In some of these cases, the statement is made that Congress has the power not only to raise and support and govern armies but to declare war and that it has therefore the power to provide by law for carrying on war. The Court in these cases states further that the command of forces and the conduct of campaigns are powers derived from the Constitution, but inasmuch as neither is defined by that instrument, their extent must be determined by their nature and by the principles of our institutions. The Court states also that the power to make the necessary laws is in Congress and the power to execute is in the President, and each includes all authority essential to its due exercise "but neither can the President, in war more than in peace, intrude upon the proper authority of Congress, nor Congress upon the proper authority of the President" (*Ex parte Milligan* (4 Wall. 2, 139 (1866))); *Swaim v. United States* (28 C. Cls. 173, 221 (1893)), affirmed 165 U. S. 553 (1897)).

I have made a very brief search for authoritative statements with particular reference to the powers of the President as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States in time of peace, and I will ask unanimous consent at the proper time to have them inserted in the RECORD immediately following these remarks. Insofar as my time permits, I will read portions of these quotations. My purpose in making this small contribution to the discussion at this time is to impress upon the House the importance of the full exercise at this

time of such powers as the House may wish to exercise in restricting the power of the President.

Prof. Edward S. Corwin, on the President's Control of Foreign Relations, states:

I conclude that the Presidential power under survey (the right to perform acts of war without congressional authorization where the question is as to his right to take measures which are technically acts of war in protection of American rights abroad) is somewhat analogous to the so-called right of self-preservation at international law. Theoretically the power is a defensive power and reserved for grave and sudden emergencies. Practically, the limit to it is to be found in the powers of Congress and public opinion.

Elihu Root, in a famous debate in the Senate in 1912, had the following statement to make:

In my judgment, there is no law which forbids the President to send troops of the United States out of this country into any country where he considers it to be his duty as Commander in Chief of the Army to send them, unless it be for the purpose of making war, which, of course, he cannot do.

Doubtless, Congress could by law forbid the troops being sent out of the country; doubtless Congress has not done it; and I apprehend that any Congress which undertook to do it would find a general protest from the people of the United States against depriving the Commander in Chief of the Army of the power to protect our citizens under those circumstances which exist widely throughout the world, in countries whose governments have not the power to maintain order within their jurisdiction. From time immemorial it has been the practice of civilized nations to send troops into those countries whose governments were too feeble or too ill-organized, too deficient in power to enforce their laws and protect foreigners.

This has primarily to do, of course, with protecting our own citizens abroad.

Prof. Clarence A. Berdahl, in his book, *War Powers of the Executive in the United States*, has the following to say:

An eminent authority (Elihu Root) thinks that Congress could probably by law forbid the troops being sent out of the jurisdiction of the United States in time of peace; but in time of war the authority of the President is recognized as being absolute as to where the war is to be conducted, whether to await the onslaughts of the enemy and wage a purely defensive war within the boundaries of the United States, or to send the armed forces of the United States out of the country to carry on an offensive war in the enemy territory, in the territory of an ally, or perhaps even in the territory of a neutral.

William Howard Taft, in one of his lectures on "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers," had the following to say:

The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and the militia when called into the service of the United States. Under this he can order the Army and Navy anywhere he will, if the appropriations furnish the means of transportation. Of course, the instrumentality which this power furnishes, gives the President an opportunity to do things which involve consequences that it would be quite beyond his power under the Constitution directly to effect. Under the Constitution, only Congress has the power to declare war, but with the Army and the Navy, the President can take action such as to involve the country in war and to leave Congress no option but to declare it or to recognize its existence. This was the charge

made against President Polk in beginning the Mexican War. War as a legal fact, it was decided by the Supreme Court in prize cases, can exist by invasion of this country by a foreign enemy or by such an insurrection as occurred during the Civil War, without any declaration of war by Congress at all, and it is only in the case of a war of our aggression against a foreign country that the power of Congress must be affirmatively asserted to establish its legal existence.

What constitutes an act of war by the land or naval forces of the United States is sometimes a nice question of law and fact. It really seems to differ with the character of the nation whose relations with the United States are affected. The unstable condition as to law and order of some of the Central American republics seems to create different rules of international law from those that obtain in governments that can be depended upon to maintain their own peace and order. It has been frequently necessary for the President to direct the landing of naval marines from United States vessels in Central America to protect the American consulate and American citizens and their property. He has done this under his general power as Commander in Chief. It grows not out of any specific act of Congress but out of that obligation, inferable from the Constitution, of the Government to protect the rights of an American citizen against foreign aggression, as in the Kotza incident, cited by Mr. Justice Miller in the Neagle case. In practice the use of the naval marines for such a purpose has become so common that their landing is treated as a mere local police measure, whereas if troops of the Regular Army are used for such a purpose, it seems to take on the color of an act of war.

Thus it would be difficult to explain the landing of our Army in Vera Cruz by force as anything but an act of war to punish the government of Huerta in Mexico for its refusal to render what was deemed by President Wilson as a proper apology for a violation of our international rights in the arrest of some of our sailors. This act was committed before authority was given by Congress, but the necessary authority for it had passed one House and was passing another at the time, and the question as to the right of the Executive to take the action without congressional authority was avoided by full and immediate ratification.

In Nicaragua in my administration an insurrection had led to the immurement of American citizens by insurgents and the threatened destruction of American property. The President of Nicaragua, whom we had recognized and whose minister we had received, called upon us to protect our own citizens and their property because he was unable to render them the protection which their treaty rights gave them. This led to the landing of marines, and quite a campaign, which resulted in the maintenance of law and order and the elimination of the insurgents. This was not an act of war because it was done at the request and with the consent of the lawful authorities of the territory where it took place.

IV

The fourth point I wish to discuss is the importance and desirability of voluntary military service and of universal military training as the best method of maintaining adequate national defense.

Mr. Chairman, those of us who served during World War I were impressed with the great lack of preparedness in this country at the outset of that war. At the end of the war, most of us veterans were interested in seeing to it that no future war should find America so unprepared. For that reason there was great interest in the resolutions adopted

by the great convention of the American Legion at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1919. Those resolutions came as near expressing the universal opinion of all war veterans as any statement I can now recall, and, for your information and to refresh your memory, I will set out at this point the resolutions adopted at that convention bearing on the future military policy of the United States:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ON THE FUTURE MILITARY POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

1. That a large standing army is uneconomic and un-American; national safety with freedom from militarism is best assured by a national citizen army and navy based on the democratic and American principles of the equality of obligation and opportunity for all.

2. We favor a policy of universal military training, and that the administration of such policy shall be removed from the complete control of any exclusively military organization or caste.

3. We are strongly opposed to compulsory military service in time of peace.

4. We have had a bitter experience in the cost of unpreparedness for national defense and the lack of proper training on the part of officers and men, and we realize the necessity of an immediate revision of our military and naval system and a thorough house cleaning of the inefficient officers and methods of our entire Military Establishment.

We favor a national military and naval system based on universal military obligation, to include a relatively small Regular Army and Navy, and a citizen army and navy capable of rapid expansion sufficient to meet any national emergency, on a plan which will provide competitive and progressive training for all officers, both of the Regular Army and Navy and of the citizen forces.

We believe that such military system should be subject to civil authority. Any legislation tending toward an enlarged and stronger military and naval caste we unqualifiedly condemn.

5. The national citizen Army, which should and must be the chief reliance of this country in time of war, should be officered by men from its own ranks and administered by a general staff on which citizen-soldier officers and Regular Army officers shall serve in equal number.

We recommend that military training in high schools and colleges be encouraged.

6. We favor the continuance of training camps for the training and education of officers to serve in case of national requirement.

I should call your attention further to the fact that is probably well known by all of you that Great Britain and the United States have stood almost alone within recent years for the principle of voluntary service in peacetime, and most of us in America have grown up to look upon this feature of our military policy as one of our right, privileges, and immunities, held so dear to us all in our form of government.

I think it would be well at this point to examine the military policy that has prevailed in Great Britain. On May 26, 1939, Great Britain enacted a military training act providing for the conscription of men between the ages of 20 and 21 years for a period of 4 years, the first 6 months of which shall be given to active training. This act was to have been enforced for a period of 3 years with provision for its termination or extension under certain circumstances set out

therein. The act provided that any man so conscripted for training may, at any time during the period for which he is so deemed to have been enlisted, enter or enlist, with the approval of the army council, for service in the Royal Navy or the regular air force. The act provided further that the trainee may, at any time during his training period, after completing the special course of training, enter or enlist with the approval of the army council, for service in any of His Majesty's reserve and auxiliary forces for a period which is not less than 3½ years.

Then came the European war. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. On September 3, Britain declared war on Germany. On September 3, Britain also enacted the National Service (armed forces) Act of 1939. This act provided as follows:

(1) Until the end of the present emergency, the provisions of the Military Training Act, 1939, requiring persons to register under that act shall cease to have effect, and no person shall be liable to be called up for military training under that act.

(2) Any person who at the commencement of this act was registered under the Military Training Act, 1939, or who was required to be registered at any time before the commencement of this act, shall be liable to be called for service under this act notwithstanding that he may not be so liable by virtue of any proclamation made under this act.

(3) Any person who at the commencement of this act is registered under the Military Training Act, 1939, shall be deemed, in the case of a person registered in the military training register under that act, to be registered in the military service register under this act.

It is worthy of our consideration at this time to note that Great Britain clung to her freedom from conscription for military service until the outbreak of war and that she had launched a training program separate and apart from the regular armed forces with provisions for voluntary enlistment in the armed forces by any trainee who had been conscripted for training only. It is interesting also to note that the National Service Act which provided conscription for service in the armed forces was enacted on the same day that war was declared.

It seems to me that our own legislative process should be relied upon to likewise meet any such emergency calling for the change from a training program to a program of conscription for service during wartime.

I am certain that the preservation of the institutions and customs that typify our American democracy is a cause sufficiently worthy to challenge us to the utmost to find ways and means for meeting our defense needs without resorting to measures that resemble the practices of totalitarian governments.

I myself am opposed to conscription in peacetime for service. I am not opposed to conscription in wartime. I am in favor of universal training in time of peace.

What I am opposed to is placing the Army in the position of bringing civilians into the Army by the draft in peacetime for service, completely and totally under the control of the Regular Army, Regular Navy, and the War and Navy Departments. The background for my approach

to this matter of obtaining adequate training and yet not going off the deep end in totalitarianism started with the Legion convention back in 1919.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have always had very high respect for the viewpoint in regard to military security of the gentleman who just preceded me. I am sorry I have to differ with him on some of his views, especially in regard to our training program.

A lot of figures have been shown here this afternoon that I think have got everybody somewhat confused. It was almost impossible to get together in the committee on our viewpoint as to this legislation, and I think there is just about as much difference in views here in the House.

We are face to face, of course, with another very serious situation in our committee. I say serious because this committee has been on the spot now for some 7 or 8 years and it has not been an easy job. It has been continuous. The committee has always endeavored to bring out on the floor of this House, since the beginning of the emergency, what we felt to be sound legislation for the security of our people and our country. I think as we look back over those days the country and this House and the Congress should have respect for and should appreciate what this committee has done. I do not say that because I have been a member of this committee, I say it because I know how conscientious each man on that committee is. Whether or not the country agrees with us on this measure, we are face to face again with the job. Some people believe we can get along and have security and carry out our commitments without the necessity of extending this measure. I am not thoroughly convinced of that and I still have an open mind on it. I personally offered some amendments to the committee bill which I thought were good and which I felt would be enough to furnish the men for the Army. We have heard and listened to what we felt to be the best advice we could secure from the War Department and from the people who are supposed to know. They told not only us but the country that this clean-up job is necessary. It is necessary to secure the peace of the world as well as to take care of what we have and what we still have in surplus property throughout the world.

The question of whether it will be 18 years of age or 19 years of age or 20 or 21, of course, is an important problem. If we raise the age to 21 years, we will find there are simply no men in that group so we would just be fooling ourselves. We possibly could get a large number of men by lowering it to 19 years of age. We have some 94,000 men that have been deferred because they had to finish the semester in the high schools and the colleges of this country. If this shortage is going to occur around December, which seems possible, then this group or most of them certainly would be around 19 years of age. Therefore, they would be eligible if you care to raise it to 19 years. I have a boy who went

into the service when he was 17. He was well developed. But I believe I can say from my own personal observation that he has not been hurt very much. I am not worried particularly about that. Some boys, however, I know are not developed and probably should not go into this. But we have had in this country a training program that has affected a large percentage of our boys, especially those who have gone through the Scout program in this country. I will put those boys against any boys anywhere in the world. I have traveled, as practically all the Members of the House have, throughout the world in the last 5 or 6 years, and I have been in all parts of the world. The American boy, from my observation, is able to take care of himself in practically every country of the world. They were good soldiers. They won the war, and they are coming back.

It is getting late and I do not care to take up the time of the committee further. I think we could talk on this subject for hours and hours. Much has been said and most of the points have been explained with reference to the bill. I do want to read into the RECORD an editorial that appeared today in the Greensboro Daily News of Greensboro, N. C., as follows:

COURAGEOUS ACTION

The House Military Affairs Committee, in approving legislation which would extend the draft in modified form for 9 months, or until next February 15, should be given credit for acting courageously and putting principles above politics.

Members have obviously been impressed with the necessity of meeting American commitments and the tremendous stake which is involved in establishment of a peaceful and secure world. While heavy pressure has been exerted for termination of the draft, it is decidedly to these Congressmen's credit that they have withstood it even in an election year and exhibited that sort of courage and statesmanship which caused them to put national security ahead of their own political ambitions and careers. They properly preferred taking a chance on their own reelection to that gamble which Gen. Dwight Eisenhower warned should not be taken with national security and world peace.

Our hope is that the House committee has set an example which Senate committeemen and membership of both branches, when the issue is actually posed, will emulate and even learn, on the morning after election, that theirs is the kind of public service which the American citizenry after all wishes and approves in the direction and administration of its affairs. The way to get courageous Congressmen is not to punish them, but rather to reward them, for their courage.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT].

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, when will the freedoms our citizens possessed before the war be restored?

Demobilization and retooling are important, but the paramount task in reconversion is the recovery of freedom in America. That means the Draft Act should expire.

You can dress up a new Draft Act to give it popular appeal, but there can be only one honest conclusion. A draft extension brings about peacetime compulsory military service in the United States.

It should be voted on by this membership forthrightly and frankly on that basis. Only by such a clear-cut decision will Congress be honest with the people whose hopes and lives would be impaired by this peacetime draft.

Besides formalizing peacetime conscription, this bill drastically affects the lives of the people in other ways. It abolishes in peacetime, without the consent of the people, two of the three inalienable rights of the Declaration of Independence—liberty and the pursuit of happiness—for young men now reaching eighteen.

YOUTHS IN CANADA HAVE LIBERTY

It reduces American youth to a second-class citizenship, inferior to that of 18-year-olds in Canada and other lands. For in Canada, 18-year-olds had their rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness restored on VE-day. No trick emergency is being used in Canada to conscript their youth. They have a full opportunity to plan their own futures without the heavy hand of government wrecking their hopes.

Mr. Chairman, are Canadian youths entitled to the inalienable rights of the Declaration more than American youths, whose ancestors fought to gain those liberties? Is Congress to reduce our youth to a sad condition where young people, born in other lands, are assured of a better opportunity in life than boys born in America?

Mr. Chairman, the sacred birthrights of Americans—liberty and the pursuit of happiness—are commitments which this bill would wantonly violate.

COMMITMENTS ABROAD LARGELY A HOAX

We have been receiving and passively accepting many solemn utterances about military commitments abroad. I have sought from General Eisenhower and other officials the facts about our commitments abroad. Finally I sought the assistance of the Legislative Reference Service, of the Library of Congress. From them, I have obtained what I believe to be an unbiased and authoritative statement of "commitments abroad."

In brief, the Legislative Reference Service report may be summed up in a sentence—the only international commitment of the United States today entailing the use of armed forces, is to furnish a portion of the international police force of the United Nations. That is our only commitment. Our segment of the international police force, according to advance reports, would not run over 200,000 men.

Mr. Chairman, the Library of Congress report makes it plain that persistently repeated claims from high places that hundreds of thousands of American boys are required to keep a multitude of "commitments abroad" is a hoax, foisted on the American people by propaganda and repetition.

Let the advocates of this peacetime conscription give us the full facts in detail about our Armies and their plans abroad. With 8 to 12 months to bring about Axis disarmament having passed, what is our position and outlook in Axis lands?

Are American military forces remaining in Germany, Japan, and Austria for

permanent military rule in the pattern of the Roman Empire?

Or is it our purpose to allow these peoples self-government quickly, with a small force, adequately armed to prevent a resurgence of militarism, stationed temporarily?

Or is it possible that this administration is afraid withdrawal of our large armies abroad will be followed by further Soviet expansion in both Europe and Asia?

The foregoing questions deserve full answers now. If our armies are remaining abroad for still other reasons, we should have the facts.

FREEDOM OR IMPERIALISM?

Whatever our position abroad is, I make this point. If voluntary recruitments will not fulfill present plans abroad let the incentives for military service be increased. If an increase in attractiveness of military service fails to expand our armies to the desired numbers then our ambitions abroad should be reduced proportionately.

No objective abroad, in peacetime, equals in importance the restoration of liberty in America.

Mr. Chairman, there is no surer road to trouble for America than to keep large bodies of troops permanently stationed in foreign nations far removed from the continental limits of the United States. To the people of these lands, the presence of large American military forces can only mean that we are either war-minded or imperialistic.

The situation is not entirely unlike having a force of Russians, for example, stationed in Central America, where revolutions often occur.

DRAFT CAUSING MORAL BREAK-DOWN IN AMERICA

Beyond the foregoing, I know of no way to more certainly destroy America than to risk its seed corn annually by forcing our best young men into conscript foreign service under chaotic moral conditions.

We profess to be alarmed about juvenile delinquency. Yet in peacetime the draft would take our youth at 18 and hustle them off to foreign lands, far from all the family bulwarks for character building, so vital at that age. Likewise, youths under 18 are rapidly acquiring a devil-may-care attitude, as they survey the prospect that their hopes and plans for careers are soon to be violently interrupted by forced military service.

Theoretically, we propose to teach the Germans and the Japs the benefits of liberty and freedom. Yet this bill would enslave our young men and send them abroad to teach the benefits of liberty and freedom—a procedure that makes a mockery out of the whole business.

CONSEQUENCES OF MILITARY OCCUPATION

On the effects of an army of occupation, I wonder if there is a single Southerner in this House who will contend that Union forces in the South after the War Between the States contributed to the restoration of peace and good will. If any nation should know the futility of armies of occupation, America should. Yet, apparently, we have forgotten that force always creates hate, and hate creates revenge.

Mr. Chairman, peacetime conscription to secure occupation troops will not preserve the strength of America. It will not save Europe. It will not contribute to peace. But it will impair the social, moral, and spiritual foundations upon which our Government is based.

Mr. Chairman, I restate my charges against the extension of the War Draft Act:

First. It brings about peacetime compulsory military service by indirection.

Second. It repudiates and destroys "inalienable rights" of our youth.

Third. It is required for no actual commitments abroad.

Fourth. It will tend toward war.

Fifth. It will corrupt the morals of our youth.

Sixth. It will spread ill-will and distrust in a world where the people are longing for peace.

Besides turning down this proposal, this Congress should immediately declare the war over so far as those drafted for selective service are concerned. Then they can be home in not to exceed 6 months; if they desire to return to civilian status. The principles outlined herein apply with equal or increased importance to them. Congress will be continuing a grave evil if we do not take prompt action to restore freedom to these Americans.

TEXT OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE REPORT ON MILITARY COMMITMENTS

World War II Commitments of the United States

An international commitment, to be legally binding upon the United States, must have the explicit approval of two-thirds of the United States Senate, or, it must be negotiated by executive agreement. In this sense, articles 42 and 47 of the Charter of the United Nations constitute the only commitment made by the United States entailing the employment of armed forces. These articles read as follows:

"ART. 42. Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstration, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of members of the United Nations.

"ART. 47. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament." (Source: Facsimile of the Charter of the United Nations, in Five Languages, pp. 9, 10.)

In a looser sense, the understandings and declarations cited below have often been referred to as "commitments." They do not, however, appear to be legally binding upon the United States.

The communique issued on November 1, 1943, after the Moscow Conference of Foreign Secretaries of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of the Soviet Union, reads:

"Second only to the importance of hastening the end of war was the unanimous recognition by the three Governments that it was essential in their own national interests and in the interest of all peace-loving nations to continue the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war

into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic, and social welfare of their peoples fully promoted." (Source: The United States and the Peace, pt. I, a collection of documents issued as a supplement to the United States News, April 5, 1945, p. 6.)

Part of the report on the Crimea Conference issued on February 11, 1945, following the meeting of the Big Three, reads:

"The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three governments in assisting the peoples liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems." (Source: the United States and the Peace, pp. 56-7.)

The Charter of Inter-American League, known as the Act of Chapultepec, of March 3, 1945, reads (the Act of Chapultepec merely implements the Monroe Doctrine):

"The principles and procedure contained in this Declaration shall become effective immediately, inasmuch as any act of aggression or threat of aggression during the present state of war interferes with the war effort of the United Nations to obtain victory. Henceforth, and with the view that the principles and procedure herein stipulated shall conform with the constitutional principles of each republic, the respective governments shall take the necessary steps to perfect this instrument in order that it shall be in force at all times." (Source: the United States and the Peace, p. 74.)

General of the Army George C. Marshall in his report as Chief of Staff to Members of Congress on September 20, 1945, stated:

"The problem is to determine definitely, as early as possible, the forces we are to maintain overseas, and what personnel is to be required in this country to maintain these overseas forces. I don't believe that this matter will be settled conclusively by July 1, 1946, because we probably will not have the terms of the peace treaty by then, and its terms in relation to air forces and similar matters will be unknown. The target date of July 1, 1946, a date that should register a transition from the present fluid situation to one where we should be pretty well cleared in our minds as to just what is required to maintain those troops, and how much of a force, otherwise, we should have." (Source: Demobilization of the Army (79th Cong., 1st sess., S. Doc. 90), p. 10.)

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower in a prepared statement to a special meeting of Members of Congress on January 15 declared:

"Perhaps we sometimes speak in too general terms of what our troops are doing in Europe, obscuring the manifold tasks to which men are assigned. We speak of 'commitments' and 'obligations.' Let me translate such words into a picture of their meaning as an army of occupation goes about the daily tasks of policing an enemy country and disposing of the prodigious stores assembled to fight the war.

"Start with our primary and continuing mission of occupation duties. Troops assigned to this work supervise the German and Austrian Governments. It is a complex job. We are going through the throes of reconversion in this country—Germany and Austria are going through reconversion, too. In our zones in those two unhappy countries the Army is responsible for supervising all

the headaches of a change-over from war to peace, with the added directive that we must make certain these people are so disarmed, both economically and in a military sense, that they cannot make war again." (Source, the New York Times, January 16, 1946, p. 14.)

(A. O. Sarkissian, General Research Section, Library of Congress Reference Department, Legislative Reference Service. April 9, 1946.)

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I feel that we have a very great responsibility in connection with this legislation. I know the Members realize that from the beginning of this Government those who have wished to guard the liberties of our sovereign citizens have sought to protect them against militarism. I quite agree with the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN], who discussed that subject and that danger. For 150 years or more, under the provisions of our Constitution, it has thrown a bulwark between the free people of this country and the encroachments of militarism. At first thought it may not seem to be dangerous, but just look at the history of countries for the last 2,000 years and see what has happened when the military became too strong, and where they had compulsory military service. Millions of people have come to this country to escape disease of ruthless militarism.

This bill seems to be a rather simple affair and under the technicalities of the existing war the military powers are hoping to fasten this idea of conscription upon the people. There is wherein the danger lies. I am not directing any personal criticism at any officer in the Army, but power feeds upon power. The military throughout all history has sought to encroach a little at a time until they finally took over the affairs of government. You may say, "Well, that is going a long way in this country." But there is the coiled serpent in the brains of certain military men who make a life study of military power, and who are given great power during wartimes over the citizens of the country and over millions of young men. As officers they can order them as they wish; they can court martial them for life for some boyish prank, as we know they have done during this war, and when the shooting is over and the fighting is over they still want to exercise that power over the citizens of the country. They feel that they can discipline the country so well that there will be no danger at all in case of an emergency, if the Army be allowed to run the Nation.

Let me give you an idea while we are talking about this question of educating our young men. The Army wants to set up schools and take over the youth as a part of their program. I will challenge any one of you to try to find this provision from the Army training manual from 1928 to 1932, yet for 5 years this went out to the young men in the Army. They were not content to carry on their own functions in the War

Department, but they wanted to enter the domain of civic education, and, among other things, gave this verdict on democracy for which presumably they had fought and died.

Here is what I want to give you. This is a single paragraph taken from the training manual of the Army, 1928 to 1932. This is the description they gave of democracy to the young men of this country:

Democracy: A government of the masses. Authority derived through mass meeting or any other form of "direct" expression. Results in mobocracy. Attitude toward property is communistic—negating property rights. Attitude toward law is that while a majority shall regulate whether it be government based upon deliberations or government by passion and prejudice and impulse without restraint or regard to consequences results in demagogism, license, agitation, discontent, anarchy.

Now that went out for 5 years, and finally people familiar with constitutional law discovered that this instruction and definition was being put out to the young men. There was such a protest of public indignation from all over the country that finally it was deleted from the Army Manual. I called the Library of Congress: "Did I find a copy of the instructions?"

"Oh, no."

"Did I find it down in the War Department?"

"No."

The philosophy and idea of our so-called democracy is still in the minds of the military. They want to give to the youth of America their military interpretation of democracy. That is quite different from the definition of democracy that we hear propounded on the floor of the House.

Now, I want to call your attention to the fact that after that definition of democracy was suppressed one would have thought it would not come up again; but when Mr. Woodring was Under Secretary of War we find this:

Let me speak frankly—

Said Assistant Secretary Woodring—

If this country should be threatened with foreign war, economic chaos, or social revolution, the Army has the training, the experience, the organization, and the men to support the Government and direct the country in the national interest.

I thought that was a function of the people through their Congress; but, no, that is their idea, that they could do it better than any other department of the Government.

My time is running out fast and I cannot quote as much of this now as I would like to, but I will extend more of it when I revise my remarks and include some paragraphs which you will find interesting.

He goes on further in this statement to say that as a further evidence of the Army's ability to carry out a major economic policy he mentions the fact that the Finance Department of the Army was recently employed to make disbursements for the Department of Agriculture in paying the meat packers, that that was the only organized set-up already in the field that could take over this emer-

gency duty without additional costs and additional organization.

Then, leaving out the political part where they refer to the Democratic platform, this article states:

In my opinion, next year the individual CCC set-up should be eliminated in the interest of economy and efficiency and the work be taken over by the Army as part of its regular duties. We do not desire to make soldiers out of the CCC boys against their will, but we do desire to help direct and develop this great experiment in long-range social economics and in physical training.

They want to take over the functions of Congress and also of our educational institutions.

This brings me down to something that I had not intended to put in the RECORD and it has to do with a boy in my district. The other day I had a call from a young man who had lost his right leg below the knee. The leg was injured at Cassino. I know the boy and I know his family. They are a fine farm family living back in the hills in my county. The father and mother of this boy had a 98-acre farm and they furnished four boys to this war. Two of them are in the service now. One of them is out of the Army now, but with both legs injured, and because of the injury he is having much difficulty, and is greatly handicapped in his effort to support his family. This boy had been in the Army since 1942. He served in England, he served in Germany, and in Africa, and wherever the Army happened to send him. Finally he arrived in Italy, and at Cassino his leg was injured and finally amputated. He has been out at Walter Reed Medical Center. They have kept him in the Army. He has wanted to get out.

Up in my country we have severe winters. This boy went home on a furlough in 1944. He wanted to spend Christmas with his father and mother who were both ill. Incidentally, they had given up all of their livestock and all of their other activities on the farm because they had no boys to help them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, this boy went home for Christmas and he was snowed in 5 miles back in the hills, with snow 20 feet deep in places. He was on leave and when he could not get out to return on time, he notified the Army hospital. They extended his leave. But finally he had to come back. He waded in snow up to his waist with his crutch and one leg 5 miles over country roads; then he hitch-hiked 10 miles in order to get a train to come down here. When he got back he was tried by court martial. He was sentenced to 2 months in the guardhouse at hard labor and fined \$200.

Mr. Chairman, this boy wants to get out of the Army. I went out there the other day to see him. The officers said they wanted to operate on him again, but he does not want to be operated on. He wants to get home. He is married. He has a child. They do not want to let him out on the plea, of course, they want to

operate on him further. As a matter of fact, they are prejudiced against him:

Mr. Chairman, this is militarism at work. That is what it is. I took it up with the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. May], chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and I will say that he gladly offered to cooperate in order to get this boy out. But what happened? I went out to see the lad. I saw the officers. I interviewed General Beach, then I went out and saw the captain over this boy.

We had a conference there, and after the conference I said, "If you men will go out now that you have told the boy what you want to do, I will see what he has to say." He said to me, "I still want to get out."

I did not hear anything further and supposed they had tried to process this lad and get him out of the Army. Then I learned that a Colonel Slocum had gone out to see him. They reported to me then that the boy had asked and negotiated to stay in. I called up the boy to know if that was true, and he said "No." I said, "I would like to have your statement over your signature, because this is pretty serious." So this note came to me today, and it reads as follows:

There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding my discharge. Colonel Slocum suggested I stay in 3 weeks to a month to learn how to use the artificial leg. I did not agree. I don't remember the exact date, but it was 2 days after you were out to the hospital.

Thanking you for your appreciated help.

The young man signs the letter.

Now, Mr. Chairman, that is militarism. You talk about getting volunteers? If the Army wants to get volunteers, they will have to stop this unfair treatment of the soldiers just because some officer in the Army is prejudiced against the boy. Imagine this boy who fought at Cassino, Italy, who lost a leg in the service of his country, being subjected to such treatment. Moreover, his father and mother, who have given four boys to the service and given up, also, their means of support from a 98-acre farm, should have some consideration. Why should the Army retain the soldier on the plea they want to help him? As a matter of fact, until I brought pressure to get him out the Army, it was the first time the officers paid any attention to the treatment of his amputated leg. He has a wife and baby. He wants to get out of the Army. He wants to get a job. He wants to work and support them. A fine surgeon at home, so I am told, said, "I will take care of his leg and see that he gets an artificial limb." But here are the bureaucrats in the Army, men who want to put militarism through by means of this draft bill in peacetime, so that they can fasten it on the people permanently. They have been at it for years. You know they have never lost an opportunity in an attempt to do so.

If this Congress is going to stand for that type of injustice, what kind of defense are we going to have in the future? Is there any necessity for this draft to get men? Read the analysis of Army figures:

ANALYSIS OF ARMY FIGURES IF DRAFT IS NOT EXTENDED BEYOND MAY 15, 1946 (ALL FIGURES EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED ARE THOSE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT)

JULY 1, 1946—REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLES

Volunteer men.....	800,000
Volunteer officers.....	150,000
Draftees still in service.....	600,000

Total.....	1,550,000
Required.....	1,550,000
Deficit.....	None

JULY 1, 1942—REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLES (Totals derived from adding War Department figures below)

Volunteer men.....	772,748
Volunteer officers.....	129,000
Draftees still in service.....	236,141
Wacs.....	12,000
Philippine Scouts.....	50,000

Total.....	1,199,889
Required.....	1,070,000
Deficit.....	None

The following is a more detailed analysis of those required and available July 1, 1947.

REQUIREMENTS

Four hundred thousand Air Forces, of whom 62,000 are to be officers (figures from General Spaatz' office).

Six hundred and seventy thousand ground forces, of whom 10 percent or at least 67,000 are to be officers. Total men required 941,000. Total officers required, 129,000. Total required, 1,070,000.

"We anticipate no difficulty in securing these officers" (as volunteers).—Secretary Patterson, March 21, 1946, to House Military Affairs Committee.

AVAILABLE

The following who will have volunteered as indicated will still be in service July 1, 1947.

Date	3 years	2 years	18 months	1 year
June 1 to Oct. 1, 1945.....	12,093	-----	-----	-----
October.....	50,843	313	-----	-----
November.....	95,547	1,307	-----	-----
December.....	59,392	1,209	-----	-----
January 1946.....	58,740	2,374	31,084	-----
February.....	43,906	1,579	36,305	-----
March.....	37,294	1,632	30,830	-----
April.....	29,000	1,500	20,300	-----
May.....	20,000	1,500	14,000	-----
June.....	15,000	1,500	10,500	-----
July.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
August.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
September.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
October.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
November.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
December.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
January 1947.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
February.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
March.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
April.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
May.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
June.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
Total.....	568,065	22,664	172,269	9,750

Total volunteers (exclusive of officers) in service July 1, 1947..... 772,748

Total volunteer men in service July 1, 1947..... 772,748

Volunteer officers..... 129,000

Philippine Scouts, authorized by Congress..... 50,000

To be retained in Women's Army Corps..... 12,000

Men drafted between Jan. 1 and May 15, 1946, still liable for service July 1, 1947, under 18-month term:

January.....	84,494
February.....	31,647
March (minimum estimate).....	30,000

Men drafted, etc.—Continued

April (selective service quota).....	125,000
May 1-15 (minimum estimate).....	15,000

Total, of whom a percentage become volunteers after induction..... 236,141

Grand total..... 1,199,889
Grand total indicates excess of 129,889 over 1,070,000 requirement for July 1, 1947.

SIZE OF ARMY IF PAY IS INCREASED

General Textor told the House Military Affairs Committee April 5 that a 10-percent increase in base pay would result in an estimated 30-percent increase in volunteers. On this basis the following figures reveal even less need for a draft:

Estimated volunteers if pay is increased 10 percent.....	839,336
Volunteer officers.....	129,000
Philippine Scouts.....	50,000
Women's Army Corps.....	12,000
Draftees still in service under 18-month term.....	236,141

Total..... 1,266,477

This is an excess of 196,477 over the requirement of 1,070,000 for July 1, 1947.

REPLACEMENTS WILL BE ADEQUATE WITHOUT DRAFT

The War Department has claimed that without a draft extension it could not replace fathers or men now in service who have been in a long time. The following indicates that there will be adequate replacements without any further draft of men:

The Army has had authority all the time to release fathers and only after threat of congressional action stopped drafting fathers at the end of 1945. The Army is expected to release from the present 2,500,000-man army about a million men to bring the Army to its 1,550,000 level on July 1, 1946. Without giving any special consideration to fathers there will be on July 1 only 120,000 fathers in the Army. Special consideration, or a revision of the point system, could get them out of the Army by July 1, 1946.

More than a million men will have been drafted between January 1, 1945, and May 15, 1946, all of whom, having less than 18 months service, will be still liable for Army service July 1, 1946. However, with 950,000 volunteer officers and men July 1, 1946, and the Army's expressed intention of keeping only 600,000 draftees to make up its total of 1,550,000, the Army will be in a position to discharge almost half a million men who will have had less than 18 months' service. Why not give the fathers preference?

The Army is scheduled to be reduced from 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. The size of the Army is therefore scheduled to be reduced by 480,000, making the rate of decrease 40,000 men per month. Accepting Secretary Patterson's estimate of 30,000 volunteers per month from July 1 to December 31, 1946, the Army could afford each month to release 70,000 men. This could all be done without any further extension of the draft.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS ARE NOT CAUSED BY DRAFT THREAT

Figures obtained from Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General, United States Army, reveal that 81.3 percent of all recruits are veterans and hence not persons who are liable or who are about to become liable for military service under the draft. Only 18.7 percent are young men, mostly 17- and 18-year-olds.—New York Times, March 14, 1946.

Volunteer enlistments were 65,000 in October 1945; 185,000 in November; 131,000 in December; 113,000 in January; 93,000 in Feb-

ruary. Over half of these were 3-year enlistments who were obviously not volunteering to escape the draft or they would have volunteered for the permissible 1-year or 18-month terms.

ARMY ACTION LOWERS VOLUNTEER RATE

A question may be raised as to why the Army raised its passing grade from 59 to 70 on the Army general competency test (which all volunteers must take), but did not do so for drafted men. As a result of this action the weekly volunteer rate has dropped from 20,000 to 17,000.

THE DRAFT DOES NOT AFFECT THE NAVY

The statement of Capt. G. R. Donaho, Navy Director of Recruiting and Induction, is reported in the New York Times of February 2, 1946 as follows:

"The threatened end of the draft in May, he said, would not affect its (the Navy's) manpower inflow in the slightest degree. 'We do not need the draft either now or in the future to recruit for the peacetime Navy', Captain Donaho stated. He added his belief that current Navy enlistments were not influenced in the slightest by the threat of the draft."

DISCREPANCIES IN WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS

Army spokesmen do not even have the same figures when testifying as to the deficit which there would be July 1, 1947. The New York Times of March 18, 1946 reported that General Eisenhower had told the House Military Affairs Committee "that failure to renew the draft law would leave the United States with an Army of only 570,000 men on July 1, 1947" and the Army would therefore be short 500,000 men. But on March 21, 1946 Secretary of War Patterson told the House Military Affairs Committee that the Army on July 1, 1947, would be short 170,000 men. And on April 3 General Textor told the Senate Military Affairs Committee the Army would be short only 51,000 men on July 1, 1947 and on another chart 271,000 if men are limited to an 18-month term.

In the Senate hearings on the voluntary enlistment bill, the Army testified that they needed by July 1, 1946, 650,000 enlistments, and the best they could expect from voluntary enlistment would be 300,000. They now have more than 650,000 voluntary enlistments and there are more than 2 months still to go before July 1.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, today the Members of the House of Representatives paid sincere and appropriate tribute to the memory of our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died 1 year ago. I have often thought of the heavy burden which he carried, not only as President, but as Commander in Chief of the armed forces during our participation in the tragedy of World War II. I thought not only of his leadership as a man of war but of the well springs of his thinking in connection with the hoped-for period, a permanent period of world peace. In this connection I recall the lines written in 1886 by Tennyson when he glimpsed a future that I believe was the type of future President Roosevelt hoped for very much, using the words of Tennyson, "Earth at last a warless world."

A few hours after we have paid these eulogies to the late President we are considering in this body legislation which is directed at the possible extension of the so-called Draft Act, and also in its over-

all objectives to the defense of America and the security of our people not only in time of war but in time of peace. Perhaps tomorrow, when the bill is read for amendment, I shall take time to express my sentiments and my feeling about this bill as it comes to final passage. However, because of the lateness of the hour and my desire to have the membership study a proposed amendment which I will place in the RECORD so that it may be read in the morning, I briefly call your attention to it at this time. In essence it will be stated thus:

Students in advanced training as professional personnel in scientific fields and all men engaged as professional personnel in scientific research and development, and all men engaged as essential technicians in scientific research and development shall be required to register but, upon certification under appropriate regulations prescribed by the President, shall be deferred from training and service so long as they are so engaged.

Mr. Chairman, President Roosevelt on November 17, 1944, directed a letter to Dr. Vannevar Bush in which he discussed a postwar scientific program. Four questions were asked of Dr. Bush, and I think that one of them especially has a direct bearing upon the legislation, in connection with draft deferment. That question was this:

Can an effective program be proposed for discovering and developing scientific talent of American youth so that the continuing future of scientific research in this country may be assured on a level comparable to what has been done during the war?

That is the end of the question by the late President. Dr. Bush in July 1945 in the form of a report entitled "Science, the Endless Frontier" made reply to President Truman:

WE MUST RENEW OUR SCIENTIFIC TALENT

The responsibility for the creation of new scientific knowledge—and for most of its application—rests on that small body of men and women who understand the fundamental laws of nature and are skilled in the techniques of scientific research. We shall have rapid or slow advance on any scientific frontier depending on the number of highly qualified and trained scientists exploring it.

The deficit of science and technology students who, but for the war, would have received bachelor's degrees is about 150,000. It is estimated that the deficit of those obtaining advanced degrees in these fields will amount in 1955 to about 17,000—for it takes at least 6 years from college entry to achieve a doctor's degree or its equivalent in science or engineering. The real ceiling on our productivity of new scientific knowledge and its application in the war against disease, and the development of new products and new industries, is the number of trained scientists available.

The training of a scientist is a long and expensive process. Studies clearly show that there are talented individuals in every part of the population, but with few exceptions, those without the means of buying higher education go without it. If ability, and not the circumstance of family fortune, determines who shall receive higher education in science, then we shall be assured of constantly improving quality at every level of scientific activity. The Government should provide a reasonable number of undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowships in order to develop scientific talent in American youth. The plans should be designed to attract into science only that proportion of youthful talent appropriate to the needs of

science in relation to the other needs of the Nation for high abilities.

INCLUDING THOSE IN UNIFORM

The most immediate prospect of making up the deficit in scientific personnel is to develop the scientific talent in the generation now in uniform. Even if we should start now to train the current crop of high school graduates none would complete graduate studies before 1951. The armed services should comb their records for men who, prior to or during the war, have given evidence of talent for science, and make prompt arrangements, consistent with current discharge plans, for ordering those who remain in uniform as soon as militarily possible, to duty at institutions here and overseas where they can continue their scientific education. Moreover, the services should see that those who study overseas have the benefit of the latest scientific information resulting from research during the war.

It is obvious, my colleagues, that if we are to continue the draft, even for a limited time, that it should not interfere with the training of scientific and technological students.

The seed corn of our future leadership in world science must be planted now in our colleges and universities if we are to compete in the years to come with the other great nations. United States alone of all the major nations continued to draft its scientific and technological students during war. Now is the time to correct that error. The atomic race is on.

Russia has given science a top priority. She is continuing in peace as in war to direct mass attacks on problems of scientific research. Manpower for these projects is not only free of duty to the state, but enjoys special benefits.

The deficit in scientific and technological manpower must be made up now before the opportunity passes. The first step is to conserve our manpower and give it the opportunity to apply its efforts where it will produce the most effective results.

Scientific and technological manpower must be relieved of military service and put to work in the laboratories of our institutions of learning. This is the only guaranty the United States can count on continued leadership in the world of science.

(Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it does not seem to me that the argument the gentleman from New York made regarding his constituent, the boy who gave his leg for us on the Anzio beachhead, has anything to do with this bill. Being prepared, to my mind, is the very thing that will keep the men from giving their arms and their legs in battle.

I have for a long time protested against the severity of the fines and the imprisonment given by the courts martial to our disabled men. I appeared

before General Doolittle's committee for about an hour recently. As you all know that committee is considering the relationship of the enlisted men and the officers. One of the things I brought up at that time was the severity of the punishment for our disabled men, often given them for some minor infraction of the rules. They seemed to be very much interested and asked many questions. I would suggest to the gentleman from New York that he take up with the other special committee that is now making a study of courts martial this very problem. I plan also to ask for a hearing. There has been great injustice done our disabled men both in imprisonment and in fines.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. I may say to the gentlewoman that a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs has been studying courts martial for some 8 months, and the report is ready to submit to the full committee now on this whole matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would be very glad to see that report.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Izac].

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time earlier in the afternoon so that I could say at least a few words about this bill, inasmuch as I expect to be about 3,000 miles away by this time tomorrow, and will not have an opportunity to vote on the bill.

I thought I might give just one little angle that perhaps is not known to the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs generally, and that is the experience we have had to date with the Navy and the Marine Corps. I presume the members of the Committee on Military Affairs have given the same conscientious attention to this problem that we have in our committee. I presume that when they tell you they need 1,070,000 men by the 1st of July 1947 they are correct in that. Certainly I would be the last one in this House to vote against what they deem necessary for the military commitments we have throughout the world. So I hope they get the 1,070,000, and I hope the Navy gets the 558,000 and the Marines the 108,000 I notice are mentioned in the bill.

Let me tell you just what I had in mind. On the 20th of December last we passed what is known as the Fleet Reserve bill or the incentive bill. Our idea was that instead of using 18-year-olds to police foreign countries—our former enemies—and having an immature personnel of the Navy, we would make it possible for men in both the Army and the Navy to follow a career, and at the end of 20 years have a decent retirement, on the condition that they would remain available for the Army and Navy for 10 years, so that at the end of 30 years they would be totally retired with pay of 2½ percent per year of whatever rate they had attained.

That bill—and this is the crux of my remarks—passed this House unanimously. When it reached the other

body with an amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] which gave exactly the same incentive to the Army personnel as ours did in the Navy bill to the Navy and the Marine Corps, that body failed to take any action. As you can see, that was over 3 months ago. I say, if we will forget some of this atom bomb difficulty and doubt and uncertainty, and forget something about the troubles of the executive branch of the Government in relation to how the Army and Navy shall be set up, in other words, this unification problem, and get right down to brass tacks, we can have enough men in both the Army and the Navy at a decent pay through this incentive bill and by making provision on a 4-year basis for men of maturity, not 18-year-olds, to form the armies of occupation which are so badly needed to make unnecessary, if you please, the third world war. That is the only thought I have to offer. I hope when the amendments are offered tomorrow you will bear that in mind and see if we cannot through this incentive method and through an increase in pay make unnecessary recourse to the selective-service draft.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN].

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, first let me thank my distinguished chairman for his courtesy and compliment him for his fairness and impartiality in the consideration of this vital question.

This bill is the first step toward peacetime militarization of the country and let us not delude ourselves about that fact. It is also the first step toward universal compulsory military training.

I have made as careful a study as possible of this question and the testimony presented before the Military Affairs Committee. It is my strong conviction that the American people are opposed to compulsory military service in time of peace, unless, and until, it is clearly demonstrated that an adequate army, navy, air force, and marine corps to defend the United States, to carry out occupational duties and international commitments, cannot be raised by voluntary measures.

At present we have the greatest Navy and the most powerful Air Force in the world and intend to retain them as long as necessary. We have a strong mechanized Army and behind it a large, powerful reserve of vigorous, experienced young men just returning from active wartime service, of more than 8,000,000. We have the atomic bomb—a weapon of devastating power beyond comprehension. These defenses can spring into action on very short notice.

Since last October we have recruited about 800,000 men for the Army alone which was some 500,000 more than the War Department estimated. The Navy has already stated that it can recruit enough personnel without the draft. It does not need or want the draft. In the month of March just passed we recruited about 73,000 men for the Army alone on a voluntary basis.

These figures clearly indicate that we will have no difficulty getting sufficient men for all needs of the Army and this

will be more than assured if we increase the pay to attract and induce enlistments. If the number of men already enlisted and serving in the Army on a voluntary basis are properly deployed and utilized we will have no difficulty in meeting all our obligations, filling all our military needs and returning all wartime personnel to their homes at an early date.

There has been no reason whatever, save whim and caprice of military leaders, why fathers should have been retained in the Army after VJ-day. They must be released immediately. There is no justification for taking our young men away from their schools and their careers and drafting them into a peacetime army. Many of them so taken will never return to school, or to the farm or the home. I do not believe there is a single member of this body who is willing to gamble with the national security of our country. We have provided and will continue to provide an adequate and powerful defense which will serve all our needs and fulfill our obligations. But neither do we intend to gamble with the lives, careers, and future destinies of millions of young men who will be the future leaders of this country. In my opinion we should and must give the traditional peacetime American voluntary system a chance to demonstrate its effectiveness as it is now doing before we resort to compulsion, before we take 18-year-old boys, indeed before we take any of our boys by the neck and draft them into a peacetime Army. We would not assume responsibility for putting an 18-year-old boy on the police force of Chicago, Boston, or New York and neither should we put such a boy on the police force of Tokyo, Berlin, or Trieste. Older seasoned regular troops should perform those tasks. Our aim at the very earliest time should be and can be a strong, closely-knit, scientifically-trained volunteer Regular Army, predicated on the realities of atomic power and which will serve all our requirements.

To extend the draft at this time without giving the voluntary draft system a chance is unwise, un-American, and will set a poor example indeed to other nations which like our own are desirous of achieving lasting peace.

There is no justification for using compulsion to build up our armed forces until voluntary methods fail. The American people expects its Congress to protect democratic institutions and to protect its young men in their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and their opportunity to education, advancement, and decent civilized living.

We are told we must support this extension of the draft law for various reasons. First, because the war is not actually ended we must carry out certain international commitments not precisely defined; secondly, because the draft is necessary to maintain the Army at 1,070,000 men; thirdly, because it is the only way we can secure replacements for demobilizing Army troops. Fourthly, because not to extend the draft would be to gamble with the security of our country. I cannot accept any of these assumptions because on all the evidence I do not believe that it is impossible, if a real, honest, sincere effort is made, to

secure a sufficient complement of men to raise as strong and adequate an Army as we need for all our purposes by the voluntary method.

There are so many broad discrepancies and inconsistencies in statements and statistics presented by the Army to bear out their contentions in behalf of this measure that time does not permit me to give them detailed discussion. However, it should be noted that the Secretary of War, himself, has underestimated on his own figures presented to our committee by a mere matter of some 500,000 the number of men that could be obtained up to this time under the voluntary system. It should also be noted that General Textor, special Army statistician on the subject, testified before the Military Affairs Committee of the other body that by some of his calculations the Army would be short only 51,000 men July 1, 1947. Clearly, if the present rate of enlistments continues and we secure 73,000 men per month, which was the figure for March, or even only 50,000 men per month, we shall have more than enough on that date.

On the other hand if the Congress raises the pay of enlisted men so as to offer further inducements, as we surely propose to do, the Army states that this will increase enlistments 10 percent. In my opinion it is entirely reasonable to suppose that it will increase enlistments by a much larger percentage. Let it be noted also that at present there is a great surplus of officers in the Army and that there is no question raised here as to the ability of obtaining the necessary number of officers by voluntary means. A very large number of officers are anxious to remain in the Army.

We should have it in mind also that the Navy has handled satisfactorily its demobilization program and has stated that it can achieve its full peacetime strength without the draft. I believe there is no reason whatever on present available figures why the Army cannot do likewise.

Another glaring inconsistency exists in the recently adopted regulation of the Army raising its passing grade on the general competency test for volunteers while at the same time it is drafting men on the old basis. Physical and mental requirements for enlisted men and draftees should be uniform and it is a sham and a deceit to continue drafting physically and mentally unqualified men into the Army. As was the case during the war this policy will only serve to fill the hospitals and necessitate discharges of those who are not fit to serve and who should never have been taken in the first place.

It is also clearly demonstrated that there is no very substantial relationship between the existence of the draft law and current enlistments since only 18 percent of the volunteers are young men in the 17- and 18-year-old category. In other words, the draft is not a necessary spur of volunteer enlistment.

According to today's press, the quota of the United States for the proposed international police force, if it is effectuated, is only 200,00 men, and these men under the plan may serve in the United States until called to answer some foreign emer-

gency. The fixing of this force makes it abundantly clear to me that this great Nation of 140,000,000 people should not and will not have difficulty raising adequate armed forces for all commitments and purposes on a voluntary basis.

I think I also ought to make some reference to the kind of an Army we must have in the future. It is impossible to appraise accurately at this time the effect of the atomic bomb upon the size and character of our future Army. But some things are clear. It is certain that in the main the day of the foot soldier and other traditional effectives is past. It is certain that the real effective of the future Army will have to be a highly trained and highly skilled technical specialist. He will have to be trained certainly not exclusively in the Army camp under previous principles of basic training. The whole strategic and tactical picture has changed. He must be trained, partly in the scientific laboratory, partly perhaps in the schools and colleges, and partly in the factory. He must be familiar with new industrial and scientific techniques which are likely to change overnight and render obsolete the knowledge and methods of his predecessors. He must be a master of complicated scientific mechanisms and devices which cannot be understood or operated without specialized instruction and experience. To adapt and streamline our Army to the atomic age and the rapidly shifting and developing scientific inventions of this age calls for something more than a large force of basically trained foot soldiers such as is contemplated by this draft. It calls for something more than mass manpower inducted by selective service. The Army of the future, if it is to serve all our purposes, must be manned by regular volunteers—professionals, if you will—who are willing to make a career out of Army life and who will through careful highly specialized training acquire the exceptional skills and proficiencies necessary to deal with complex and intricately developed scientific instruments, devices, and techniques.

While I am sure, at least I hope, that the Army which in the past has not been particularly noted for its willingness to adapt itself to all modern developments has full realization now of the need for a new approach to these great problems of science which have changed and will increasingly change as we go forward the character of warfare and necessarily the character of armies, in this atomic age we certainly cannot afford to have repetition of the attitude displayed by the Army with respect to the importance and reality of modern air power. I say this without reflection on our high command which during the war has on the whole manifested a superb leadership for which we are all so very deeply grateful. I point it out as a simple reminder of some of our congressional obligations to the national defense.

I think that every Member in this House understands the widespread and deep-seated opposition of the American people toward the peacetime militarization or regimentation of our institutions. We are already regimented far more

than we should be and instead of accentuating and expanding regimentation of our Government and way of life, it is, in my opinion, the duty of the Congress to reverse this dangerous trend before it completely envelopes us in totalitarianism and destroys and dismantles our democracy.

There is no freedom and no liberty in the military way of life. In its very nature it is of necessity perhaps arbitrary and undemocratic. Rightly or wrongly, it is a necessary evil which has to be tolerated until mankind can find some better way of settling its problems than by resort to mass murder and wholesale slaughter of the best and finest of its sons at regular and shortened intervals. One of our great objects in the war was to defeat supermilitaristic national systems led by crazed despots and tyrants who were seeking the destruction of democratic government and democratic ideals. Now that we have accomplished the defeat of these evil forces, now that we have spilled precious American blood and have made immeasurable sacrifices to sustain the system of government which we believe is best, we have a distinct obligation, I believe, to win the peace, and to make every effort humanly possible to preserve law and order in the world, to banish and prevent exploitation by nations whether it stems from ruthless social ideologies, or simply from plain, old-fashioned imperialism just as we have sought with no inconsiderable success to prevent the exploitation of the weak and helpless by the powerful and privileged in our own country.

Before we institute measures like this, which, whatever some may think of them, will just as surely as the sun rises tomorrow result in the encouragement and adoption and extension of similar measures elsewhere, we should give profound and serious consideration to insuring the peace, not only to renounce war as an instrument for settling disputes, but to abolish and banish the causes of war in their manifold manifestations, one of the principles of which has been, as recorded history clearly shows, the existence of large military establishments based on the compulsory principle.

We are all agreed that our country must be adequately protected against every possible contingency that might threaten its security, and I have no doubt but that it will be. But we have not as yet brought all our boys back from one great war. In the name of humanity and justice, let us not start to lay the plan which may in the end send these boys and others like them of this and future generations into a final struggle that may surely spell the doom of all civilization.

The American people are watching the events that are transpiring here today. Parents in the homes, the mothers and fathers, teachers in the schools, eminent educators, ministers of the gospel of every creed and persuasion in their pulpits, labor in the shops, farmers in the fields, managers in the factories, indeed every class and segment of the American people are watching to see whether this Congress is going to vote to send 18-year-old

boys into foreign lands to serve as policemen, whether this Congress is going to vote to disrupt the education and careers of millions of American boys who seek only the opportunity for the free way of life that was guaranteed and given to those who preceded them, to see whether this Congress is going to establish the warlike principle of peacetime conscription at a time when we are not faced with war and when there is no danger of war and when talk engendering or inciting war is a betrayal of those who lost their lives for the cause of democracy and peace.

I cannot in conscience vote to regiment our American youth in peacetime. And I cannot bring myself by my vote to take these young men away from their homes, families, schools, churches, and subject them unnecessarily to the hazards and temptations of Army life in remote corners of the earth. Before we adopt this measure let us try the voluntary method; let us try the American method. Let us honestly try recruitment and enlistment. I have full faith that this can be accomplished, and not to try it now before we adopt compulsion and regimentation will be in my opinion a most unwise and dangerous departure from the basic principles of our Constitution and Government. Let us defeat this dress rehearsal for totalitarianism—this prelude to peacetime militarism, this palpable threat to the peace of the world.

I am including in my remarks some very interesting and persuasive statements and statistics regarding this question which I urge the members to read carefully.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1946, BY MRS. ALEXANDER STEWART, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, WOMEN'S COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE CONSCRIPTION

The extension of the Selective Service Act means America is starting peacetime conscription, which is something she has never had before in peacetime history except for a brief period during an obvious emergency preceding World War II. These appear to be self-evident truths:

1. Extension of selective service is peacetime conscription by subterfuge.

2. The War Department is planning to draft 18-year-olds by the thousands, not only for training as they testified in the fall and winter but for actual service all over the world, in more than a score of countries.

3. The Russian war scare has nearly accomplished one of its major purposes, namely, to frighten Congressmen and people into accepting certain military measures which they would not have accepted several weeks ago. This is in spite of the fact that President Truman and the Secretary of State have intimated that there would be no war and that they were not worried over the present difficulties in relation to Russia.

4. Nearly every Congressman with whom I have talked has deplored the continued drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds for several reasons:

A. They agree that 18-year-old boys are better off in their own communities continuing their school work or vocational plans and under the influence of home, church, and school.

B. No American city would turn its police force over to 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds; therefore, these boys should not be assigned to occupation troops where more mature judgment is needed.

C. The moral problems involved are serious. Let me read you portions of a letter sent by the mother of a young man who has been in the Navy 41 months. He started as an enlisted man and is now a lieutenant, junior grade, and he writes of the second trip that he has made to Japan. His mother wrote when sending his letter, "He was in the Battle of Okinawa and entered the harbor right after the surrender so he knows what he is talking about." Here are some statements from his letter: "I guess I ought to be glad that I am getting to see all these things and these places but I am not satisfied. Why last night the ship even had a big party with all the local girls, and what a crummy mess that was, but we all went, laughed, and were disgusted. I think that I will crusade for the cleaning up, with carbon-tet and a vacuum cleaner, the minds of all returned servicemen, including my own. I am forever thankful that I had a set outlook on life before I joined this outfit. I can't think of anything worse than to put all the kids just out of high school in the Army or Navy and have them learn, see, think, do, and talk of all the things the Army and Navy does. The moral standard of the United States would drop 50 percent in the first year and heaven help the country when the first batch started raising kids of their own."

Isn't it time that we stopped talking so glibly about the "stock pile of 18-year-olds" as though they were part of Army statistics and not individuals, flesh and blood, youth with dreams and ideals with a desire for education and a vocation where they might do something creative? These are the youth that the generals and department officials talk so glibly about sending into the aftermath of war as though they were the latest crop of robots being sent into the areas of pain, suffering, famine, disease, and so forth. Why, how many, and where? The War Department answers the "why" for national defense. It is not national defense that is keeping over a million boys in more than a score of countries all over the world. We have 6,768,000 young men now in the Reserves and a million more who are being discharged by July 1. All of these are reserves for 10 years and are a backlog for an emergency. Secretary of War Patterson yesterday refused to tell why and where these boys were deployed all over the world. When pressed for a reason one of his answers was to guard surplus property. I should have to say that no amount of surplus property, be it ammunition, jeeps, blankets, and other equipment is worth the drafting of the 170,000 that the War Department say they will be short July 1, 1947. Certainly by that time some of this surplus will have been sold, given away, transported back home, or dumped into the ocean before these young boys are trained to go over to guard it. Why should we not challenge the War Department to show its figures of its assignments all over the world and be asked to reduce their requirements rather than take the dangerous and unprecedented step of fastening peacetime conscription upon the youth of our land for any period of time, 6 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, or indefinitely.

Let me call to your remembrance that the Army has made a number of serious misstatements before this. Witness the nurses draft which I know more intimately because of fighting it last year. The House passed this bill because the War Department made them feel that it was necessary. It was blocked in the Senate because we proved that there were untapped resources available and that there was false propaganda and there were erroneous figures. It was interesting indeed to have Mr. Patterson use the arguments in May which we advanced in April showing that the draft would not be necessary after all. Likewise there are a number of discrepancies and apparent errors in the Army figures on the proposed extension of the draft.

I wish to introduce Mr. John M. Swomley, Jr., a Methodist minister who was for some years vice president of the National Council of Methodist Youth and who has recently done some research for the Women's Committee to Oppose Conscription. He will explain an analysis and a chart which we have prepared to show that there need be no extension of the draft after May 15, 1946.

ANALYSIS OF ARMY FIGURES IF DRAFT IS NOT EXTENDED BEYOND MAY 15, 1946 (ALL FIGURES EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED ARE THOSE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT)

JULY 1, 1946—REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLES	
Volunteer men.....	800,000
Volunteer officers.....	150,000
Draftees still in service.....	600,000
Total.....	1,550,000
Required.....	1,550,000
Deficit.....	None

JULY 1, 1947—REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABLES (Totals derived from adding War Department figures below)

Volunteer men.....	772,748
Volunteer officers.....	129,000
Draftees still in service.....	236,141
Wacs.....	12,000
Philippine Scouts.....	50,000
Total.....	1,199,889
Required.....	1,070,000
Deficit.....	None

The following is a more detailed analysis of those required and available July 1, 1947:

REQUIREMENTS

Air Forces, of whom 62,000 are to be officers (figures from General Spaatz' office).....	400,000
Ground Forces, of whom 10 percent or at least 67,000 are to be officers.....	670,000

Total required.....	1,070,000
Total men required.....	941,000
Total officers required.....	129,000
"We anticipate no difficulty in securing these officers" (as volunteers).—Secretary Patterson, Mar. 21, 1946, to House Military Affairs Committee.	

AVAILABLE

The following who will have volunteered as indicated will still be in service July 1, 1947. (These are General Textor's figures and estimates.)

Date	3 years	2 years	18 months	1 year
June 1 to Oct. 1, 1945.....	12,093			
October.....	50,843	313		
November.....	25,547	1,307		
December.....	59,392	1,209		
January 1946.....	58,740	2,374	31,084	
February.....	43,906	1,579	36,305	
March.....	37,294	1,632	30,830	
April.....	29,000	1,500	20,300	
May.....	20,000	1,500	14,000	
June.....	15,000	1,500	10,500	
July.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
August.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
September.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
October.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
November.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
December.....	15,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
January 1947.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
February.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
March.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
April.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
May.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
June.....	9,375	625	1,875	625
Total.....	568,065	22,664	172,269	9,750

Total volunteers (exclusive of officers) in service July 1, 1947.....	772,748
Volunteer officers.....	129,000
Philippine Scouts, authorized by Congress.....	50,000
To be retained in Women's Army Corps.....	12,000

Men drafted between January 1 and May 15, 1946, still liable for service July 1, 1947 under 18-month term:

January	34,494
February	31,647
March (minimum estimate) ..	30,000
April (selective-service quota)	125,000
May 1-15 (minimum estimate)	15,000

Total, of whom a percentage become volunteers after induction	236,141
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Grand total..... 1,199,889

Grand total indicates excess of 129,889 over 1,070,000 requirement for July 1, 1947.

SIZE OF ARMY IF PAY IS INCREASED

General Textor told the House Military Affairs Committee April 5 that a 10-percent increase in base pay would result in an estimated 30-percent increase in volunteers. On this basis the following figures reveal even less need for a draft:

Estimated volunteers if pay is increased 10 percent	839,336
Volunteer officers	129,000
Philippine Scouts	50,000
Women's Army Corps	12,000
Draftees still in service under 18-month term	236,141

Total..... 1,266,477

This is an excess of 196,477 over the requirement of 1,070,000 for July 1, 1947.

REPLACEMENTS WILL BE ADEQUATE WITHOUT DRAFT

The War Department has claimed that without a draft extension it could not replace fathers or men now in service who have been in a long time. The following indicates that there will be adequate replacements without any further draft of men:

The Army has had authority all the time to release fathers and only after threat of congressional action stopped drafting fathers at the end of 1945. The Army is expected to release from the present 2,500,000-man Army about a million men to bring the Army to its 1,550,000 level on July 1, 1946. Without giving any special consideration to fathers, there will be July 1 only 120,000 fathers in the Army. Special consideration, or a revision of the point system, could get them out of the Army by July 1, 1946.

More than a million men will have been drafted between January 1, 1945 and May 15, 1946, all of whom, having less than 18 months' service, will be still liable for Army service July 1, 1946. However, with 950,000 volunteer officers and men July 1, 1946, and the Army's expressed intention of keeping only 600,000 draftees to make up its total of 1,550,000, the Army will be in a position to discharge almost half a million men who will have had less than 18 months' service. Why not give the fathers preference?

The Army is scheduled to be reduced from 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. The size of the Army is therefore scheduled to be reduced by 480,000, making the rate of decrease 40,000 men per month. Accepting Secretary Patterson's estimate of 30,000 volunteers per month from July 1 to December 31, 1946, the Army could afford each month to release 70,000 men. This could all be done without any further extension of the draft.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENTS ARE NOT CAUSED BY DRAFT THREAT

Figures obtained from Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, The Adjutant General, United States Army, reveal that 81.3 percent of all recruits are veterans and hence not persons who are liable or who are about to become liable for military service under the draft. Only 18.7 percent are young men, mostly 17- and 18-year-olds. (New York Times, March 14, 1946.)

Volunteer enlistments were 65,000 in October 1945; 185,000 in November; 131,000 in December; 113,000 in January; 93,000 in February. Over half of these were 3-year enlistments who were obviously not volunteering to escape the draft or they would have volunteered for the permissible 1 year or 18 months terms.

ARMY ACTION LOWERS VOLUNTEER RATE

A question may be raised as to why the Army raised its passing grade from 59 to 70 on the Army General Competency test (which all volunteers must take), but did not do so for drafted men. As a result of this action the weekly volunteer rate has dropped from 20,000 to 17,000.

THE DRAFT DOES NOT AFFECT THE NAVY

The statement of Capt. G. R. Donaho, Navy Director of Recruiting and Induction, is reported in the New York Times of February 2, 1946, as follows:

"The threatened end of the draft in May, he said, would not affect it's (the Navy's) manpower in-flow in the slightest degree * * * 'We do not need the draft either now or in the future to recruit for the peacetime Navy,' Captain Donaho stated. He added his belief that current Navy enlistments were not influenced in the slightest by the threat of the draft."

DISCREPANCIES IN WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS

Army spokesmen do not even have the same figures when testifying as to the deficit which there would be July 1, 1947. The New York Times of March 18, 1946, reported that General Eisenhower had told the House Military Affairs Committee "that failure to renew the draft law would leave the United States with an army of only 570,000 men on July 1, 1947" and the Army would therefore be short 500,000 men. But on March 21, 1946, Secretary of War Patterson told the House Military Affairs Committee that the Army on July 1, 1947, would be short 170,000 men. And on April 3, General Textor told the Senate Military Affairs Committee the Army would be short only 51,000 men on July 1, 1947, and on another chart, 271,000 if men are limited to an 18-month term.

In the Senate hearings on the voluntary enlistment bill, the Army testified that they needed by July 1, 1946, 650,000 enlistments, and the best they could expect from voluntary enlistment would be 300,000. They now have more than 650,000 voluntary enlistments and there are more than 2 months still to go before July 1.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

DEMOCRACY AND SCIENCE—TWO GREAT NEEDS OF OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, every Member of Congress has felt the impact of the resentment of former servicemen who have, after long service in the Army or Navy, returned to civil life embittered and disillusioned, due to the lack of democracy within the armed forces. After careful study, I am convinced that there is sound basis for this feeling, and I am certain these matters have vital bearing on the legislation now before the House. Sometimes most innocently, and sometimes in flagrant violation of our democratic ways, Congress has legislated an undemocratic caste system into the armed forces. The process has been going on for many years, and almost imperceptibly. We inherited a feudalistic army, founded on Old

World concepts of class distinctions, from the British at the time of our War for Independence. That system was strengthened through the influence of Baron von Steuben, who served on Washington's staff. Since that time Congress has perpetuated and strengthened the system until today few realize how complete and how rigid have become the class cleavages of our Army and Navy caste system. Congress can no longer remain blind to the situation, or to its responsibility for taking remedial action.

The time is opportune. The potentialities of the atomic bomb and other scientific developments force us to reevaluate our entire military policy. The old theories of military science are gone forever. Our Army of the future will stress the need for technical specialists and scientists as never before. A caste system, with its social and economic distinctions, can have no place in our American way of life if we are going to preserve the heritage for which Americans have fought and died so valiantly throughout our entire history. If that Army is to serve the Nation, it must find men who rise to leadership through ability, and not merely through being designated as leaders "by act of Congress," and surrounded with special powers and privileges of an aristocratic class.

Although the caste system applies to the Navy, as well as the Army, I wish to concern myself at this time particularly with the problem as it affects the Army.

If we analyze the Army as a national institution we shall find that class distinctions have become imbedded in practically every phase of Army life. Let me review a few of the more outstanding departures from the American way.

ECONOMIC DISTINCTIONS

When you set up economic distinctions between an officer caste and an enlisted caste you strike an American citizen at a most vulnerable spot. We find within the Army's economic structure the most amazing and deplorable financial discriminations against enlisted men. Here are a few of the more glaring illustrations:

TERMINAL LEAVE FOR OFFICERS—NONE FOR ENLISTED MEN

One of the inequalities most constantly attacked is that of terminal leave for officers, with full pay, and no like provisions for enlisted men. It arises from the fact that for many years, under the law, officers have been permitted to accumulate leave of absence at the rate of 30 days per year, up to a maximum of 4 months, which they may take upon being separated from the service. Enlisted men have never been granted the right to accumulate such leave. Most officers received adequate salaries while they served in the armed forces. Enlisted men received small compensation for their efforts. Yet, at the conclusion of service officers are granted terminal leave, with pay, which often amounts to more than \$1,000. Their monetary award gives them ample opportunity to reestablish themselves as civilians. Enlisted men receive a mustering-out pay, which is small indeed, but are not granted

a final leave status with pay. To make the situation worse, officers under the rank of major receive both mustering-out pay as well as terminal leave pay. "All this, and Heaven, too."

Here is the way it works out, and I quote from a letter I received from a veteran constituent:

So, I came home, was mustered out and went back to work. But do you know what I found? Majors and lieutenant commanders working in the office at full pay and drawing terminal leave pay also. Do I need to tell you my thoughts upon hearing from them what this terminal leave was? They were drawing pay for accrued furlough time, and here I was, 4 years and 18 months in service, overseas all but a few days of the war, and not a single day's furlough to my credit.

Mr. VOORHIS. I do not believe in indiscriminately passing out money to veterans. But this is an inexcusable, unjustified, and, above all, undemocratic discrimination that should never have found a place in our society, much less our armed forces, and one that should be honestly acknowledged and corrected. We were shoved around for years because it was necessary; we saw the brass taking privileges that would make your hair curl, but it was all part of the war. But I cannot conceive of any plausible explanation for the carry-over of class privileges into the change from service to civilian life.

I am frank to say that I must agree with this veteran. Is there anyone who can possibly justify this practice? There is legislation pending in Congress, the petition for which I have, of course, signed, which seeks to remedy the situation by making accumulated-leave payments available also to enlisted veterans and to men still serving in the armed forces. An aroused public opinion will, I am confident, force action on this type of discrimination against enlisted men.

LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS

Mr. Chairman, let me give another glaring example of pay discriminations. By act of Congress Air Corps Reserve officers receive, when released from active service, \$500 for each year of active duty in lump-sum payment. This applies to Reserve officers who received their training as Air Corps cadets. Take a hypothetical case: two Air Corps officers, one a reservist who qualifies for this payment, and the other a member of the Army of the United States, who flew together on the same flights, participated in the same combat missions, ate in the same mess, slept in the same billets, returned to the United States with the same decorations at the same time, were relieved from active duty at the same place and hour after the same length of service. Under all of these identical circumstances one officer, the Air Corps Reserve officer, receives \$500 for each year of service, and the other, a member of the Army of the United States, receives the regular mustering-out pay. If they served 4 years, the Reserve officer receives \$2,000 on separation and the AUS officer receives \$300. Each may, of course, receive his terminal-leave pay in addition.

Remember, these payments are received by officers only, and the discriminations apply to officers. Enlisted men who flew in the same planes on the same missions and took the same risks receive no such bonus as is given to the Reserve

officer. I call this a discriminatory discrimination—an inequity within inequities.

OTHER FINANCIAL DISCRIMINATIONS

If you will check the Army pay schedules as I have done, you will find a great hodgepodge of other discriminations and inconsistencies. They exist in travel allowances, under which an officer receives 8 cents per mile and an enlisted man 5 cents per mile. They exist in retirement benefits under which both officers of the Regular Army and of the emergency forces, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, may be retired for physical disability in line of duty at three-fourths of their active-duty pay, whereas an enlisted man of the emergency forces, that is wartime forces, cannot be retired, but must process his claim through the Veterans' Administration and must accept compensation on a sliding scale according to degree of disability. On the average his compensation will be less than the amount of three-fourths of active-duty pay. They exist in rental and subsistence allowances, which contain such variations in amounts that only a fiscal expert could explain the amounts payable under different conditions, and which are always based on the presumption that an enlisted man, being on a "lower social and economic level," is not entitled to equal allowances for himself and family.

Many of these discriminations are a carry-over of World War I, when the Army General Staff revised the pay schedules in 1922. They reduced the pay of a private from \$30 per month to \$21 per month, and the pay of other enlisted men proportionately. They also reduced the pay of junior officers who were most seriously hit by the postwar inflation. Then, keeping the total appropriations at the same level, and using the funds obtained by reductions in pay, they piled it all upon their own group, some of whom received increases of as much as 37 percent.

I do not disagree for a moment with the contention that increased responsibility demands increased compensation. I do not advocate reducing the compensation of members of our armed forces. On the contrary, for such a technical and scientific Army as our country must organize, we should expect to pay higher salaries to qualified personnel to make the Army desirable and attractive as a career. If we build our Army about the new techniques, which should reduce the numbers to a minimum, we can increase salaries and still keep the total budgets within proper bounds. What I do object to is this very hodgepodge of discriminations and inconsistencies, which are based upon the concept of an officer caste and an enlisted caste, which create unfair distinctions among personnel still in service, and which carry over those distinctions into civil life after the men have left the service.

Legislation is now ready for presentation to the House by the Military Affairs Committee for increasing the pay of the armed forces in order to stimulate voluntary enlistments and to avoid the necessity of drafting men into the service. I am heartily in favor of that legislation. I am of the opinion, however, that from

the point of view of long-range planning, what is needed is a complete restudy of the entire pay system of the Army to bring it into alinement with our requirements for the democratic army we propose to create for the future, and particularly to eliminate all economic implications of caste.

May I say at this point that it is my opinion that many men in high positions in the War Department and the Army would like to see the changes made which I am advocating. The Secretary of War has appointed the Doolittle committee. He has made other moves that indicate his concern and the direction he would like to move. But it is my judgment that these objectives can only be actually obtained by the most relentless pressure from and the most forthright action by Congress.

SOCIAL DISCRIMINATIONS

The social discriminations of our military caste system are no less invidious than the economic. It is here that the caste system becomes visible to the naked eye. Let me summarize some of its most prominent characteristics.

UNIFORM DISTINCTIONS

An important social distinction is the difference in uniform of officer and enlisted man. In combat areas the Army is not too eager to have this difference projected, but in noncombat areas differences are accentuated. Officers are nattily attired in well-tailored, variously colored uniforms of exceedingly fine cloth. Enlisted men, on the other hand, are dressed in standard-issue uniforms of poorer quality, often badly tailored and ill-fitting. This distinction in dress is bound to give the enlisted man a feeling of inferiority, and to inflate the ego of the officer. It is a typical example of the encouragement of military class or caste consciousness.

I believe all uniforms worn in the service should be furnished by the Government, without expense to either officers or enlisted men. They should be standard in design except for insignia. A good dress uniform for social purposes should be styled and made available to both men and officers without distinctions except as to insignia.

The Army has already initiated action toward placing all personnel in the same uniform. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and shows, I am happy to say, that the Army itself recognizes the implications of the uniform problem.

FRATERNIZATION

It is a shameful thing that in the American Army fraternization between officers and enlisted men is discouraged more vigorously than is fraternization between our soldiers and our former enemies. One may search long and patiently for law or directive setting up rigid social barriers between the two groups, but "customs of military service"—the unwritten law of the Army—have the binding effect of law in establishing these barriers. Customs of the service cover a multitude of sins. Enlisted men and officers are not supposed to mingle socially. They are only supposed to come in contact in curt, sharp, and formal military manner where duty necessitates. Commissioned women in

the services are even subject to discipline if escorted by enlisted men. Commissioned men may not, according to the custom of the service, escort enlisted women. Commissioned women are not permitted to fraternize with enlisted women.

Special messes are established for officers and for enlisted men. The enlisted man eats his food from a mess kit, while on the same stations officers are seated at tables. On transports officers are seated at tables covered with clean linen table cloths, and are served excellent food by white-coated mess attendants. Outside on the decks the enlisted men pass by in a line with their mess kits, and eat the standard rations, as they gaze sometimes with bitterness through the port holes into the comfortable messes of the officers.

Enlisted men are segregated from officers in places in which they eat, sleep, and take their amusement. This is always true on an Army post, and is frequently true even off the post. The latter applies particularly overseas where places of recreation were few and officers received the best of what was available.

During the war when supplies were sorely needed for the successful prosecution of the war, officers received liquor rations regularly although our supply ships could have been loaded with those things actually demanded for successfully waging war. Sometimes liquor was flown in by air for officers' clubs. Even in the distribution of liquor and the encouragement of vice, the Army and Navy made concessions to officers. One soldier in Europe relates the following incident:

To say nothing of humiliation, I think the low point in my morale was reached one night when I was on guard at an officers' quarters—a huge mansion—outside of town. What I guarded was a drunken spree, something that can be pretty ignominious to say the least.

An editorial in the Washington Post on November 13, raises far more serious issues than any yet spoken of. No one will be so naive as to expect that there will be universal restraint among servicemen. But it is another matter to try to contemplate with equanimity the sort of moral and health conditions apparently existing among naval personnel in Japan. The Post editorial is based on a letter from a Navy chaplain, now in service in Japan, and in a position to know whereof he speaks. I shall not repeat the details related in the editorial nor its direct quotations from Lieutenant Lacour. But along with its attack on the Navy's policy of permitting sailors free access to houses of prostitution in Japan, the Post states that for officers special places are provided. "Even in vice," remarks the Post, "the sacred naval caste system is preserved."

Another letter from a veteran residing in my district shows how serious the problem is and relates also special concessions granted to officers:

On Luzon our Division, the Twenty-fifth, saw 165 days of combat. Now about the furloughs. Ha! On Oahu, officers had night-time passes, in New Zealand many of them had 10-day leaves, on New Caledonia they had luxurious rest camps. We GI's got daytime passes with only an occasional over-

night leave. True, on New Caledonia I went to a rest camp for 5 days, 2 of them going to and from our camp. We had nice cots in tents on the beach, a regular GI mess, and Noumea to visit. Have you ever been to Noumea, the Paris of the Pacific? The only attraction was the Navy-operated pink house and it rained too much to stand in line for that.

Our national, State, and local governments have discouraged, through law, vice of any kind, for our soldiers and civilians here at home. But the Army and Navy have at the very least closed their eyes to its existence, and ruthlessly applied the sacred caste system in the process.

I raise the question of the salute. An enlisted man still in the service writes:

To me it seems an antiquated gesture of subservience and obeisance, designed to stamp indelibly upon the consciousness of the individual the fact that one man is inherently superior to another. If, as the Army maintains, the salute is only a gesture of greeting and good will, then why are the armed forces loath to abolish it, and why are men court martialed, broken, and even at times put at hard labor for failure to salute?

He continues:

I have read in an Associated Press article that of the first 700 families to go to Europe to join their soldier husbands, only 24 are the families of enlisted men. In another article I have found that of 175 families going to Yokohama area only three of them are families of enlisted men. The remainder are wives and other dependents of officers, and Red Cross workers. Does anyone believe that enlisted men do not love their wives and children as much as officers? Does anyone believe that enlisted men do not want their families close to them as much as do officers? Isn't it much more logical to assume that (1) either enlisted men did not have the same opportunities as officers and civilians (Red Cross workers) to bring their wives overseas, or (2) that the conditions under which dependents of enlisted personnel were expected to live were intolerable?

Another discrimination between officers and enlisted men has received little attention. This is the practice of the Army to send certain officers who have returned from overseas to rest camps in swank hotels in Florida or Atlantic City or other favorable surroundings, and has permitted them to be accompanied by their families, for considerable periods which are not counted against their accrued leave of absence. Has anyone heard of enlisted men returned from overseas after months of hard fighting, being given a vacation at a swank rest camp? Indeed, as the Army says:

R. H. I. P.—Rank Has Its Privileges.

The Secretary of War has appointed the Doolittle board to study officer-enlisted relationships, but Congress itself must be alert to the seriousness of the problem.

ARMY JUDICIAL SYSTEM

No free society can endure unless it is founded on justice under law. One of the worst features of the entire Army caste system, and one that cannot be too strongly condemned, is its so-called judicial system.

Actually, there is no system of justice in the Army, but only a system of discipline and punishments. The entire judicial process is under the domination of the Army officer caste, in the chain of command. The commander is in a posi-

tion to dominate judicial proceedings from beginning to end. He can become, in effect, accuser, judge, jury, court of appeals, and executioner. The enlisted man is considered guilty before he is brought to trial. No enlisted man can sit as a member of a military court, and cannot be tried by a jury of his peers but must submit to trial by a court composed of the very men who in civilian courts would not be allowed to sit on the bench or participate on a jury because they were automatically considered prejudiced.

The staff judge advocate has one client—the commander. The most skilled attorney is selected to represent the commander, and the defendant must generally accept as a defense counsel a relatively inexperienced officer who can best be spared. Members of the court are generally untrained. The accused, therefore, is subject to being tried by a prejudiced, inexperienced court, and defended by inexperienced counsel, all of whom are, in the nature of the case, dominated by, and under discipline from, the commander who has appointed the court.

To add to the injustice, appeal from the court cannot be taken to a higher court, but must be taken to a higher commander who is, himself a product of the caste system. The decision of the court is final except for review as to legality, where the accused has no representation, by higher headquarters. So powerful is the influence of the commander that the severity of the sentences of his courts over a period of time, may rise or fall according to the disciplinary requirements of the command as a whole.

In this brief summary I have given the barest outlines of one of the most important problems facing the country today—the need to build a new, democratic, scientific army. The only purpose in recounting defects at the present time is to prepare the way for remedial action. The Army is demanding a continuation of selective service because it states it is unable to obtain a sufficient number of men by voluntary enlistment. One of the major factors which stands in the way of a greater flow of enlistments is the kind of a caste-ridden Army in which our young citizens are called upon to enlist. It is a serious confession to make that at a time when 1,000,000 trained veterans are unemployed and approximately 2,000,000 more are undergoing training and will soon be seeking employment the Army does not offer itself as a profession in which needy veterans can serve with an unquestioned sense of dignity. If we would at this time reconstruct our armed forces in the light of the new weapons, and form an organization in which our men could serve with pride, in which their dignity and intelligence were recognized, and in which they could look forward to an honorable career, even as the officers have found a career, we would not need to consider extending the draft.

I visualize a new Army for the future. Certainly it must be formed about the new weapons and techniques, and not about the old techniques which have become obsolete since we dropped the first atomic bomb. In such a force science

and techniques should be of particular importance, and thus we should be able to reduce manpower to a minimum.

Such a highly technical Army would be inconsistent with the continuation of the un-American caste system. We cannot place an atomic scientist or an expert in electronics in a position subservient to a second lieutenant of the old school, who may have reached his preferred position by good luck and not by ability. What needs doing is to wipe out all false barriers between individuals at one stroke and cease talking about officers and enlisted men, but speak hereafter only of soldiers.

Lest we be unduly concerned about the problem of discipline in such a homogeneous force, let us remember that a captain and a major may fraternize at a cocktail party in the evening, and yet the next morning no one doubts who is in the position of authority. The same is true in the ranks at present, for no one in the organization questions that the first sergeant is boss of the outfit, even though he may fraternize with the men while off duty.

In the preferred corps of specialists which the Army would become, I would have all men wear the same uniforms, except for insignia of rank and authority, as already mentioned. I would also have them quartered in the same barracks, and eat the same food at the same messes. If a degree of privacy is desired for those of greater responsibility, that could easily be provided in much the same manner as is now done for the senior noncommissioned officers, who are provided separate tables at mess and special rooms in quarters.

Social distinctions within the Army must be completely eliminated. Individuals should be permitted to choose their own friends, as is done in civil life, but artificial barriers which set one group apart from another merely by virtue of rank, must be removed.

The pay schedules must be completely revised for such a technical army, to wipe out unjust discriminations which exist from one end of the Army to the other, and to establish rates which would parallel salaries which are paid in civil life for the same technical qualifications. The patchwork process that has been going on for generations must be wiped out completely, and we must start with an entirely clean sheet.

The Army system of justice must be completely revised, to take control out of the hands of the commanders and make the courts independent of the chain of command. Appeal must be from one court to a higher court, and not from one commander to a higher commander. All personnel must be indictable before the courts, seniors as well as juniors, and all personnel must be eligible to sit as juries as members of the courts. Courts should be empowered to hear complaints of wrongs of seniors against juniors, and to take remedial action.

The Secretary of War has recently appointed a board of eminent jurists to make a study of the Army judicial system. We, as Members of Congress, have a direct responsibility to see to it that any new system which that board may recommend, does conform to the basic principles

of justice under law, regardless of rank. The Military Affairs Committee will, I understand, soon report to the House on this subject. We will await their report with keenest interest.

One of our most important problems in connection with our new Army will be the procurement of our future military leaders. Certainly we must assure advancement through all of the grades, from lowest to highest, in order that the Army may truly offer a career to capable men. We will require highly qualified personnel even at the lower levels. The best of these should be given assurance that through diligence, and through perfecting themselves in their profession, they may rise to top leadership.

It would appear highly advisable that all of our leaders should have had practical experience at the lower levels. In order to qualify for higher responsibility, and in order to have a thorough understanding of the point of view of men below them. I believe, therefore, that all of our junior leaders should be procured initially from within the lower ranks, and then should be required to qualify for higher command by practical experience and at Army schools, which should be properly integrated with training in industry and in colleges.

If officers were procured by this means it would become necessary to restudy the training given at our military academies. If we seek to achieve military efficiency based on technical qualifications we must insist upon candidate selection on that basis. We cannot accomplish this goal through appointments to the academies by Members of Congress. Such methods of appointment ought to be discontinued and admission to the academies should be open only to men who have entered upon their training in the Army itself, and who would win admission by proving their worth and by competitive tests and examinations.

The appointment of candidates to the Academies constitutes a serious departure from our democratic competitive system. I believe the majority in Congress would prefer being relieved of the responsibility in appointing candidates to the Academies. It is no political advantage to appoint one principal and three alternates out of a field of a hundred applicants, 99 of whom must suffer the disappointment of failing to get the nomination. Some Congressmen, myself included, do conduct competitive examinations, but such examinations are not nearly as good a method as the one suggested above. If selection is to be made from the Army, the Army could readily establish competitive examinations of its own. In the latter event, the Academies would become, in effect, graduate schools permitting maximum training in the over-all techniques of the service.

I am sure that all Americans have a deep appreciation of the contribution made to our country by our service Academies throughout their long, honorable history. No one, certainly not I, has any intention of depreciating the high standards of integrity, of devotion to duty, and of character which they inculcate in our young men. Nevertheless, since we are concerned with the problems of caste in the armed forces, we cannot overlook the

fact that official and social class distinctions are indoctrinated in our young men during this period training. Such indoctrination is inconsistent with the philosophies which we propose for our new Army, and must be replaced with a new democratic indoctrination. It should not be difficult to preserve the good features of these schools, while at the same time bringing them into line with our new views on a casteless Army.

Provision should be made for advancement in the ranks according to demonstrated efficiency. In our old Army many an officer attained high rank merely by remaining alive, refusing to commit himself to any positive course of action, and keeping out of trouble through inaction. Promotion according to efficiency may be difficult to achieve practically as long as there is dependence upon efficiency reports which put some premium at least on subservience to the rating officer. This is hardly a way of keeping our Army alert and competent. One of our most important problems, and one which must be solved, is the need to recognize real leadership, based upon ability of the individual to inspire the voluntary and enthusiastic cooperation of his comrades, rather than his qualifications as a driver. Physical qualifications should be relaxed according to the special job which the applicant seeks. At the present time those who are only slightly disabled have slim hope of ever working their way to a commission even though the job they seek does not demand physical perfection: It is true that a man may request a waiver for physical defects, but that course embraces a multitude of concessions and sacrifices, and also entails the use of "influence."

The American people deserve the best Army in the world, until such time as all armies may be demobilized and world peace may be based upon cooperation and understanding, and not on force. Our present Army as at present constituted, is outmoded, particularly in its adherence to the trappings of the dead, feudalistic caste system. Our Army of the future must offer an opportunity for achievement and for a career. Let us organize a real army of the people, formed about the new weapons of science and technique; relatively small but of tremendous striking power; freed of artificial distinctions of caste; indoctrinated with the spirit of democracy; justly administered; generously paid; offering free opportunity for promotion from bottom to top according to ability and not through "influence" or subservience. We cannot go back into the 150 years of class discriminations and correct all of the social and economic errors that have been made. We can, however, make sure that we do not continue those same discriminations into the future. Now is the time to reorganize. This is the responsibility of Congress.

It may be considered presumptuous on my part to speak of these things. I am about as far from a military expert as a man can be. But I do know something about human relations, human reactions, and American principles. These have been my life's work. And I am profoundly devoted to seeing the right kind

of military policies adopted by our country.

Every bit of America's military strength must be devoted to the maintenance of peace. Our whole history dictates that; the exigencies of the hour demand it. But unless the foundations of peace have been deeply laid, through years of peace, America must do her part to maintain peace in cooperation with other nations. During all that time whatever Military Establishment we do have must be of the best, the most modern, the most in accord with American principles. To that cause this speech is dedicated. It is dedicated also to the principle of volunteerism, which its proposals would make altogether effective.

My speech is not mine alone. It is the distillation of the thoughts of thousands of men from both enlisted and officer ranks which I have studied over a period of months.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 30, at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON PAY BILL FOR ARMED FORCES

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the pay bill for members of the armed forces.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL FOREIGN-SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE CLASSIFIED GRADES

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—this bill was reported unanimously by the Foreign Affairs Committee and is considered extremely necessary if our foreign service is to function adequately during the next few months. It is an emergency measure.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 5244 is a bill to employ 250 foreign-service officers in the Department of State to fill the urgent need caused by the 4-year suspension of recruitment during the war.

The question has been asked, What is the foreign service? Before 1939, the Treasury Department, the Agriculture Department, the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Mines, in addition to the State Department, all had foreign-service officers serving in our embassies and legations abroad as commercial attachés and in various technical capacities.

In 1939 these men were all unified under the supervision and control of the Department of State. Through them, the State Department carries out necessary functions for the various other departments of our Government as well as necessary activities of the Department of State.

Additional foreign-service officers are especially needed for economic work. Their shortage has been felt most directly and acutely in connection with the reopening of posts in the liberated areas of Europe and the Far East.

In 1939, the State Department had 833 men in the classified foreign service. Now it has only about 800. Energetic measures have been taken to bring in new men at the bottom. An examination for candidates in the auxiliary and clerical services produced 45 new officers last fall, while an examination recently held for young men in the armed forces and another to be held this year are expected to yield 400 new junior officers.

This bill, however, provides for highly skilled, mature men, over 31 years of age, who have either served in the armed forces during the war, or who have had qualifying experience in a responsible Government position during the war. These men are immediately needed to take care of the deficiency in special knowledges and technical skills and would be appointed to the classified grades commensurate with their ability and age.

The approximate cost of employing all 250 of these new foreign-service officers, including their salaries and allowances, would probably be between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This bill carries the unanimous report of the gentleman's committee?

Mr. BLOOM. It has an unanimous report. It is very necessary to have these additional people.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, are those

men needed in this country or abroad?

Mr. BLOOM. They are needed abroad. The Department of Commerce, the State Department, and other departments of the Government have heretofore had these people, but now this is all placed under the head of one department, the State Department.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have two amendments to the bill which I submitted to the committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not to exceed 250 persons to positions as foreign-service officers. Each such appointment shall be by commission to a classified grade and shall be in addition to all other appointments of foreign-service officers.

SEC. 2. A person appointed under this act may, under such regulations as the Board of Foreign Service Personnel for the Foreign Service may prescribe, be commissioned as a foreign-service officer of any classified grade, depending upon his age, experience, and ability. Upon appointment, any such foreign-service officer shall receive the lowest basic salary of the classified grade to which he is appointed.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a foreign-service officer under this act unless—

(a) he is an American citizen and has been such at least 15 years;

(b) he has served (1) in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after September 16, 1940, and has been separated or released therefrom under honorable conditions after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, or (2) since December 7, 1941, for not less than two years in a position or positions of responsibility as an officer or employee of the United States, or of any corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States, which is an instrumentality of the United States;

(c) he has been designated by the Secretary of State as a candidate for examination for appointment as a foreign-service officer and has passed such examination as the Secretary may prescribe; and

(d) he was at least 31 years of age at the time of application.

SEC. 4. No appointment under this act shall be made after the expiration of 2 years after the date of enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 10, after the semicolon, insert the word "and."

Page 2, line 21, strike out the word "States" and insert the following: "States, whose service and experience can qualify them as a foreign officer; and."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 3, at the end of the bill, add a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 5. Each employee who has been designated as vice consul, not of career, by the Secretary of State shall, upon completion of 15 years of service in that capacity, be appointed as foreign-service officer without examination, at a salary not lower than the employee received at the time of such ap-

pointment: *Provided*, That during the next two succeeding fiscal years not less than 40 of such employees shall be so transferred during each fiscal year: *Provided further*, That thereafter such employees as become eligible for transfer in pursuance hereof shall be so transferred."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. Will the gentleman explain what departure this is from the past?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, up to the present time there has been sort of a class system in the Department in which some men are called officers of the foreign service and others are called foreign-service officers. This takes the personnel who were in the position of vice consul and puts them into the foreign-service-officers class after they have served a period of 15 years. It makes quite a difference in the status of these people, because they deal with officials of other governments who have that status. The way it exists today, they are really clerks dealing with others who are officers.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does it carry any pay increase?

Mr. RABAUT. No. They must get the same pay.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is truly a very democratic thing to do, and gives the men in that group a little recognition.

Mr. BLOOM. It is very constructive, too.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is sort of a promotion system?

Mr. RABAUT. It puts them in the proper category.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 3, at the end of the bill insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 6. The provision of 22 United States Code 23h is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The correspondence and records of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel shall be confidential except to the President, the Secretary of State, the members of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, the Assistant Secretary of State supervising the division, the legislative and appropriations committees of the Congress charged with legislating for and appropriating for the Department of State, or their duly authorized representatives, and such employees as may be assigned to work on such correspondence and records."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Will the gentleman please explain what this accomplishes?

Mr. RABAUT. I will be very pleased to explain it to the minority leader. This adds the provision that the two committees of Congress, the Legislative and the Committee on Appropriations, or their agents, may investigate the status of the people in the foreign service in addition to those who were permitted to investigate it heretofore.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. They never had this power before?

Mr. RABAUT. It gives these congressional committees the power to investigate.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It really is a great move against communism and a great protection to the country.

Mr. RABAUT. It gives Congress an opportunity to make these further investigations.

Mr. BLOOM. It gives them power that they did not have before.

Mr. RABAUT. In further explanation of my two amendments, I wish to say the following:

These employees have served for 15 years or more as vice consuls, and not of career, at that. It is a reflection on them as well as on the Department. The Department tried to ease their feelings by calling them "officers of the foreign service", as contrasted with the regular term "foreign-service officers". These employees are required to perform international functions and make contacts with foreign offices of other governments. It is embarrassing to them to be known as clerks. If they perform international functions they should be given international status, that is, a title recognized by the other governments. If an employee has not proved his worth in 15 years sufficiently to be recognized he should be asked to resign, or under such circumstances, he could be asked to resign his designation as vice consul and be retained only in an administrative capacity. The Foreign Service Journal is replete with references to the status of noncareer vice consuls. Many of the foreign-service officers do not like the situation. As one foreign-service officer so aptly put it—"they are neither fish nor fowl". I feel that no additional appointments, or designations of vice consuls, not of career, should be made. The Department should gradually abolish this service, but if it should desire to continue the system generally, it should certainly give recognition to the employees who have served 15 years in that capacity.

With respect to the second amendment, this will merely give the two committees of the Congress, responsible for legislating and appropriating for the Department of State, an opportunity to review the records of foreign service officers. They do not have this right at the present time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 581 was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM and Mr. RABAUT asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his re-

marks in the RECORD and include a table giving information received from the Director of the Budget.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in Collier's magazine relating to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by J. H. Lieb, national regional director of Amvets.

Mr. FOLGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and include therein a resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee on Agriculture recommending the abolition of meat subsidies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives:

Whereas the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives has just completed extensive hearings which were held for the purpose of inquiring into the present chaotic condition of the livestock and meat industry; and

Whereas during the course of such hearings testimony was presented to this committee by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Price Administration, and by representatives of all segments of the livestock and meat industry, including representatives of (1) producers of cattle, hogs, and sheep; (2) feeders of cattle, hogs, and sheep; (3) livestock marketing agencies; (4) stockyard operators; (5) packers, including what are generally known as the big packers and other slaughterers generally known as small or independent packers; and

Whereas in general the testimony revealed the following facts:

(a) There is an ample supply of livestock in America. Our cattle population is close to 80,000,000 head, which is some eight to ten million head above prewar levels, and the Secretary of Agriculture has been advising producers to reduce their herds by culling out the poorer grades. The hog population is around prewar levels. There seems to be no doubt about our supply of livestock being sufficient to meet our normal demands for meat.

(b) The legitimate packers and slaughterers cannot comply with the regulations set up by OPA governing price, weight, and grade of livestock. The regulations simply impose the impossible upon the packers and slaughterers. Not being able to comply has resulted in thousands of small packers going out of business and the large packers running their plants from 10 to 50 percent of capacity. This in turn has resulted in the black-market operators stepping in and practically taking charge of the meat industry, until today we find (1) the legitimate buyers are being forced off the cattle markets by the bootleggers paying prices they are unable to pay and stay in compliance, (2) the number of slaughterers have increased since

13.

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19. HOUSING. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Omaha Morning World-Herald editorial favoring increased prices on building materials to stimulate production thereby relieving the housing shortage (pp. 3604-5).
20. WILDLIFE. Received the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission's report for 1945 (p. 3601).
21. RECESSED until Mon., April 15 (p. 3638).

HOUSE - April 13

22. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on H.R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3705-40).

Rejected, 45-88, an amendment by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., to make a county agricultural agent's certificate that a registrant is essential and regularly engaged in agricultural occupation binding on the local board and all selective-service appeal boards (pp. 3739-40).

23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., H.R. 6042 price-control extension, the consent calendar, and that it shall be in order to suspend the rules for the consideration of H.R. 538, to authorize the Secretary to requisition suitable surplus material and equipment for soil- and water-conservation work; Tues. and Wed., the private calendar and the price-control extension bill; Thurs., expects that the House will adjourn for an Easter holiday (p. 3741).

24. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Greater Lawrence CIO petition favoring continuation of price control (p. 3743).

25. GRAIN. Received a N.Y. citizens petition protesting the curtailment of grain for the production of beer, stating that the amount used by breweries for making beer is infinitesimal (p. 3743).

26. WATER POLLUTION. The Rivers and Harbors Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6024, to provide for prevention and control of water pollution (H. Rept. 1929) (p. 3742).

BILLS INTRODUCED

April 12:

27. ACCOUNTING; P.M.A. H.R. 6085, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to establish one or more separate appropriation accounts through which might be paid all or any part of the administrative expenses in carrying out the function of P&MA. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3698.)
28. SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT. H.R. 6086, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to extend the period within which the Secretary may carry out the purposes of this act by making payments to agricultural producers. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3698.)
H.R. 6087, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to give the Secretary permanent authority to make payments to agricultural producers in order to effectuate the purposes specified in Sec. 7(a) of this Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3698.)
H.R. 6088, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to extend the Soil Conservation Act to the Virgin Islands. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3698)
29. VETERANS; APPOINTMENTS. H.R. 6082, by Rep. Miller, Calif., to guarantee preference for veterans and former Federal employees in filling temporary appoint-

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ments in the Federal Government. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3698.)

30. WILDLIFE. H.R. 6097, by Rep. Robertson, Va., to amend the act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3698.)
31. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. S. Res. (no number given), by Sen. Langer, N. Dak., to provide for investigation of alleged violations of the veterans' preference provisions of the Surplus Property Act. (pp. 3612-7).

April 13:

32. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 6115, by Rep. Thomas, N.J., to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of Hackensack River and tributaries, N.J. and N.Y., for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and for soil-erosion prevention. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 3742.)
33. LIBRARIES. H.R. 6121, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to designate the law libraries of State universities maintaining separate law libraries as depositories for laws, rules, and reports of administrative and executive agencies or tribunals and legal opinions and decisions. To Printing Committee. (p. 3742.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

April 12:

34. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Dighiller, Wis., inserted Harry Brockel's (Municipal Port Director of Milwaukee) radio address favoring the development of this project (pp. A2203-4).
35. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Sen. Young, N. Dak., opposing the induction of farm laborers and including a newspaper article on the subject (p. A2205).
36. GRAINS. Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a Belleville (Ill.) News-Democrat editorial criticizing the 30% cut in grains for the manufacture of liquor (p. A2210). Rep. Case, S. Dak., inserted his letter to the President suggesting borrowing grains from the breweries and distilleries for shipment abroad (p. A2228).
37. WHEAT. Rep. Schwabe, Okla., inserted an Okla. milling concern's letter opposing WFO No. 144, which compels mills to lengthen their extraction of wheat to 80% (p. A2236).
38. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Wadsworth, N.Y., inserted Francis A. Adams' (N.Y.) petition favoring bilateral negotiations under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (pp. A2211-2).
39. LIVESTOCK AND MEATS. Rep. Rich, Pa., inserted a meat packing company's letter announcing discontinuance of operations until price adjustments can be made (p. A2221).
40. SUGAR; WAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Green, Pa., favoring wage increases for the sugar-refining industry (pp. A2221-2).
41. FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hope, Kans., discussing Dr. H.C.M. Case's (Univ. of Ill.) suggestions relating to food relief for the world (p. A2222).
42. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Philbin, Mass., inserted a Boston Globe article criticizing the sale of surplus government photographic equipment in Baltimore (pp. A2223-4).

~~Franklin Delano Roosevelt by President Truman, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Secretary of the Interior Krug.~~

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6064, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose yesterday, the first section of the bill had been read.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAY: Page 1, line 9, strike out "eighteen" and insert in lieu thereof "twenty"; and in line 10, after the comma, insert "or who attains the age of twenty after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this act."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take much of the time of the Committee in explaining this amendment because it is so apparent on its face as to its meaning that everybody understands it. I am going to agree emphatically with General Eisenhower in presenting this amendment. When he was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he was asked by Senator O'MAHONEY with reference to the 18- and 19-year-old boys. His answer was:

I think the 18-year-old man is not so suitable as an older man for a number of duties in the Army. He is a good fighter, but in jobs of this kind he is at a more immature age and I would rather have others.

Then he discussed the question of the exhaustion of that group by the draft. Later, he was asked this question by Senator JOHNSON:

Does that include boypower—18-year-old power? Is it manpower or boypower, is my question.

General EISENHOWER. I do not see where I am called upon to express such an opinion, that being the responsibility of you gentlemen. But I do know this: I have seen 18-year-olds fight like tigers.

Senator JOHNSON. Do they make good policemen?

General EISENHOWER. I do not think they do.

Senator JOHNSON. Does New York City or Washington or Philadelphia or any other city in our country have 18-year-old policemen?

General EISENHOWER. I am not acquainted in detail, but I should say not.

Now, it is perfectly apparent that General Eisenhower agrees with the Military Affairs Committee of the House. Every man on that committee who has mentioned this subject has expressed regret at being under the necessity of ever having inducted 18- and 19-year-old boys. Any Member who has spoken on this floor, regardless of the committee of which he is a member, has said he did not like to induct 18- or 19-year-old boys.

Where does that dislike come from? It comes from the consciousness that it is wrong to put children in camps overseas, away from the parents and all the influences under which they have developed their tender lives. I am against it. I hope the House will rise up in its might and say to the country that in peacetime we can get enough men out of the groups that have heretofore been deferred to enable the Army to occupy whatever countries we have to occupy in order to fulfill our commitments.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Is the chairman of our committee in favor of the rest of this bill?

Mr. MAY. I am in favor of the extension of the bill, and I think it would be tragic not to extend it.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Will the gentleman tell the House how many men we can call if his amendment should be agreed to?

Mr. MAY. I will answer that by saying I do not believe we will have to call a single man if we will go after the induction of volunteers as we ought to, and they are now coming in at the rate of seventy-odd thousand per month.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I will say this to the chairman that I have repeatedly asked that question of the chairman right from the beginning, all the way through the committee hearings, and he refused to answer the question.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Is the gentleman from Kentucky also in favor of a suspension from May to October 15?

Mr. MAY. I certainly think that would be a prudent move, because that will give the country a chance to test out the question of whether or not voluntary enlistments in time of peace will work. If they will not work, then we will have ample time in which to get the necessary men to fill the quota in 1947 of 1,070,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky may have five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Is it not a fact that the War Department has advised that the group between 20 and 30 will produce not more than 3,000 men a month?

Mr. MAY. The figures that they gave us from the Selective Service indicated that in the group from 18 to 19 there were about 161,000; in the group of 19 to 20 there were 18,000 per month; in the group 20 to 21 there was a still smaller number. But I call attention to the figures that were furnished by the Selective Service Board to the commit-

tee on the question of IV-F's. Did you ever hear of those fellows? They are the men who went into jobs with fat pay during the time that the 18-year-olds were fighting, from October, 1944, until the time the fighting ceased. They were the men who were deferred to live on the farms. Of that number in the non-father group—now, do not forget that—in the non-father group as of the first day of January 1946, there were 1,115,100. With fathers and those that are non-fathers inclusive, there were 1,987,400. I mention that only because of the fact that under this bill they will not be taken in the future. So there is that pool, and then there is the further pool of those who have advanced from 20 years of age to 21 since the enactment of this act and since the closing of the war.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. RICH. If this amendment is added to the bill now why was it not added to the bill before the committee reported it out?

Mr. MAY. I shall have to say to the gentleman that it was added at one time on a vote of the committee, but the committee on reconsideration took it out by a vote.

Mr. RICH. Why was it not left in?

Mr. MAY. Because there was a motion to reconsider the vote and it lost by one vote.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman's amendment is adopted the provision for the discharge of fathers who are now in the service will still prevail, will it not?

Mr. MAY. Yes; it does not affect that. Furthermore, this amendment would prohibit the induction of 18- and 19-year-olds, and those already in the service will be released on 18 months' service.

Mr. POAGE. There is some talk that the War Department has advised the gentleman's committee that they do not expect to have to draft any of these men until up into next year. Is that information correct?

Mr. MAY. I think that time was fixed probably in October; in other words I think their shortage would begin to become apparent in October or November, if I recall correctly. If not, I would like some member of the committee to correct me about it.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I do not believe there will be any shortage under the War Department figures until after January 1 of 1947. They have in the service today approximately 2,500,000 men. Under the demobilization program they expect to reach 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and gradually decrease until on July 1, 1947, they expect to have 1,070,000. Under their enlistment program without any inductions they do not expect to have an actual deficit or shortage until after January 1.

Mr. MAY. And even then under the statement of General Eisenhower to a question by Senator O'MAHONEY, the Senator's question being that if the War

Department estimate of a deficit of 165,000 on July 1, 1947, is the best of these three estimates then we can be certain it means not more than half of that—and he said: "Yes; it is sufficient."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of this amendment. I believe that the chairman made an accurate statement when he said that there will be no further inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act, even though it may be extended for the 9-months or 1-year period. I support that statement because I am confident we shall be able to get the necessary men for the armed forces through voluntary enlistments. What I had hoped we could do was to suspend the operation of the act for a period of 9 months insofar as inductions are concerned. I offered that amendment in the committee, but it failed of passage. My proposal was that we extend the act for 9 months but that we suspend its operation as to induction and give the country an opportunity to find out once and for all whether out of 140,000,000 people in this country we can recruit a million volunteers for our Regular Army. I feel confident that even under the present pay schedule and the opportunities offered to men to make the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps a career we can get them. However, it is proposed now to increase the pay for the armed forces, which will certainly stimulate enlistments.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON. Is it not a fact that suspension has no reference to registration? They will continue to register in the period of suspension?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Suspension of inductions would have nothing to do with the carrying out of other parts of the act. We would have selective service just as it is today, the draft boards continuing with their functions and in taking care of the veterans that come back, registering, qualifying, and classifying all those who do register; we would have the act exactly as it is today with the one exception that we would stop inducting men while we determine whether the voluntary enlistment method will work. I would like to have somebody tell me what is wrong with that proposal?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. It was stated in the debates in the committee yesterday that the War Department had set a quota of about 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. I think all the Members of the

House would like to know what the quota month by month is that the War Department states it will have to have. If we have that figure then we can gage whether or not the present Army, minus the demobilization, will take care of its requirements.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I think I am accurate in this statement. I would like to be corrected if I am not. I believe that an average of 30,000 volunteers a month will make their quota. Now we are getting over 75,000 a month, but the War Department estimates that enlistments will drop from 75,000 to 20,000 the balance of this year and to 12,500 next year if we stop selective service. Well, they may be right, I am not saying they are not, but, in my opinion, that is a very conservative estimate.

There is some doubt in the minds of the officials of the War Department, and they are sincere. I do not have the slightest doubt that they are sincere. They feel that we cannot meet manpower requirements without selective service, but I think we can. Furthermore, I think we should find out at this first opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak further about the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky. I am sure this country wants to stop drafting 18-year-old boys into this peacetime Army. Certainly every War Department official who has come before us would prefer not to use them in the occupation forces. It is generally agreed that these boys are not mature enough for police work in enemy countries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I understood the gentleman to say a while ago that the Army would have enough men until January 1, 1947. Is that correct?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Yes; that is my understanding.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. There is no reason then to extend this act and no reason for the operation of this act until that time?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. That is right.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Can the gentleman tell me the cost of administering the selective service as it now stands?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I am sorry. I cannot give the gentleman that figure. Of course, it is very high, but it would not cut down the cost very much if we extended the act for 9 months and suspended inductions. It would not save very much money.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Then why should we not let the Selective Service Act die as of May 15?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I was hoping that we could let it die on May 15, and I regret very much this House is

called upon to extend it. While I offer no objection to the extension of the act as a safety measure and as an insurance to the officials of the War Department that they can get the manpower if we fall down on enlistments, I am convinced we will not fail on the enlistment program.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman has expressed the belief that it will not be necessary to induct anyone under this act, if it is passed, and I am sure we all share in that hope. But suppose we are all wrong and we do have to induct boys under this act, will you be able to get the men if you leave the limit at 20 years, as proposed in this amendment?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I was coming to that when I yielded to the gentleman from Missouri. I started to say a few minutes ago that all the officials of the War Department who have come before us have said that they did not want to use these 18- and 19-year-old boys for foreign service, because they are just not mature enough to be used for policing, and the duties that devolve upon men in foreign service. Now, they say it is important to continue drafting them anyway because there is not a sufficient pool of men in the 20- and 21-year-old groups to provide the necessary manpower; yet there are some 90,000 men who were deferred for school and who are still under deferment. Some of them were deferred last year at the age of 19; some of them were deferred last year at the age of 18. Those boys are getting older every day, and the War Department is not going to have a shortage, as I said, until some time in the spring of 1947. They will have 1,550,000 in the service on July 1, 1946, and the demobilization program will continue. Of course, it will be more rapid if we enact this measure limiting the service to 18 months, and I certainly hope we can enact it. But it still will not leave them a deficit until July 1, 1947, and by that time we will have a greater pool of 20- and 21-year-old boys who will be available in the event they must be drafted.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I am in complete accord with the gentleman's views and also the gentleman from Kentucky that the 18- and 19-year-olds should not be drafted. This is the question I have in mind. Is there anything in the amendment or this bill or under selective service that would prevent the 18- and 19-year-old boys from enlisting if they desire to do so?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Not a thing in the world. We changed the law some time ago and gave the 18-year-old boys the right to enlist in the Army without the consent of his parents. This would not prevent enlistments. I think it would help the enlistment program and get more good career men in the Army if we did not hold this draft over the heads of these 18-year-old boys, and through that try to get them to enlist. I simply cannot bring myself to support an exten-

sion of the draft if it were continued to take 18-year-old boys into this peacetime army. I know that everyone has been hoping and praying that we could discontinue the draft as of May 15, after we have won these two wars, and now I hope this House will support my chairman in this move to try to stop taking these boys into this Army.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I merely want to state that every 19-year-old man in the United States has either been in the armed services or he has been screened within the year. That is equally true of those 20 and 21 years of age. Consequently, you know roughly how few men in those age brackets you would get.

Answering the gentleman from Massachusetts who interjected a few moments ago, I call your attention to a table which I put in the RECORD yesterday which shows the commitments of the Army to discharge under the provisions of this bill. From July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947, the total is 840,000 men. It is given there by months.

I also call your attention to the fact that of the enlistments we have received since June of last year a very large proportion, and for the last 3 months almost half of them, have been from among men already inducted, for the obvious reason that they want to terminate their service within 1 year or 18 months.

To my mind, most Members of the House realize what the situation is. It is not a question of what age you take them at, it is a question of whether we must continue selective service or not. If we do, obviously it should include 18-year-olds.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I want to ask the gentleman a question I tried to ask the gentleman from Indiana before his time expired, that is, What effect will the adoption of this amendment have upon the enlistment of boys under 18? I understand a large proportion of those who are enlisting now are boys under 18.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. That is true.

Mr. HOPE. What effect does the gentleman think the adoption of this amendment would have on the enlistments?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. My own personal opinion is that if you discontinue selective service you will decrease enlistments in the Army and Navy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I wonder if the gentleman from Indiana thinks some legislation should be enacted which would prevent boys under 18 from enlisting today? If those who are drafted are undesirable, certainly those who enlist should not be taken if they are not capable of doing the job.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so

that I may answer the gentlewoman? She asked me a question, I believe.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Of course the gentlewoman knows that some boys of 17 and 18 years of age are more mature than others. If a boy 17 years of age wants to enlist in the Navy and his parents give their consent, I see nothing wrong with it. I do not think we ought to change that law, but we have changed the law insofar as requiring the parents' consent for the enlistment of 18-year-old boys.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman stated that these boys are not capable of doing the work.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Did the gentleman's committee consider whether it might be better for the Nation as a whole to induct men between 20 and 30 for 2 years of service, rather than to take boys of 18 and 19 and all the rest for 18 months of service; if necessary, to extend it to 2 years in order to get enough manpower?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Indirectly we considered that, but obviously the committee were not in favor of it. The committee were in favor of 13 months as a limitation of the service. A great many of the figures referred to here by the gentleman from Indiana and others as to the possible shortage not amounting to very much are based upon a 24-months service. If the provisions of this bill go into effect, we must release all inductees when they have served 18 months. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky obviously is saying you are for the bill and then being for a bill which would produce few men.

Mr. JUDD. What would be the effect on the boys 19 years of age who are now in the service, having been inducted last month, if this bill were to pass and then for 2 years no boys of their age would be inducted?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. They would get out in 18 months.

Mr. JUDD. They would be resentful of the other people's being exempted.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered to strike out the forcible induction of the 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old groups.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, I was one of the Members who during the war very reluctantly felt we should go below the age of 20 years in inducting under the Selective Service System men to fight the battles of this Nation and save this country and the institutions for which it stands. By doing this, and following the recommendations of the War Department, we have indeed won this war, the greatest of all wars, and brought peace to the world. Now, the question comes as to whether or not this Selective Service System should suspend its forcible induction of teen-age boys or continue to induct them against their will, and against the will of their families, and send them to foreign lands for the pur-

pose of carrying out the commitments of this Nation. I think the matter can be worked out by the Army and Navy without doing that. In arriving at this conclusion, I have taken the figures of the War Department itself to the effect that today, that is, as of April 1, 1946, this Department yet has in service 2,300,000 persons. The Department is using that figure to gradually reduce from month to month the Army to the demobilization figure of 1,070,000. At the same time that we have now in the service 2,300,000 men, 1,250,000 more than is needed on the basis of the figure which the Department set as the Army strength at the conclusion of their demobilization program, they are inducting into the service monthly many thousands of men. When we consider, for instance, the last figure given us as of March of this year, we find 73,000 men came into the service voluntarily for this month. To continue selective service and to forcibly induct 18- and 19-year-old men and take them out of their homes and schools and send them to foreign lands, 6,000 to 9,000 miles away, to fraternize with these Japanese girls and drink the Japanese liquor when we are at peace, is wrong in my opinion, and I am not going to support that policy as long as the military services are getting the present monthly number of voluntary enlistments. I do not think forcible induction is necessary.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Was not one of the compelling reasons that we reduced the age limit to 19 and then later to 18, so that these young boys could be trained in the Air Corps?

Mr. BROOKS. The promise was given us at that time that no unit would be sent overseas without at least one full year of service. That general policy was followed although individual and small groups were sent over with much less training than 1 year. May I say further that the War Department itself in effect shows it will run into no difficulty at all. We will have in the Army in October 1946, 1,390,000 which is far more than the number necessary to continue the operation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat what I said yesterday and what every man and woman in this body feels; that is, that nobody relishes the idea of inducting 18-year-old boys into the service at this time. But my approach from a practical standpoint to this situation at this time is that we are either for General Eisenhower and believe what he says has to be done, must be done, in order to meet present world conditions, or we are not for him. I am sure we trust and believe in him. If you will read pages 2, 4, and 5 of the hearings, and I do not want to take up the time of the committee to read all the questions and answers contained therein, you will find that General Eisenhower says we must have as of July 1,

1947, 1,070,000 men. You will also find where he says that by every kind of method they have tried they will be at least 165,000 men short on July 1, 1947. I ask my chairman, I ask any member of my committee, or anybody else to show me where you can get that 165,000 shortage if you are going to raise the age limit to 20 years. You cannot do it. There are just not many eligible men in those age brackets.

There is another situation that I say is not fair. Since VE-day 673,000 men have enlisted in the services. Of course, the overwhelming majority of them, I take it, were men who reenlisted or saw the draft approaching, but in the latter category probably 90 percent of them are 18-year-old boys. They are already in the service. In addition to that, there are literally thousands—I do not have the figures at hand—but there are literally thousands of men who, perhaps, are 19 or 20, who have been overseas for some year and a half or 2 years, and want to come home, and deserve to come home. Some of them are fathers with babies they have never seen. I undertake to say that you can consult anybody in the War Department or anybody in the Selective Service, and you cannot find 165,000 eligible men, if you are going to meet the requirements and commitments of General Eisenhower. I say it is just not fair, it is just not right to say to the 500,000 boys 18 years old, who have gone into the service since VE-day, and who are now in training in this country, not acting as policemen in some foreign country—it is not fair to those boys already in the service that we now come and raise the age limit, and their buddies who have been at college or still back in the old home town having a good time, shall not render 1 day's service. I wonder if the author of the amendment the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Max] will agree to release all men under 20 now in the service if his amendment is adopted.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. VINSON. Is it not a fact that the 500,000 of 18-year-old boys, under the provisions of the bill, will come out after they have served 18 months?

Mr. THOMASON. Of course. That makes the situation even more serious. If we are going to live up to our promises in this bill that every boy who has 18 months' service, every man who is a father, every young man who is honestly and actively engaged in farming is going to come out or not be inducted, you cannot reach the 1,070,000 to save your life, if you keep the age at 20. It is a question of whether or not we are going to support General Eisenhower in his needs.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. If the chairman's amendment should pass, is it not true that there will be many American boys who are now overseas who will have to remain overseas a greater length of time?

Mr. THOMASON. Why, of course. If General Eisenhower does what he says he must do to meet our requirements, both as to occupational forces in Europe

and in the Pacific, and you do not get that required number, of course the boys who are overseas will stay there for quite a while. I am for them coming home. Let those who have not served a day and seen no combat take their places.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. How could they possibly keep those men overseas if we specify by law that the maximum period of service is 18 months, and the War Department has asked us to say that.

Mr. THOMASON. Let us illustrate that by saying that General MacArthur finds it necessary that he have 200,000 men in Japan and Korea. Suppose we do not provide the replacements. You know he has to keep the men there who have been there 18 months. We can not walk out on our victory and turn the country back to the Jap war lords.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. If the gentleman is right, we will never get rid of selective service.

Mr. THOMASON. You will get rid of selective service if you increase the inducements for volunteers. I am trying to help write the last extension of selective service. I expect that to be done within the next 9 months. But I am not willing to wreck this bill in view of present world conditions and commitments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The gentleman just said we should go along with the request of General Eisenhower. Is that true?

Mr. THOMASON. That is absolutely true, as far as I am concerned, because he has done a magnificent job. He is one of the greatest military leaders of all time. He led our boys to victory and brought our flag back home without a spot or blemish on it. He will lead us to lasting peace if we follow him again. I am going to vote for the men he says is necessary to accomplish that great objective.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Is it not true that when General Textor appeared before the committee he gave the committee a copy of his graph showing a projection of the Army as of July 1, 1947, and showing a shortage of 51,000?

Mr. THOMASON. Yes; on the basis that selective service would not be extended under any condition, but he gave different results under other conditions.

Mr. SHERIDAN. His views are quite different from those of General Eisenhower.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. The statement of General Textor, referred

to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, was based upon the men staying in the Army 24 months.

Mr. THOMASON. Not only was it based on the men staying in the service for 24 months but also it was based on the assumption that this act was not to be extended.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. KILDAY. I think attention should be called to the fact that men who have been released from service are still subject to be reintroduced. In the event the available pool is reduced in this manner, it is going to mean that men who have served and been discharged must be recalled to active service.

Mr. THOMASON. That depends upon the facts. This amendment was voted down several times in the committee. Everybody would like to see this teen-age group excluded from the bill but it is just a question of whether or not you are going to meet the War Department's requirements. I challenge anybody to show by the figures either from the War Department or Selective Service that we can get the necessary men without these age brackets. You just cannot exclude the 18- and 19-year-olds and meet the requirements. If we pass the pay bill, I believe we will get enough men by voluntary enlistment. The passage of this bill including the teen-age boys, will also increase the number of volunteers.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Under the present Selective Service System if these men either have not graduated from high school or have not arrived at age 20 they are not drafted.

Mr. THOMASON. I think the gentleman is mistaken in his assumption.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I had occasion yesterday to speak to Selective Service officials in respect to the case of a boy who was a junior in high school. They stated that as long as he was in high school and that he desired to graduate or had not arrived at the age of 20 he would not be drafted if he made an application that he be deferred.

Mr. THOMASON. He might be deferred to finish the present scholastic year, that is all.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. I think the gentleman made a misstatement a moment ago, entirely unintentionally in connection with the figures given by General Textor. That figure he gave for July 1, 1947, was on the assumption that the Selective Training and Service Act would be discontinued and that volunteering would drop to a figure of only 20,000 a month.

Mr. THOMASON. Perhaps so, but we have got to be realistic in facing the situation. We have got to realize that more than half of the volunteers in the last 6 months have been young men approaching the draft. Seeing the draft board getting ready to call them, they enlisted so they could pick their theater of operations and the branch of the serv-

ice, they wanted to enter, and also to reduce their service to 18 months. It is a smart thing for them to do.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Merely from observation, in my opinion, formed from my contact with the situation, there is one group in this country, and it is a very large group, consisting of every man in the family, every man who has served during this war. They know what the situation is; and if you raise the draft to 18, they know why you do it.

Mr. THOMASON. We took several millions of these teen-age boys, and even sent them in combat, and they rendered distinguished service. Those boys still in Europe and the Pacific would like to get back home, and what harm does it do these able-bodied young fellows to serve for a little while? Nobody likes to have them do it; but if there is no other way to meet the requirements General Eisenhower says we must meet, then there is no alternative. You cannot do it if we raise the minimum age to 20. You might do it if it is raised to 19, but I doubt it. The adoption of this amendment will wreck the bill. We just as well might be honest and let the law die on May 15. In any event, if the amendment is adopted and we want to be fair, all men under 20 now in service should be immediately discharged.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as everybody understands this question, apparently, and knows what the issue is, and I am sure knows how he wants to vote, I would like to get a reasonable time fixed, if I can, for debate.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 30 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I have a substitute amendment on the Clerk's desk.

Mr. MAY. That would not affect the substitute.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to know whether the 5 minutes allotted the gentleman now on the floor will be deducted from the 1 hour.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York had already been recognized.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. O'HARA. How many Members are listed for time?

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-two Members. Each Member will be recognized accordingly.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I propose to offer an amendment to the amendment. When would the proper time be to offer it?

The CHAIRMAN. When the gentleman is recognized.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I have had an amendment on the Clerk's desk since early yesterday, as the Chairman knows. Now it is changed and will be a substitute amendment for the one offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Is my amendment included in this time limit?

The CHAIRMAN. It is. Only members of the committee have been recognized so far.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. BALDWIN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment and in defense of one of the greatest groups in this country, the 18-year-old boys. I think anyone from any foreign country sitting in our galleries today would go away under the assumption that most of us here consider the 18-year-olds more or less morons. I went into the First World War at 18 years of age, and I do not think I was a moron. I have a son 18 years old who is presently in the Army, and I know he is not a moron. He is capable of doing any job that the Army wants him to do. Two of my family were killed before they were 20, fighting in this war, and another was paralyzed from the neck down, wounded in Normandy, before he was 20.

I submit that if you put it to a vote of the parents in this country, they would say, "Yes, we would like to have them serve for at least 18 months before they go to college, after they leave high school, rather than have them interrupt their college career or their business career when they reach the age of 20. I speak now as a father who has such an interest in the boys. I also speak as a father who would like eventually to see his son come home and continue his education and get out and get to work. The thousands and thousands and thousands of boys abroad I think are looking to us to work out a sensible solution of this extension of selective service, and not play politics with it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The 18-year-olds can enlist if they want to, can they not?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. If they can enlist, then they can be taken by selective service. If they are good enough to be taken by enlistment, they are good enough to be taken by selective

service. Let us play fair with this situation.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CHENOWETH. What would you do with the 18-year-olds who have entered college?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. I think that you can depend, from my own experience, on selective service itself permitting a boy to finish his final term in high school and in college when he is 18, and knows what he is facing, if he has a very good excuse for remaining. I think we know that the Selective Service Board can be depended upon to use judgment.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Just until recently they would not permit them to finish high school.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Under the present law a boy may enlist at the time he reaches the age of 17, can he not, under a bill approved by Congress?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. That is right. Mr. Chairman, I hope that we do not go off the deep end here in this crucial period in the world's history. We should at least give the Army what it is asking for, give the President what he is asking for, and give the community what they are asking for. Just because a few people in our own districts may have telegraphed to us, because they have gotten oversentimental, does not mean that the bulk of the community shares their views and that we should not have a strong Army.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment fails.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. To clarify the statement I made a moment ago, the present policy of Selective Service is that if a boy wishes to finish his high-school course, he may do so. If he finishes his high-school course, then he is subject to the draft, or he may stay in high school until he is 20 years of age, whichever comes first.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. That is right.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I would like to correct the gentleman. What he said, I think, is a misunderstanding of the law. It applies only to the last semester or the semester in which he has enlisted, and he would be inducted at the end of the semester.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The regulations of Selective Service today state that if a boy is in high school and he wishes to continue in his high-school training, he can do so until he has finished, or if he becomes 20 years of age in the meantime, then he is subject to the draft, whichever comes first. That is upon his request for deferment.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the May amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RUSSELL as a substitute for the May amendment: On page 1, line 9, after "ages of", strike out "eighteen" and insert "twenty-one"; and in line 10, after the comma insert "or who attains the age of 21 after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this act."

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, since the gentleman from Texas and I have the same thought, and since the amendment I intended to offer is similar to his, I am 100 percent for his amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me be added to his time. My amendment provides that 21 years of age be the minimum age. It is required that a man must be 21 years of age before he can vote, make legal contracts, get married without his parents' consent, and many other basic privileges of American citizenship.

I have always held that the full responsibilities of citizenship should not be exacted from one to whom the full privileges of citizenship are denied.

It is clear by the argument today that the majority of you on the committee believe no draft is necessary between May 15 and October or January. Then why bring in a bill now? Why keep peacetime conscription when no current need can be established? Is not it soon enough to consider enacting it when the need is apparent? If it is not needed now, as most of you contend, but might be needed next October, let us be sensible. Let us enact legislation when it is needed or when the need becomes apparent. If it is necessary to the Nation next October—you guess, maybe, perhaps, possibly so—why do you want it today? Is it needed? If not, why have it? Is it clear that it will be needed next week, next month, or next year? To bring in this bill at this time and advocate its passage on such arguments is ridiculous. The committee should know if it is needed and not have the House to vote for a bill unless, and until, the national need can be shown.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I also intended to propose a substantially similar amendment, I ask unanimous consent that the 2 minutes' time allotted to me be given to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL] so that the amendment may be adequately presented.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this substitute amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky because, although I am in favor of his amendment as far as it

goes, I do not think it goes far enough.

In the majority of the States of our Nation 21 years is the majority age. My distinguished colleague from Texas, who spoke so eloquently a while ago in favor of the draft of the 18- and the 19-year-old boys because General Eisenhower had told him it was necessary, did not mention the fact that when this teen-age draft bill was passed it was his contention, and he so stated, that he would not be in favor of it unless it appeared absolutely necessary for the preservation and protection of our country and ourselves. I must admit that it was upon that theory that the bill was passed at that time. Now General Eisenhower admits that there are not enough qualified teen-age boys to render that service that is so vital to the world today and so vital to our country that it be carried on in the proper manner. If an 18-year-old boy is not qualified mentally to carry on the occupation service and to render that kind of service, according to the Chief of Staff, then I say he is too young to be taken out of school.

The reason some of you are so much in favor of drafting the teen-age boys is that it has been a longer time since you experienced that age, perhaps, than I. I remember very well my mental capacities and my physical capacities at that time. My physical capacities then were all right, but my mental capacities had not yet reached the stage that is demanded now for our occupation troops by General Eisenhower and the other authorities. To take these boys away from their homes now and put them in the Army, with the moral surroundings they will have there, teach them to gamble, teach them to dissipate, teach them to drink, would be the worst thing you could do. Why are we having a wave of unrest? Sometimes I might want to whisper that crime follows war. What is the cause of the crime wave after our citizens have been engaged in a war? How many mothers' boys, how many daddys' boys are going to be ruined by this? Is it not time now, since the war is over, to think carefully about this? Many times during the war we went along with the authorities in behalf of measures which we had reason to doubt, but, being desirous of doing our bit and doing everything we could, to help the war effort on many occasions we surrendered our doubts and gave those in power what they asked for, because we did not want to put our judgment against military experts.

But I will tell you how you can get plenty of volunteers. You will get a lot more just as soon as you quit paying out this unemployment compensation and they have to go to work. You would get a lot more if you would do something about these ungodly un-American court-martial trials to the tune of 40,000 that have been carried on so disgracefully to the disparagement of the American way of life. I will mention a little case, the statement of facts concerning which is on my desk right now, where they court-martialed and tried a boy and convicted him and gave him a dishonorable discharge. They gave him a pretty heavy penalty and put him in prison for doing an act for which they ought to

have pinned a medal on his chest. Another statement of fact is on my desk showing where they tried a boy. He was proved innocent by every witness that was put on the stand by the prosecution, and yet they gave him 6 years' confinement in the penitentiary and a dishonorable discharge. If you would just sort of clean up in a measure this system which, may I say to the gentleman from Texas, my worthy colleague, that I have never heard mention—the caste system which exists in the armed forces, contrary to the American way of life—you will get more volunteers. If you would bring about these three reforms, you would get more volunteers than you have heretofore been getting. Vote for my amendment, gentlemen. Do not send these boys—the teen-age boys—into the Army when it is not necessary to do so. They are not needed. They cannot perform occupation services in the best manner. The Chief of Staff says so. Why should we do that which is not necessary and at the same time deprive these boys of an education, and in doing so we might ruin their lives, their future, their all?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON], a member of the committee.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to present some of the figures as I understand them. I secured these figures in part directly within the last 48 hours from different heads in the War Department. I understand we are going to have an Army of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and out of that number 840,000 are expected to be discharged. That leaves 710,000 who will be in the Army on July 1, 1947, who were in it on July 1, 1946. They only plan to have an army of 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. You take away 710,000 who were still in, if you do not get anyone else into the Army and the number you have to replace is 360,000. From that 360,000, you immediately deduct 50,000 Filipino Scouts and all the Wacs who remain in the service and such Puerto Ricans as may go in, and it will bring the number down to less than 300,000 for a period of 12 months. Therefore, you only have to have a volunteer enlistment of a total of 25,000 a month to reach this number. As for the number that enlisted in March, there were 73,499, and there has not been any lessening in the number of persons who were trying to enlist. In other words, just as many are going to the recruiting stations, but the Army has raised the standards from 59 to 70. I am told that before the Army raised the standards only one out of 7 persons was rejected, now three out of seven are rejected. That accounts for the apparent falling off in enlistments. In fact, it indicates that the Army is now demanding better than average men for volunteers. Almost 80 percent of the men who have enlisted voluntarily have had previous service, contrary to the statement sometimes made that these enlistments are almost wholly from 18-year-old men who wish to avoid induction. They are securing better men today, men capable of learning to handle the intricate vehicles and weapons of modern warfare.

Regardless of the method of enlistment or induction the Army will get capable men.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, the cause of peace appears to be begging again. I came from Europe to this Congress a little more than a year ago. There are many things that I have not been able to understand about the thinking of the people who appear not to know the bloodiness and the dirtiness and nastiness of war. I did not have anything to do with sending 18-year-old boys or anybody else into this conflict, but many millions of men, including 18- and 19-year-old boys, have done a mighty job. They did it under the sanction of this Congress. I am not sure that it took a lot of courage during wartime for the people or the Congress to step up and say we should send men into conflict to die, and suffer things worse than death, because people seem to respond to war with a great deal more enthusiasm than they do to peace.

To me the price of peace is worth a great deal more than the price of war. I wish it were possible to say to the 18-, the 19-, the 21-, and the 30-year-old boys, "You paid your price for liberty. Now you can go home." I wish I could say that to the mothers of my district, who love their sons, and I have just as much respect for them as you have, but also I have a great deal of respect for the men who fought and died to make peace possible. I am dedicating everything within me to the preservation of that peace. I sincerely believe that a strong armed force is necessary to preserve the peace. In September of last year the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will show I proposed to the War Department and recommended the discontinuance of the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old boys, and it was only when I was convinced that such could not be done and at the same time maintain a force sufficient to maintain peace that I withdrew my insistence.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE] has expired.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me be given to the gentleman from Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. I say advisedly I have no apologies to offer to any American for asking a young man or an old man to serve in time of peace when he does not have to go to work under machine-gun fire, or mortar fire; when he does not have to go through the terrible realities of a bombing raid or landing on a hostile shore. I cannot have any apologies in asking a man to spend 18 months of his life if it means the preservation of peace. I do not think the Army ruins 18- and 19-year-old men. Some of the nicest, cleanest boys I have ever known wore the uniform, and they wore it with the sanction of this Congress. I have not heard any proposals that if you stop the drafting of 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old

boys, that you are going to send home those already in, under 18 months. What kind of apologies or explanation are you going to offer to those who have already gone?

Mr. Chairman, I am not a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. I am not a military man. I am not in a position to advise as to whether or not we can get along with this, but I do sincerely believe that America and the Members of this Congress ought to support peace and the preservation of a decent world as enthusiastically and as courageously as men have fought and died for it. I am afraid you are making a mistake if you adopt this amendment.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. My colleague from Texas had a brilliant record in this war in Italy and other parts of Europe.

Mr. LYLE. I am sorry. I do not have a brilliant record.

Mr. THOMASON. That is what the record shows and also what your friends and colleagues from Texas think, your thousands of friends. Your contribution to the war effort was very large. By the statement you just made, you are also making a great contribution to the cause of permanent peace. If I understand what you say, from your experience, you are against this amendment?

Mr. LYLE. I am against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, the most persuasive and I believe the best qualified witness who was heard on this measure was none other than General Eisenhower. He said, unequivocally, that he desires volunteer troops for occupational duty in these foreign lands. Here are his exact words:

I am quite sure, sir, that we ought to have a volunteer army for occupation because one of the things that is so important there is the morale, and discipline of the troops. I mean down to the individual discipline of the troops.

Every one of them is an example before a foreign nation. I am very anxious to get these forces organized on a volunteer basis as rapidly as we can during this period. Let us say, you try a 20 percent increase in pay. If it brings in men, fine. If not, we probably would have to find some other way to replace those people.

But during this interim period I would very much like to see us get to the volunteer basis and to meet our requirements that way.

And by the volunteer system the Army has been getting men since Japan surrendered at the rate of 75,000 per month. Then General Eisenhower was asked the question if 18- and 19-year-old boys made good occupation soldiers or men for police duty. Honest man that he is, he evaded a direct answer to that question. Now, it does not take much common sense or much experience for a man to know that an 18- or 19-year-old boy ought not to be sent over there to perform police duty. There is not a city in the country that employs 18- and 19-year-old boys as policemen. They certainly should not be sent abroad for that purpose.

I am afraid there is in the attitude of those who want to railroad through this measure a reluctance on their part to take the hands of the Government off the 18- and 19-year-old boys in this country, I am not prepared to go along with my friend from New York who says that the parents of this country want them to go. I know they do not want them to go. I received a letter the other day from a parent in which he quoted the statement of the President to the effect that 18-year-old boys ought to be given the vote. That parent says: "For God's sake, give them the vote, and they will attend to these fellows who want to take them out of school and away from home and put them on police duty in Germany, Japan, and all over the world thousands of miles from home."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is recognized for 2 minutes.

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, if there is an urgent need for increased manpower within the armed forces, I would like for some member of this committee to tell the House why the committee provided in the bill a deferment for expectant fathers of illegitimate children. The next thing you know you will be wanting to give them the Distinguished Service Cross. Now, if I understand the bill and interpret that provision correctly, all that a man has to do when the draft board calls him in is to say, "I expect to become a father." Then the draft board is automatically constituted a bastardy court to determine whether or not the bastard is going to be born.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I have but a moment.

Mr. MAY. That clause in this bill is the exact regulation of the Bureau of Selective Service and was sent up here in a bill of the War Department.

Mr. COOLEY. Suppose a man is inducted and after he goes abroad he starts fraternizing and is advised by some geisha girl in Tokyo that she is expecting a baby and that he is the father, are you going to let him out?

Mr. MAY. I will admit there is room for a great deal of abuse there. I do not think that it ought to be done or that it will be done.

Mr. COOLEY. I know; but are they to discharge men because they expect to become fathers?

Mr. Chairman, now, addressing myself seriously to the amendment under consideration. Having visited Europe and many of the countries thereof shortly after VE-day, and having visited the islands of the Pacific shortly after VJ-day, I am unwilling to continue the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old kids and subjecting them to the evil environment of either Europe or Asia. The situation was quite different, I am sure, during the war when men were fully employed and strictly disciplined, but now that the war is over our occupying forces are nothing more nor less than policemen, and thousands of our men in both theaters are spending their time in complete idleness.

There is an old saying that "An idle mind is the devil's workshop." These young men should be permitted to continue in school and prepare themselves for the burdens and responsibilities of the new civilization in which they will live. If we are unwilling to make an 18- or 19-year-old boy eligible for appointment to the Capitol Police force, the duties of which position involve no great risks, either morally or physically, why would we be willing to send these 18- and 19-year-old boys into cities like Tokyo, Tientsin, and other cities where prostitution and vice flourish, or even to cities in Europe where a similar situation obtains?

I have always been definitely opposed to the drafting of teen-age boys, and since visiting Europe and Asia I am more than ever convinced that they should not be drafted. I, therefore, hope that the pending amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 2 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SACRIFICING SCHOOLBOYS FOR WORLD TRADE— PARTICIPATION IN WORLD POLITICS AND WARS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, by the bill now under consideration by the House, it is proposed to draft 18-year-old boys for foreign service, even though the war has been won.

The truth is that it is now proposed that we draft these young men because, it is said, by so doing, by participating in the game now being played by ambitious world politicians, and by giving billions of dollars to other nations, we may increase our foreign trade and perhaps become one of the dominant controlling factors in a super world organization known as United Nations.

A few short months ago, when Congress was in recess and the people's representatives were at home, the President called upon the people to put the heat on their representatives, to force them to support the President's fact-finding bill and other administration-proposed legislation.

Today, as Congress stands on the verge of a recess, the Administration is insisting that, before Congressmen can go home and get the advice of their constituents, the Congress put through this week and next, legislation to continue the life of OPA, to continue the conscription of American youth for service abroad, even though General Eisenhower has publicly stated that young drafted men are not suitable for police work in foreign lands—and that is where they are to be used.

The administration's political advisers know that the people, once they fully realize the falsity of its propaganda, will give it short shrift. Hence, the anxiety to put through its pet schemes to surrender a part of our sovereignty, bring us completely under domination of United Nations, insure its power to completely regiment us, compel all to come to Washington and its bureaucrats for continued existence.

It was in June of 1937 that a distinguished member of the majority party, speaking on the floor of the other body, said:

The last election was carried by people who were getting favors from the Government, people who were subsidized by the Government, people who were on relief rolls, and people who were sanctioning the invasion of private property and its occupation, as is being done now.

Today, more than 8 years later that is still the policy and method of those in control of the Democratic Party.

From that day to this, practically every move of the majority party has been designed to destroy the freedom and the independence of our people; give us more and more government by bureaucrats; less and less of equal justice under law.

Those who were dissatisfied with our form of government, those who enjoyed freedom and prosperity because of the soundness of the principles written into our Constitution and the constitutional manner in which they were interpreted and applied, would destroy the very foundation which gave them that freedom and prosperity.

They succeeded in shoving us into a war which they told us was to carry the "four freedoms" to all the world; which would, they said, bring us world-wide, everlasting peace.

To carry out their plans, more than 10,000,000 men were drafted. There were more than a million casualties; more than 800,000 young Americans live no more.

RECONVERSION HINDERED

The war over, the victory won, today there is quarreling and bickering and the makings of war throughout the world. Instead of the "four freedoms" more than one people, more than one nation, is being suppressed, enslaved, denied all freedom, and, to our shame be it said, that revolutions having freedom as their objective have been suppressed with the aid of lend-lease munitions of war.

Here at home, the picture is no brighter. In a land rich in natural resources, unsurpassed in its ability to produce, the planners, the bureaucrats, the know-it-alls, the do-gooders, have managed in one way and another to stifle production, to create a scarcity, to give away and to ship out of the country the things upon which our own national welfare and security depend.

Yes, today in America, that wonderful productive machine which, during the war, astounded the world; into which was woven the farmers, the workers in industry, and the management; and which, during the war, created far beyond the dreams of the most optimistic, has been so dismantled, its operations so sabotaged that we find a scarcity of bread, of meat, of butter, of clothing, of farm machinery, of lumber, of a hundred and one necessities which our people must have if they are to prosper; to aid in feeding, clothing, and sheltering those by war made destitute and hungry.

THE GOOD EXCHANGED FOR THE BAD

Yes, the good old Declaration of Independence; the Constitution, written by our forefathers; the policies and the

methods which came to life under it; that magnificent machinery, tied to the solid rock of the Constitution, must have inserted in it some new gadget, which all with common sense and good judgment know will in the end completely wreck it.

When historians write the record of our time, they will be amazed at the foolishness of a people who, having reached the pinnacle of the world's then progress, scrapped and threw into the junk pile the principles and the implements which brought them to the top.

Only a fool, having in his hand a loaf of good bread, throws it away for a synthetic substitute made of sawdust. Only a fool, knowing that hard work, thrift, endurance, honesty, and square dealing make for prosperity, happiness, and security, sits in the rocking chair, waiting for some Government agency to feed, clothe, and shelter him.

Only a fool or a man devoid of a willingness to do his part, living in a nation which depends for its very existence upon the collection of tax dollars, really believes that he can live in comfort and in ease without paying a part of the cost.

Only a fool or the wilfully blind or a do-gooder with his head in the clouds and his eyes blinded by the glory of the vision which he thinks he sees, will neglect the means for making the future of his nation secure; rely upon the promises of the leaders of those peoples, who, throughout history, have for more than a half of the time of their existence been engaged in war, in the subjugation of other peoples, in the extension of what they are pleased to term their world trade—the latter, being interpreted, meaning their greed for profit.

Twice, because of the soundness of its principles of Government, of the manner in which they have been applied, this Nation, through the fighting ability and the courage of its youth, has saved the British Empire from destruction.

ONE DICTATOR INSTEAD OF ANOTHER

Hitler threw the German army into Poland. Britain and France followed with a declaration of war. America rescued them from defeat. The war won, Stalin and Russia dominate Poland and a half dozen other countries.

So comes the question, Of what benefit to us the sacrifice of almost a million lives, the more than a million casualties, the astronomical debt, the disruption of our domestic machinery, the curtailment here at home of our constitutional liberty and freedom of action?

And what benefit to the world if we have but traded a Hitler and his dreams of world power for a Stalin standing astride Europe?

Count for me, if you will, the nations and the peoples who have been freed from the yoke of an oppressor; number for me, if you please, the people who throughout the world have more of food, of the necessities of life, and tell me then if that number is greater or less than the number of those similarly situated prior to the war.

Is there today less of want and famine, more of freedom and prosperity, than there was before the war?

Now that our men and millions of others throughout the world have died,

is the condition of our country, of other countries better than it was before? Are the forms of government which the nations throughout the world are about to choose or have imposed upon them more productive of material things or of freedom and liberty than those which they have had?

SURRENDERING OUR INDEPENDENCE

Yet there are those in our land who have said, who are saying, that we must surrender a part of our sovereignty; that we must, to some extent at least, become subordinate to a world organization—the organization known as United Nations. To aid in that purpose, we today propose to draft the youth who have reached the age of 18 years.

Oh, but you say, "That no longer is an open question. United Nations is here and, like it or not, you have it and you will be disloyal, unpatriotic, if you oppose it." Only the weak, the subservient, give up the fight for independence, for national freedom.

I believe in the Ten Commandments. May I say without sacrilege that I believe with but little less sincerity in the Declaration of Independence. I believe in the teachings of the Bible and I believe in the principles laid down in the Constitution.

Faith, hope, and charity lift the soul of every man. Hope is but an idle thought unless followed by acts. Faith, "if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." Charity—why think of charity without ability to give?

The nation which surrenders its independence loses its ability to protect itself; its people become but the tools, the slaves, of other nations. It abandons hope. It has no faith in its future. It is incapable of charity. It is itself dependent upon charity.

Oh, yes; the mastery of the air, modern science has, so we are told, made the whole world kin, but unless America watches its step, its people will be indefinitely working, slaving for and supporting, fighting the wars of, its so-called kin.

The morning press tells us that the international staff of UN—and you had better sigh instead of grunt when you say it—sitting yesterday in New York, determined that 200,000 American youth should join the international police force—not only to fight and to die, if ordered so to do by the Chief of Staff of United Nations, but, if ordered, to black the boots and clean the quarters of some British, French, Russian, or Chinese officer.

WHOLE WORLD KIN, BUT OUR KIN FIGHT

All pretense that we are to have world-wide, everlasting peace is ended. Now we are told that, being kin with all the world, we can no longer be independent; we are but one of a great family and that, to secure our share of world trade, we must not only give to others the lumber we need for the construction of homes for our veterans, the machinery our farmers need to produce the food for which the world is hungry, the dollars which would restore our prosperity, but we must conscript the youth of our land for an international police force.

We must have, so it is said, world trade, and to get it we must give—though it is called a loan—billions upon billions of dollars to both Russia and Great Britain. The idea of giving a prospective purchaser of one's goods dollars with which to buy seems to some of us who lack higher learning just foolish. Why follow so circuitous a course? Why not just give the goods? When we sell to them we get back only a part of our own dollars.

Who wants world trade?

WHO WANTS WORLD TRADE AND WAR?

International bankers; some to whom gain and profit is far more precious than the limbs and lives of American schoolboys; those who make munition of war and profit by the war love the sound of the bell on the cash register, the clink of gold that they can hoard away, but they are never present to hear the moans nor the groans of the boys whose lives are ebbing away on the battlefield.

They never visit the hospitals filled with the wrecks of young men who lost their chance of future happiness. They think of profits, but they never count the cost in suffering that others must pay. They are present with band and flags when the boys march away, but they never visit the hospitals, where, on return, lingering the boys suffer—some of them to the end of their days.

Many internationalists, childless themselves, have no thought for the vacant chair—the emptiness of the home from which the young man has come.

Do they ever think of, and if they do, do they care about, the millions of young women who, growing up in this country, are deprived of all chances of marrying a worth-while boy—of having a home and children of their own?

They go to the Stork Club, to other places where money and wine flow like water. They eat and they drink, and never a thought do they give to the sorrowing wife or mother who lost a husband or a son. They live in security, in luxury. They go north in the summer and south in the winter and, as long as the profits roll in, for all they care, the blood may flow out of the youth of America.

Yes, a bill was introduced the other day to buy automobiles for amputees. It was a fine gesture. We are all for it. But is an automobile more desirable than a hand, an arm, a foot or a leg?

Foresight, which keeps our men out of war where they die or become amputees or mental wrecks, is far better than the afterthought which gives them an automobile, a pension, or a home.

Can we not in the future pursue the wiser course and avoid the suffering, the conditions which render aid to veterans necessary? Can we not avoid making hundreds or thousands or millions of them veterans of another war?

MUST THE EAGLE HIDE BEHIND THE LAMB?

Internationalists, "one worlders," say we must surrender our independence, at least a part of our sovereignty, to United Nations which, they tell us, will protect us from all harm. Since when must the Eagle hide behind either the Lion or the Bear? If the other members of United Nations can't make up their

minds to quit quarreling and fighting among themselves, will they save us from war? Each of the others wants us in on its side, with our dollars, our munitions of war, our men, and if we keep fooling around, playing with the idea, we will be in another world war—World War III, to be fought by the schoolboys of your town and mine.

As stated before, yesterday the military staff of United Nations decided that 200,000 young Americans should go into the international police force to keep order in other lands, to fight and die when ordered into battle by a British, a Russian or a Chinese officer.

United Nations has no ability to prevent war, and each of the major nations has reserved the right to veto, to disobey, any order issued by it.

The internationalists' ambition for power, agreed for the acclaim of foreign rulers; liking the tinsel and the show which come with a place in that organization, moves them to insist that school boys—perhaps your boy—shall be drafted and sent to serve abroad.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLDS HAVE POWER

The boys of 18 have no vote and, when they are drafted, deprived of their opportunity to live and grow and carry on in a normal American way, their neighbors soon forget, but it may be that not always will they and their parents and the ones who love them remain inarticulate, ineffective. The parents, the brothers and the sisters, the returning veterans, and some day the conscripted men who survive, have one weapon—the ballot. It is my hope that they use it to protect America, not to force future generations to participate in future wars.

I would think it more than strange—if I vote to continue to conscript young men—school boys—to fight and to die in the effort to settle Europe's quarrels, in the attempt to give us world trade so that we may have more millionaires and multimillionaires—that the mothers and fathers, the sisters and the brothers, of those who live in my district, should vote for me, come the November election.

CONSCRIPTED MEN MAY CHANGE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS

Yes, Congress has the power to conscript these young men—200,000 of them—to serve in the United Nations police force under the orders of a foreign-born, foreign-trained commanding officer; a million or more others for military service abroad, to promote world trade, to protect the millionaire's dollars invested abroad. But why sacrifice American young men and national independence for either world trade or world power?

While the war was on, we heard from Army and Navy chaplains of organized prostitution, winked at by those in authority in our own armed service. More recently, we have read of several thousand babies born of foreign women but of fathers of another race.

Into this country have come thousands of war brides. When our soldiers chose them to marry them, we cannot deny soldiers' wives entrance to this country, but everyone who comes in displaces an American young woman.

Are these school boys to be taken from their homes, sent abroad, there to fraternize with the girls of England, of France, of Italy, of Belgium, and of Germany, or of Japan? And are we, in the years to come, to bring back to this land, when and if our men return, thousands of babies of a mixed race?

All these are questions which the boys themselves, as well as their fathers and their mothers, should consider well when choosing their Representatives in Congress, for Congress has the power, in peacetime as well as in wartime, to conscript the sons for service abroad.

Congress has the power to replace all those it sends abroad by continuing to permit refugees, men and women from other lands, to come into this country in defiance of our law. But it should not do so.

We should permit all who have served abroad who wish to come home to do so. None but volunteers should be sent into foreign service.

THERE IS A BETTER WAY

But the day may come—and it may come in 1946, not waiting for 1948—when the folks back home will send to the Congress new faces, men who think first of America and her future, men who think of freedom and liberty for our people, of lives and the future of our youth, rather than of surrendering our independence, hoisting over the Stars and Stripes the flag of United Nations—men who can and will, when thinking of our youth, of the integrity of our Nation, or our Nation's future, forget profits and dollars and international trade.

In peacetime, when our country is not at war, we need no conscription. Conscription is the weapon of a Hitler, of a Stalin, of all despots and tyrants.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the May amendment to raise the draft age from 18 to 20 years. As one who reluctantly supported the Army's insistence that 18-year-old boys be drafted during the war, I cannot find it in my heart to do so in peacetime. Even during a grave emergency, when the very existence of our country was at stake, the drafting of 18-year-old boys was by all odds the hardest vote I ever cast during my extended service in the Congress.

Today, we have heard some criticism of the Army. It is not my purpose to unduly criticize the American Army, which, without doubt, was the greatest and most efficient army in the world during the recent war. But I am getting a bit fed up with some of the brass hats who are continually lambasting Congress or anyone else who may not agree with their peacetime plans or ideas. According to an Associated Press dispatch, a well-known lieutenant general lashed out against what he called termites in Washington who opposed certain plans of the Army. I yield to no one in my respect for our great military leaders, such as Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, and MacArthur, along with many other outstanding officers, but if the Army will get its own house in order, if it actually will get rid of its own "termites," or

"parasites," who have caused such a wide breach between the enlisted men and the officers, it will not have so much trouble getting men to enlist and reenlist in the Army.

We are told that Army officials complain because volunteer enlistments have slowed down. There are many who feel, however, that if the pay of the enlisted man was substantially increased, especially for those called upon to serve overseas, and if the Army caste system now being investigated, should actually be discarded, if Army court-martial procedure could be reformed so that the enlisted man would have the assurance of having a square deal and the guilty officer meted out the same punishment as an enlisted man, it would not doubt eliminate the need for the extension of the draft.

Unfortunately, there is a radical element who in wartime or peace have unduly and unreasonably criticized the American Army which we must keep strong and make more efficient. But for a responsible Army official to denounce all who dare criticize the Army as "termites" is inexcusable. It is that same spirit of superiority and bigotry in the Army that has caused so much dissension and resentment among the enlisted men of the armed forces.

It has been pointed out that there are nearly 2,000,000 men who were deferred during the war because of physical disabilities. Many of those men held down well-paying jobs during the war. Of that 2,000,000 men, 115,000 were in the non-father class. We are told that the Army, which now has 2,500,000 men, will be reduced to 1,070,000 by July 1947. Surely the draft boards can screen that group of 2,000,000 men and find the 1,070,000 men it says it will be short by that date unless the draft law is extended. Then, Mr. Chairman, if the Vinson amendment to delay for 5 months the induction of men for the purpose of giving the Army the opportunity to get its full quota without the draft, I am convinced that it will not be actually necessary to draft anyone. General Eisenhower makes it plain in his testimony before the committee that he prefers the older men for the policing of foreign countries. The General pays a tribute to the fine fighting record of 18-year-old boys, but emphasizes the need for older and more seasoned men to be sent for overseas duty. To me this is a point that cannot be ignored.

Let us raise the age limit by at least 2 years, substantially increase the pay of all enlisted men, especially for overseas service, eliminate the Army's caste system, and then give the Army a chance to build an efficient peacetime Army without the draft. Should that fail, there will be plenty of time to exercise the draft.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, not so long ago the Congress drafted 18-year-olds to suffer the soul-searing hell of battle. Personally, I am unable to reconcile that action with this sudden solicitude to protect and shelter boys of that age against peacetime military service, and thereby

slow down demobilization of those men who have already performed their service to their country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], chairman of the committee, reporting this legislation, would exclude the 18- and 19-year-old boys from the provisions of the Selective Service Act. It would prevent the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old boys.

This is a most important issue, Mr. Chairman. It is preeminently important to the people of this Nation, and perhaps, a most desperately important issue to the future of our country. The war is over but the emergency and the crisis still exist. We are in this transition period from war to peace.

First, Mr. Chairman, let me emphasize that I am strongly in favor of preparedness and finishing the job by carrying out our commitments and assuming the responsibilities of occupation. The future peace requires that we do not fail this obligation. I recall vividly when the extension of the Selective Service and Training Act was considered by this Congress in August 1941. It was soon to expire and we were on the verge of the greatest and most tragic war in the history of our Nation. It was a controversial issue and the question was whether or not we would even have a selective-service program. What a tragedy and a travesty had it not been extended.

I voted for the extension and it carried in this House by one vote. After Pearl Harbor and we were mobilizing our military and industrial forces that would bring us victory, the War Department advised us of the serious plight in which we found ourselves. We all remember that we did not know but what our own shores were to be attacked. Led by General Marshall, in whom we had explicit faith, the War Department insisted that it was necessary to the winning of the war to reduce the age limit to 18 and induct the 18, 19, and 20-year-old boys. Carrying out my consistent support of our mobilization and providing whatever was necessary to win the war, I supported General Marshall and other military leaders and voted to draft these boys for the service.

I have no apology to make, Mr. Speaker, for that vote in behalf of my country, and I do not regret it today. Those boys have rendered a great service. They majestically fought the battles and helped carry Old Glory to victory.

It has been said truly that the gentleman from Texas, my esteemed friend, Mr. LYLE, who spoke to you a moment ago, had an outstanding record in the Italian campaign. I agree with him that we must provide the needs for winning the peace and maintaining the United Nations Organization for future peace and security. But, Mr. Chairman, we cannot become too emotional about this situation. It is an issue that we must face as a nation and as we have throughout the war in a practical and realistic manner.

Now, let us analyze this problem. I will admit that I am somewhat confused

as to what the true situation is. We agree that we must provide the needs. Then the issue is whether or not it is necessary that we continue to have the 18- and 19-year-old boys to complete the job. If I were convinced that it is necessary, I would certainly vote against this amendment. I believe a great many of the Members of this House would do likewise. If it is not necessary, then I say to you that we should not take these boys of the teen-age group from the influence of the home life, from the schools, and send them 8,000 miles to fraternize with the Germans and the Japs, imbibe with their liquors, and be subjected to the influences that an Army life imposes on a boy.

Personally, from the information that we have, as revealed from the hearings and this entire debate, I do not believe it is at all necessary.

Why do I say this? In the first place, it has been established that it will not be necessary to draft men in the service to meet the needs until the first part of next year—1947—because our voluntary enlistment program will supply the requirements. That has not been denied by anyone, as I recall, in this debate.

Last September when Japan surrendered we provided a voluntary enlistment program giving to the War Department a mandate to carry it out and make every possible effort to obtain the needs by such a procedure. You recall, Mr. Chairman, the War Department was reluctant in subscribing to that program and told us that we could not expect under such a program more than 300,000 men for the services. That was their estimate, but the record shows, Mr. Chairman, that as of March 31 we have through the enlistment program 673,000 men in the service—more than twice the estimate of the War Department last September. More than half of the number have enlisted for 3 years. Revealing, is it not?

We are told that by July 1, this year, that our requirements will be 1,550,000 men in the service. We will have far more than this number at that time. We are told that by July 1, 1947, to carry out our commitments in occupying the enemy countries and providing for the future peace we will need 1,070,000 men. Six hundred and seventy-three thousand of that number have already enlisted. Though by that time a great many of those who volunteered for 1 year will be going out of the Army, with continued emphasis on the voluntary enlistment program we certainly can expect to get more than 400,000 that will be needed. The War Department itself maintains that it will be short by only 165,000 men by July 1, 1947, if we do not continue to draft the 18- and 19-year-old boys.

If they are as far off in their estimate on this figure as they were last September on their estimate as to what the voluntary enlistment program would do, they will have far more than they will need to complete the job.

I do not believe that 18- and 19-year-old boys are the proper age group for police duty. And so long as I am not convinced that their use is necessary in carrying out our obligation and respon-

sibility, I cannot bring myself to vote that they continue to be drafted.

It is very obvious that we have no trouble in getting all the officers needed, and more. If this ancient system translated in modern social terms known as the caste system is broken up and a system in keeping with our American traditions inaugurated, it will increase tremendously our voluntary enlistment program. Such favoritism from officers is not in keeping with our democratic principles even under the misnomer of "Army discipline." The investigation presently under way will no doubt adequately adjust the situation that has so vividly come to the forefront during the war. So long as these men know what their duties are and what the Army can or cannot do to them, they will be more willing to enlist in the service.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, let us complete this job in a democratic way, and I hope this amendment prevails.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that no one wants to draft 18-year-old boys unless it is necessary. Certainly I do not. I have listened to all the debate. I have read the hearings. I have talked with Members of the Committee on Military Affairs, and nowhere have I been able to find where we are going to get men, if we have to draft them, if we do not include the 18-year-olds. It seems to me that it is a foolish and a futile thing to pass a bill and then include in that bill a provision which will absolutely prevent it from going into operation. That is neither good sense nor common honesty. The only argument that has been advanced for this amendment is, "Well, we are not going to have to draft anybody anyway; we are going to get enough volunteers." That is fine. I hope we do, and if we do then it is not going to hurt to leave the 18-year-old provision in the bill. You do not need this amendment in that case. On the other hand I think we are going to get fewer volunteers if we adopt this amendment because we are going to stop the stream of those volunteers who have been coming in under 18 years of age in order to avoid the draft.

I expect to support the Vinson amendment. I expect to support a reasonable pay increase bill when it comes along. I hope we can get sufficient volunteers, but I want to know that if we do have to draft men, that the men will be there. They will not be if the May amendment is adopted.

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHERIDAN].

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, the question was asked, Where will we get the 18-year-olds which will be conscripted under the extension of the bill without the May amendment? I can answer that question by saying that on Wednesday the Security Council of United Na-

tions, to which this body was committed by unanimous vote, set the world police force at 2,000,000, which, in their opinion, represents the combined military needs of the world. If 2,000,000 is sufficient to maintain the peace throughout the world, our contribution toward that is 200,000. All during our hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs not once, if you will refer to the hearings, will you find one iota of evidence from the War Department as to what our commitment would be with respect to the international police force. The 1,500,000, which will be reduced to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947, is predicated upon a strong army because they did not know what our commitment would be as to the international police of the United Nations Organization. In answer to the gentleman, I must say it is not a question of the 18-year-olds. The primary, basic consideration is whether we commit ourselves to maintaining peace throughout the world by the United Nations or whether we have 18-year-olds in the Army in contravention to our solemn obligations to the United Nations Organization.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, no one here is more aware than I of the tremendous contribution 18-year-olds have made during the war, nor is there anyone more aware of the contribution to the peace of the world made by our fighting forces. Much of our problem rests upon whom we shall believe; what the figures really add up to.

May I remind you, without any desire to appear to criticize either the War Department or the General Staff, that figures are often both confusing and unreliable. It was not so very long ago that we had before us a bill to draft nurses. During its consideration by the Military Affairs Committee, so many confusing figures were submitted and so many differing interpretations made that clarification did not come until this House had sent the bill to the Senate, where it was held in abeyance. We had contended that once given the actual picture in terms they could understand the nurses of the country would volunteer. This they did magnificently. I cannot help wondering whether we really can be certain of all the figures that have been quoted here today. My interpretation of the figures quoted and of the discussions of these days leads me to support the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I was one of those who voted for the original Draft Act in 1940. I voted for its extension in 1941, when it won by one vote. I voted to draft the 18- and 19-year-old boys in 1942 although I did not want to do it. As has been said here, that was probably the hardest vote in my life, and I did it because we were told that the welfare of the Nation, the very life of the Nation, was at stake. When Congress was told by General Marshal and other military leaders that, in effect, the

life of the Nation depended upon getting the teen-age men in the service, Congress went along, although it was a terrible thing to have to do. This House voted nearly unanimously for that in 1942.

I took the trouble yesterday to go back and read the debate in 1942. I wish some of you gentlemen would go back and read now what you said then. Many of you said almost directly, and certainly by inference, that you voted for it solely because our military leaders felt it had to be done to save this Nation from being overrun by the Germans and Japs. You said by inference that you would not do it in peace. Now we are called upon in this bill to continue the drafting of young boys after May 15.

Mr. Chairman, I love my country and we are all willing to go to any lengths to save our Nation in times of great peril when the enemy is hammering at our very door, as was the case in those dark days of the Second World War. Those were dark days indeed. Our Nation was hard pressed. Enemy submarines were boldly entering our home waters. The Nation made the great sacrifice to stay the hand of those seeking to destroy us. But, Mr. Chairman, who says it is now necessary to send these young boys overseas to do what amounts to police work? I understand that even General Eisenhower wants more mature men. We are told that the Navy does not want this done. The chairman of this great House Military Affairs Committee, the man who handled all this legislation through this terrible war, now presents this amendment to remove the 18-year-old and the 19-year-old boys from this bill. He feels that it is not necessary to continue to draft these young boys after May 15. No one can question the high purposes of the gentleman from Kentucky, Chairman MAY. He has loyally supported the War Department all these years.

Mr. Chairman, I have likewise always supported the War Department. I want the War Department to have what it needs to safeguard the interests and commitments of this Nation. I have listened patiently two whole days to this debate. I have sought to ascertain the facts, but I find that there is a lack of unanimity even among the members of the Military Affairs Committee as to what the needs are. My colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable OVERTON BROOKS, who has been a very studious member of this Military Affairs Committee for his entire tenure in this House and who has given this very question close study, is also supporting this amendment to exclude the 18 and 19-year-old boys from this bill. Other very patriotic members of that great committee likewise are supporting this amendment and feel that it is not necessary to include these teen-agers. I am therefore constrained to feel that the situation can be solved without subjecting these young boys to conscription to do guard duty in Japan, German, and elsewhere in times of peace. More mature men anyway are needed for that purpose.

As I stated, I want the War Department to have what is necessary. I want this Nation to do its full duty. But I think there is a way to do this without

robbing our high schools of these teen-age boys. If this Congress will increase the pay of the men and give more inducement in other respects, I think we will get the men needed. I think the remedy lies in that. Make the service more attractive in many respects. I therefore urge that a bill be brought to this House at an early date to increase the pay. In fact, it should have been done before this. The cost of living has increased. We might as well recognize the fact that we must increase the Army and Navy pay, and I think in that way we will secure the men we need. Other measures should be taken, such as giving terminal leave to enlisted men as well as officers. While I want this Nation to meet its commitments, I am unwilling to admit that this great Nation of 135,000,000 or 140,000,000 people can meet its commitments in time of peace only by continuing to draft these young boys and sending them all over the world. I therefore favor the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], the able chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, to exclude from this bill these 18 and 19-year-old men or boys. As a matter of fact, I want the teen-age boys now in the services returned as quickly as possible, and if we will increase the pay and provide other inducements, it will probably give us enough voluntary enlistments in time to meet the entire situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, H. R. 6064, presented by the Military Affairs Committee of the House, contains an over-all program for drafting all male persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years of age, without exception, other than the special exceptions contained in the measure. The exceptions provided are contained in section 4 and in section 5 of the pending proposed legislation. These exceptions refer to men with children, and the measure makes provision that the word children shall include both legitimate and illegitimate children, and the measure goes much further than any previous legislation upon this subject, because it applies to the "date of conception." This opens up rather a broad field in this respect. As we think seriously upon this subject, we are constrained to believe that this provision opens wide the door for all kinds and types of fraud and deception upon this particular subject, and advantage will certainly be taken of this very provision if it is written into this law.

The second provision for exemption is contained in section 5, of the committee bill, and this relates to those boys engaged regularly in an agricultural occupation or endeavor. Of course, under the provisions of this measure, the burden of proof would rest upon the boy, and the power of decision or determination would rest entirely with the draft board. The experiences of the past with respect to classifying boys as "essential," "less essential," or "unnecessary," in agricultural pursuits, has been submitted to many of the Members of the House, and so many mistakes have been made in making those decisions that it is

very hard to understand the policy herein provided in this measure. Many boys were inducted into the service, who had farms, farming equipment, live stock, and all kinds of personal property—and they were actually farming—and at the same time they were married, with children; yet, the decision rendered was to the effect that they were "not essential," and they were inducted into the service, and many of them are still in the service. If this extension is forced through, it is hoped that this policy will be entirely eliminated in the future. This war is over, and the duty to be performed in the future is "police duty"—and we hope in this body that our farm boys, and our farmers, will not be taken into the service—especially when a famine is threatened in our own country, as well as throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, this measure will take the teen-age boys in the future. These boys of 18 and 19 years of age were taken during this war, to which policy I was opposed. Now, when the war is over, and those young boys who were taken into the Army at that tender age suffered tremendously as casualties. They had not reached the age of mature judgment, and they took great chances, and they suffered immeasurably. Now the job before us is that of policing, very largely, and these young lads, who have not yet reached the age of mature judgment, should not be taken into that character of work with which they are entirely unfamiliar. They are yet in school trying to secure an education; they are trying to outline their future activities insofar as possible; the prospect of having to face the draft will, I am confident, create uncertainty and confusion upon their part; they will not know just what they can do, or what they cannot do. I do not want to submit my vote for any policy which is not entirely necessary and which will create utter confusion and chaos among our boys, who will, in the future, become the fathers of the future generations, and who will control the destinies of our Nation.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of the ills contained in the committee bill, which is now before us. The plan of making voluntary enlistments more attractive is the method whereby more men can be brought into the military service, and with this method inaugurated and put into force and effect I am confident it is unnecessary to call upon the married men, the fathers, the teen-age boys, or the boys engaged in agricultural pursuits for police duty in the occupied areas following the war, just ended. I hope this unthinkable policy, provided in this pending bill, will not be forced upon the people of this country, because such a rigid policy is unnecessary.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from Louisiana, I voted to lower the draft age in the middle of the war when we were called upon to do so. I did it with great misgivings but for the same reason that

he did, because we were told it was necessary and because we were told that the strength and drive and vigor of these young men were the things which were needed in combat against the enemy and the great danger our country faced. Now, my own common sense and my own experience throughout my life tells me that whatever may have been the validity of that argument then, exactly the opposite is true when we are deciding what men will do occupational duty in peacetime in foreign countries. I am as positive as I can be of anything that the group of men who are least fit for that type of duty by age, by training, and by their natural impulses, are the younger men. I think it is going to be a very bad thing for the future of our Nation to use those boys for this kind of service. For that reason, I am going to vote for the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee.

I also would like to point out in connection with America's international obligations, whatever they may be, that we are going to have to one day directly face the question as to whether or not they are going to be fulfilled by the volunteer system or by conscripts. I submit that when we have to face that question we are going to decide that in the United States the only way we can have the right kind of a force overseas to fulfill those obligations is by the volunteer system. I believe the gentleman from Louisiana is correct about the importance of pay. I think we need to go beyond that, as I said yesterday. What has to be done fundamentally is to make a military career in the United States a career of dignity and honor and with compensation comparable to that of any other career in this entire country. That is the real answer to the problem. For it is the one way we can have the kind of peacetime military forces which the times demand and which will be in accord with the principles our Nation seeks to advance around the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment as proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky. All of the testimony which was given before the Committee on Military Affairs indicates that the generals prefer an army of volunteers, and that 18-year-old boys do not make good occupation forces. It seems to me it is the duty of Congress to find ways and means of raising an army. It is the duty of the military to tell us what they need.

I have been impressed with the large amount of pressure and propaganda put out by the Army in the hearings which you have before you now. The pressure from the military has been heavy; in my opinion, they go too far.

There is another matter which I want to bring to the attention of the committee, and that is the number of doctors presently in the Army. I inquired yesterday from the medical department, and I find that on April 6 there were 17,581 doctors still in the Army. The

Army had 2,300,000 men in uniform. Just take your pencil and you will find that is a ratio of 1 doctor to 130 men, or 7.6 per thousand. During the war the ratio of physicians in the Army was 5½ to the thousand. So they have more physicians in the Army at this time than they had at the height of the war. Many of these physicians and dentists are needed at home. In the Army now there is work for them.

I have repeatedly called these figures to the attention of the Surgeon General of the Army.

About the same proportion rests with the dentists. There are 5,607 dentists in the Army as of April 6, which makes a ratio of 1 to 425 men in uniform. That is also higher than we had during the wartime. I would like to ask somebody on the Military Affairs Committee if something cannot be done to direct the attention of the Surgeon General to this condition. I have written the Surgeon General, General Eisenhower, and Secretary of War Patterson, asking them to look into the matter of surplus doctors and dentists in the Army. I look forward to their reply, and when it is received it will be passed on to this House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] is recognized.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the bill altogether. I think we ought to give the voluntary effort an honest and sincere and fair chance. We have 2,300,000 in the military service, as you have just heard. We are turning this thing around and not giving voluntary enlistments a chance. Somebody suggests that to hold this as a stick over a boy would make him go in. Are you that impolite? Are you that inconsiderate of the honor and the standing of the American boy that you must hold a stick over his head to induce him to enlist in the Army or the Navy of his country? Let us give the voluntary system a fair chance, and we will thereby get exactly what General Eisenhower wants: a volunteer army. You will thereby get the men who he says are best equipped and best suited to the duties that are to be performed by the men who are either going to be conscripted or allowed to volunteer—and 580,000 did volunteer in the Army between September and February, and 390,000 in the Navy. Do we have any right to question that the enlistment by voluntary action will succeed? Oh, you come with a lot of figures, as though men were not going to get any older.

I am going to vote for the May amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized.

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the May amendment.

I recall very distinctly the representations that were made to us back in 1942 as to the need for lowering the draft age

from 20 to 18. I was one of 16 Members who voted against that amendment. I have never been more proud of a vote that I cast in this House than the vote I cast on that occasion, and I will tell you why. I remember the Army promised us that they were going to give these boys 9 months to a year of training. I know personally boy after boy who was sent overseas immediately after he finished his 16 weeks' basic training.

I remember very well the Belgian Bulge incident, when they shoved a bunch of these green youngsters, 18 years old, into that mess, which was so disastrous not only to the lives of those men but to the safety of our whole front.

Mr. Chairman, when many of these boys become of age, if they want to serve in the Army, they should have a right to volunteer. I was a volunteer at the commencement of World War I, as my sons were volunteers in World War II. It is one thing to draft an 18-year-old boy in time of war, but it is an entirely different thing to draft him in time of peace. That becomes, instead of a pleasure and an adventure for that boy, the serving of a jail or penitentiary sentence so far as my recollection of how these boys feel who are being drafted in time of peace. I regret from bitter experience to view with skepticism many of the statements of some of these spokesmen of the War and Selective Service Departments. I urge the passage of the May amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I think it is fair to say, generally speaking, that the Selective Service System is not a desirable thing except in time of war. No one argues that we should keep the draft for its own sake.

The appeal is made that it is necessary to extend the life of the Selective Service System because the Nation needs a certain number of men in its armed forces, and these men can be obtained in no other way.

The Army has examined its obligations and has arrived at a certain figure which it must maintain in order to carry out the duties assigned to it.

The Navy has done likewise and it is on the basis of these figures that we must make the decision today.

It is my belief that the Navy is not really a factor in the consideration of this problem of extending the draft.

The Navy's plans call for 558,000 men as of July 1, 1948. At the present time the Navy has 434,000 men who have enlisted to serve for periods of 2 to 6 years. That leaves the Navy at this moment only 124,000 men short of its goal.

The Navy seems to be experiencing no difficulty in recruiting manpower and I believe I recall hearing yesterday a statement to the effect that a naval officer had said the end of the draft in May will have no effect on Navy's manpower.

I have had experience with some men who wished to stay in the Navy after they were eligible for discharge. I discovered the Navy is rather selective and certainly does not indicate its eagerness to take everyone who seeks to enlist.

The Army's plans call for an army of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947. As of April 1 of this year the Army had 672,723 volunteers. It is worth while noting that this figure is just over twice as much as the Army's best estimate of enlistments.

According to the figures given us by the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, "The men received in March (volunteers) were 73,000 and the estimate for April is in excess of that figure." The chart introduced into the RECORD yesterday shows that 53 percent of the volunteer enlistments are on the basis of a 3-year period.

Back in October of last year, when the Secretary of War was arguing for conscription, he stated that the Army would be short 170,000 men by July of 1947. The Army arrives at this figure through a peculiar process. Although in March there were 73,000 volunteers, the Army estimates that enlistments will fall off to 20,000 a month and next year they claim the enlistments would drop to 12,500. I think it is fair to compare this reasoning with the Army's assertion that 300,000 volunteers was the absolute top figure they could count on. They have over twice as many now and their predictions about the reduced enlistments are also bad guesses, in my estimation.

These estimates of the War Department do not take into consideration the legislation which is now pending in the House intended to increase the buck private's pay from \$50 to \$75, and the first class private's from \$54 to \$80. Neither does it take into consideration the Secretary's committee which is intended to eliminate some of the chief causes for dissatisfaction with an Army career. Neither is there any evidence in the estimates that the War Department intends to put itself out to make a career in the Army attractive to high-type young men.

On the figures presented by the branch of the armed forces most interested in this legislation, it appears to me that an extension of the draft is not proven necessary.

There is another element which should be considered most seriously. During the war years this country sacrificed a lot of potential scientists, engineers, doctors, and other professional and skilled men. There is serious danger that we shall suffer unless we devote attention to replenishing our educational stock pile. You cannot expect to take 18-year-old boys out of high school, sub-

ject them to the demoralizing life of an army in foreign lands, and then after 18 months or 2 years have them return humbly to the classrooms.

We know from the daily papers what has happened to a lot of young men in Japan and Germany and elsewhere. It is not right to contemplate a continuation of this thing unless there is absolutely no other way. I am not convinced that that is the case.

We hear and read every day terrifying stories about the possibilities inherent in recent scientific discoveries. Yet, instead of emphasizing the need—the vital need—of educating young men in the sciences, we plead for their induction into the Infantry.

It is very true that we have responsibilities to the peoples of the world which we cannot shirk. But it is also true that we have responsibilities to Americans which we cannot shirk. Our country needs the benefit of the trained minds of as many young men as it can get.

I can understand the pressure which comes from the Selective Service System. I have read some of its beautiful literature which has come to my office.

But it is my belief that the Selective Service System was intended to be an administrative establishment, taking care of the mechanics of the draft. I think that is the duty given to them by the Congress.

The Army's figures are, at least, subject to some doubt. It is readily apparent from the debate here in the House that there has been a great deal of conflict between various official statements.

However, taking the Army's figures at their best, and stacking them up with the admitted enlistments as of today, it is not shown that such continued voluntary enlistments will not provide full strength for the Army.

In addition, I am confident the increased pay will bring a boost in enlistments. I am confident also that Secretary Patterson's committee, if its recommendations are followed, will cause the elimination of many of the discouraging features in Army life.

One other thing—the elimination of selective service will put the Army on its mettle. An Army career can be made attractive to a lot of high-type young men. If the Army does not have the draft it will have to make its service attractive to the right kind of men. The result will be a far superior army than one made up of unenthusiastic conscripts.

It is my sincere belief that the vast majority of the people of the country want to get rid of military domination as quickly as possible. Military minds will always be unwilling to admit there is no need for further conscription. Military men will always want bigger and bigger establishments. We are dedicated to the supremacy of the civilian over the military power. We have to provide a little leveling at this point.

I think the draft is disagreeable to most every civilian. I think it is fair to say it should not be continued unless it is clearly established that its continuance is absolutely necessary.

Accepting the Army's own figures for its estimated needs, it is apparent that

these figures can be met through volunteer enlistments, taking the present rate of enlistments as the guide.

For this reason, I am not at all convinced that there is need for continuance of the Selective Service System.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. 'Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time, which I could not obtain earlier this morning, to make a few observations about Italy.

Mr. Chairman, I am in receipt of a communication from Secretary of State Byrnes advising me that it is not the policy of the State Department to reward Italy's contribution as a cobelligerent to the allied cause by a harsh or punitive peace.

I have never been able to fully understand the delay on the part of this Government and our allies in according justice to the people of Italy by rewarding them for their splendid and wholehearted cooperation during the war, following their voluntary overthrow of the yoke of fascism. I have felt that long before now we should have recognized Italy as an ally and declared for her a just peace, pursuant to our pledged word.

As one who has observed at first hand the economic plight of the unfortunate people of Italy as the result of the ravage of war, I am sure that further delay in fair treatment to these friendly fellow human beings, particularly the aged, the women, and children, will only jeopardize their chances of full rehabilitation.

When I say friendly I emphasize exactly what I personally found to be the situation in Europe in December 1944—that the people of no nation in Europe enjoyed a more friendly and cordial status with our GI's than did the Italian populace.

It is to our advantage to promptly aid and assist the people of Italy in getting back on their feet if, for no other reason, we are to benefit from the amicable trade relations we had with them for many, many years. A democratic Italy is essential for the peace and economic reconstruction of the whole of Europe, and all Americans, regardless of race or creed, should be deeply and sincerely interested in the conclusion of a just peace.

The following is a public declaration by the Committee for a Just Peace With Italy, which I have wholeheartedly endorsed:

A PUBLIC DECLARATION BY THE COMMITTEE FOR
A JUST PEACE WITH ITALY

America cannot be indifferent to her responsibility of exercising international leadership in the rebuilding of a war-stricken world.

More than 6,000,000 Americans of Italian origin, whose contributions to the war effort bespeak their deep and abiding loyalty to America, are united with all other Americans in the conviction that the first concern of humanity today is a just and lasting peace.

It must be recognized that Italy has, for nearly 2 years, fought on the side of the Allies with its entire fleet and with its land and air forces. The spirit of resistance and sacrifice was exemplified by the Italian partisans who, in the words of Marshal Alexander and General Clark, constituted the most effective resistance movement in Europe.

It must be recognized also that a free democratic Italy in the heart of Europe is essential to the maintenance of the very peace of Europe.

It is in this spirit that we urge our Government to insist with all its authority and prestige that Italy be given a peace in accordance with the Potsdam declaration and the pledges made by President Roosevelt and President Truman.

For the good name and faith of America, and in the interests of a lasting world peace, the Government of the United States should insist:

1. That the boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia be based on the Wilson line as modified by the State Department in September 1945; that Trieste remain, as it is in fact, an Italian city; and that if the port of Trieste is internationalized, it then be put under Italian administration.

2. That France and Italy find an amicable solution to their frontier problems; that because of their importance to the economic life of Italy, Tenda, and Briga remain Italian.

3. That the present Austrian-Italian frontier be maintained in view of the paramount economic importance of that region to Italian national life.

4. That all colonies acquired by Italy before the Fascist assumption of power remain Italian. The proposal to transfer such colonies to the United Nations Organization does not meet with our approval unless this principle is given universal application and is not used as a pretext to give these Italian colonies to other nations.

5. That war reparations or indemnities be not exacted of Italy—this, in accordance with the declared policy of our Government.

6. That restrictions presently imposed on Italian sovereignty by the terms of the armistice be abolished forthwith and in advance of the final peace treaty which may yet require several months before it is concluded. This would recognize Italy's rights as a cobelligerent nation.

7. That all restrictions to Italy's resumption of normal commercial and financial relations with other nations be removed forthwith to enable her to acquire basic commodities such as foodstuffs and raw materials which are indispensable to her national recovery.

8. That the remaining units of Italy's merchant marine, without which she cannot survive, be restored to her.

9. That in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, Italy be actually granted the rights of a friendly, peace-loving democracy, and that she be not considered as an enemy nation. Italy has clearly earned this distinction through her enormous sacrifices and her gallant contributions to the Allied cause.

10. That Italy be accorded membership in the United Nations Organization.

THE COMMITTEE FOR A JUST
PEACE WITH ITALY.

On March 28 last I addressed the following letter to Hon. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and I include his reply:

MARCH 28, 1946.

Hon. JAMES F. BYRNES,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SECRETARY BYRNES: I have the honor to address you for the purpose of urging your support for a just peace with Italy in accordance with the principles enunciated in the enclosed declaration submitted by the Committee for a Just Peace With Italy, 1775 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

I am particularly concerned about Italy's future participation in world affairs, representing, as I do, a great number of citizens of Italian birth or extraction and feel that a democratic Italy is most essential for the peace and the economic reconstruction of Europe as a whole. The Italian people are

justly entitled to a fair deal and assistance to once again tread the road to recovery and you may be assured that your cooperation in this matter will be deeply appreciated.

With cordial regards, I am,
Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 12, 1946.

The Honorable JOHN J. ROONEY,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. ROONEY: I have for reply your letter of March 28, 1946, enclosing a declaration submitted by the Committee for a Just Peace With Italy. I note that you endorse the declaration and that you support the principle of a democratic Italy as a positive participant in world affairs.

As you are aware, the peace treaty with Italy is now in process of negotiation in London by American representatives in conjunction with representatives of other interested powers, and other considerations must of necessity be met besides those directly related to Italy alone. However, it is the belief of the Department of State that a sound, democratic Italy is essential to a peaceful and stable Europe, and it is certainly not the policy of this Government to reward Italy's contribution as a cobelligerent to the Allied cause by a harsh or punitive peace.

I need not assure you that your letter has received the consideration of the appropriate officials in the Department. Your interest in writing is very greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] is recognized.

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I am for the May amendment. I cannot support this bill. It was conceived and born, surrounded by foreign ideologies—the Hitler ideology. Its support is based upon falsehood. Four or five of the “50 peace loving” nations are determined to enter into an armament race. Each of these “peace loving” nations wishes to govern the rest of the world by fear. Each wants to become such a grand bully that any other nation looking at it will tremble in its boots.

It is based upon the false Hitler-Stalin-Mussolini ideology. There must be no other gods before us. We are the just and infallible ones. We must have a larger army and a larger navy than the combined armies and navies of the world. We never make mistakes. A mere recital of these facts should convince us of the falsity of our position. It puts the brand of falsehood upon our “peace loving” pretense. It is about time that we drop the false and hypocritical expression “50 peace-loving nations.”

What are the facts? It is the first time in the history of our Nation that we have put our stamp of approval upon liquidation and theft by three of the bigger nations of the smaller nations' people and territory. We had better let some other nation pass judgment upon us rather than to rest secure by the ignorant, self-laudation, and admiration that we hear from time to time by those who think more of the ideologies of foreign nations than of our own.

America, watch your step! There are things going on here in Washington that are not healthy for democracy. This

bill is one of them. It is time that we realize that as a people we have been sleeping at the switch. We are allowing our form of government to slip away from us. In place of a peace-loving Nation, we are becoming a militaristic Nation. Some of the brass hats are no longer satisfied in running the Army, but intend to lord it over the civilians as well. They are the stay-at-home termites boring from within to destroy our form of government.

Our Nation today is rumbling along on a strange highway in an international vehicle. Our people are sitting carefree in the rumble seat—in a what-do-I-care attitude. They are becoming the easy victims of the hyphenated, hybrid Americans—those with foreign ideologies—those who think more of other nations than of our own.

We have been deceived in the past and we are being deceived now. We were told that Bretton Woods would satisfy these “50 peace-loving nations,” that it was the road to eternal peace. Then we were told that UNRRA was our salvation, that by acting as Santa Claus for a select few nations was the road to permanent peace.

Then we were told the reciprocal trade agreement was sure enough the road to heaven, eternal joy and peace forever. Finally it was drummed into us that UNO was the dove of peace with pure white wings, the only way to outlaw war.

Now the same advocates of these things tell us that we must have a larger Army and a larger Navy than the combined armies and navies of the world. These same advocates now wish to rob the cradle of our 18-year-old boys, and send them gallivanting all over the world. Take them from their mothers, take them from their homes, destroy their education and their ambitions in order to tutor them in an Army camp with the morals or lack of morals that are usually associated with an Army camp.

We are told that we must have peacetime draft, to prevent Germany, Italy, and Japan from again disturbing the peace. I challenge not only the correctness of that statement but its sincerity. Every intelligent person knows that Germany has been so thoroughly crushed, that her people are now being starved a la Morgenthau policy, that she is no longer a threat to any nation. The same is true of Italy and Japan. If you must fool the people, do not fool yourself by insulting our intelligence.

History teaches us that this world never has been or can be ruled by fear—by one nation overawing all other nations. It teaches us that “one world” lunacy never succeeded and never will succeed. Even if temporarily successful, it always falls to pieces because of its own corruption.

To live in peace, not in fear, must be the future aim of the family of nations. Caesar, Alexander the Great, Charlemagne, and Napoleon all died of the same disease—“one world” lunacy. Hitler's and Mussolini's ambitions hit upon the same rock.

The time has arrived that Members of Congress get the facts as they are and not as they are being represented on the floor here. On March 26, the Navy

still had 1,603,923 officers and enlisted men, of which 185,012 were reenlistments since the surrender of Japan. If the Navy is to be reduced to less than 500,000, as we are told, then there are 1,103,923 enlisted men and officers that ought to be discharged. Why all this delay? These men are needed on the farms to help feed the world.

Then there are still 290,805 in the Marine Corps. If the strength of the Marine Corps is to be kept at 100,000 then there are 190,805 in the Marine Corps that should be discharged. Again, why the delay?

On March 1, 1946, there were still 2,673,000 men in the Army. If the Army is to be reduced to 1,000,000, then there are still 1,673,000 men in the armed forces that should have been discharged long ago. Among these are 750,000 fathers. Of the 2,673,000, over 617,172 have volunteered and enlisted since the surrender of Germany and over 548,000 have been drafted. This makes a total of 1,165,172 draftees and volunteers, or 165,172 more than the estimated necessary strength of 1,000,000.

Recently the War Department and the Chief of Staff attempted to make a trade. They suggested that they would discharge the fathers if Congress would extend the draft act. Let me warn these gentlemen that America does not believe in that kind of horse trading. They had better get busy and get the fathers back home to their families or they will get a taste of an indignant American people.

We are all for national defense, but the juggling with 750,000 fathers is nauseating to the American people. It will not long be condoned. These fathers were drafted for the duration and 6 months. The war has been over for more than 6 months.

The American people and the servicemen demand honesty from the War Department as well as from every other department of Government. The time has arrived for Congress to declare the war ended as of September 2, 1945. There is no longer any room for cringing. Anything that is really necessary for national defense, the President can get from Congress for the asking. But Congress will make sure that it is national defense and not just an attempt to permanently militarize our Nation.

The married men should be returned to their families and their homes. This is no trifling matter. Again, among that 1,673,000 are many young men whose fiancées have waited for them, and it is about time that these be returned. If we are not careful, we will lose part of a generation of people because of the stupidity and slowness in demobilization.

Many misleading and deceptive statements have been made to Members of Congress when they were invited to listen to the War Department and to generals and admirals in the Congressional Library on two or three different occasions. First, we were told that all men with the required points would be back home by April 1. Then, we were told a different story on a second occasion, and now we are told that if we will trade, the married men will be back home.

I believe the time has come when Congress should demand that the promises

made by General Marshall and the War Department at the first meeting be now at least carried out. This, unless we are one the verge of world war III. If we are, we have a right to know. We were told that the UNO would take care of world war III. If we are mistaken, let us have the facts—all the facts.

It is a deception and fraud to continue this war when everyone knows it has been over since September 2, 1945. All the servicemen were entitled to be discharged within 6 months after September 2. If we are going to have real national defense, we must play the game square with the men in the service.

Again, some of the Pentagon brass hats are deliberately wrecking agriculture. They are deliberately ignoring the Tydings amendment. In hundreds and thousands of cases they are taking the last man off the farms. As a result of this ignorance, millions of acres will be unplanted. This at a time when half of the world is starving, and when our own Nation is threatened with a lack of sufficient food.

I have the highest regard for the generals and admirals who won the war on the field of battle. I cannot have that regard for some of the stay-at-home brass hats in the Pentagon Building. I have discovered that a little knowledge on the part of some of these is a dangerous thing. In place of wasting our time on this un-American legislation, we should have here a resolution of impeachment of some of those in charge of selective service. That would be real national defense. They have violated their oath of office to uphold and obey the laws of the Nation—the Tydings amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOPPLEMANN] is recognized.

[Mr. KOPPLEMANN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH] is recognized.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the May amendment. We are faced today with making a cold, brutal, harsh decision. I doubt if we will be called upon to make a more important decision while we are Members of this House. We are going to determine by this vote whether or not it is to be the policy of the United States in time of peace to draft 18- and 19-year-old boys and send them to the uttermost parts of the earth for occupational duty and to serve as policemen. It is a rather sad commentary on present conditions that we are even debating such a question. Surely out of a Nation of 140,000,000 people we can obtain an Army of 1,000,000 men without taking these 18- and 19-year-old boys. I am surprised that we are even considering such a step, except as a last resort. There is a moral element involved in this decision that I

fear has been overlooked. It is here proposed to take these boys out of school and send them around the world where they will be exposed to all sorts of temptations. Just this week I had an Army officer in my office who had just returned from Germany. He commented on the vicious moral surroundings in which these young boys are placed. It is a serious mistake to send these boys to serve in the occupation zones, either in Germany or Japan. This Congress owes them and their parents an obligation that can only be discharged by excluding them from the provisions of any bill that may be passed extending the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Chairman, I contend that we cannot evade our responsibility or pass it on to General Eisenhower, or to anyone else in the Army. It is your decision and my decision. We represent the people of this great country, and they are depending on us to put an end to the drafting of these boys. I am convinced that it is the overwhelming sentiment over this country that these 18- and 19-year-old boys be kept at home and be permitted to remain in high school and college where they belong. Up until just recently the selective service officials even refused to permit 18-year-old boys to finish high school. Many were inducted while in their senior year. Under present regulations an 18-year-old boy is not permitted to complete his first year in college. This is certainly a most unwise and shortsighted policy. There can be no military justification for taking these boys in time of peace.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, the Army will get all of the men needed through enlistments and reenlistments in the Regular Army. It is one thing to draft a man to fight for his country in time of peace, and quite another to conscript him to do police duty in a foreign country in time of peace. We should make the Army more attractive, both by pay increases and more frequent promotions. Even under present conditions the results of the recruiting program have been most satisfactory, and far beyond what War Department officials had predicted. In support of my position, I quote from a letter from the Office of the Chief of Staff giving a report on the enlistments as of March 31, 1946:

Total enlistments and reenlistments.....	672, 723
Enlistments for week ending Mar. 31.....	20, 624

At the above rate we will have an Army of over 1,000,000 men through enlistments by July of this year, and it is interesting to note that of these enlistments 52.78 are for a period of 3 years. These figures offer convincing proof that our present military requirements are being met in a most satisfactory manner, and without doubt the rate of reenlistments will increase rapidly when the pay rates are revised.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, in 1917 and 1918 this Nation raised a great Army and sent it to Europe, yet never went below the age of 21 in the draft system. I happened to have been among those

who were drafted. I had offered to enlist twice, I was rejected, then called in the draft. I was proud of the part that I played in that Army, I was proud of the fact that this Nation did not have to go below the age of 21 for draft. There were many young men who volunteered and served nobly below the age of 21 and to the age of 17.

Today Members of this House realizes the responsibility of maintaining peace. In the past 4 years every Member of this House has realized his responsibility to pass legislation that would successfully prosecute the war. The Congress passed that legislation and the Congress now will pass this legislation which will maintain peace at any price. But I say Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is necessary to continue further to draft young men 18 years old in order to maintain peace on the face of this earth. General Eisenhower has stated that a volunteer Army is best for occupation purposes. We have made more attractive volunteering enlistment by pay and other inducements, and it is generally thought that a sufficient number of men can be secured in such a manner. General Eisenhower has further stated he prefers older men for the army of occupation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

(Mr. CARLSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, every Member of this committee is struggling with himself in order that he might cast the right vote on this amendment. We want to assure our military organization of enough men to take care of our commitments. We must give consideration to the men now in service. As I sit here listening to the debate, I admit I become confused. I am confused because of the various figures that have been presented to the committee today and in the debate yesterday. Surely both the Army and Navy should give us figures that could not be challenged.

When I think back to the day that we passed the bill to draft labor, and I voted for it, we were told that we had to pass that bill. Our war effort was being delayed and jeopardized. It never became law and everyone now agrees it was not necessary. We were told at another time we had to draft nurses, and I voted for that bill, yet we never drafted nurses. It was demonstrated we could get all the nurses needed by volunteers. Now we are told that we must draft 18-year-old boys—we must continue the draft. Must our decision today be based on the same kind of information that the House had on the previously mentioned bills.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me there is something wrong with our military organization. The Military Affairs Committee of the House should determine whether we must secure our army and navy by conscription or by volunteers. We ought to get sufficient volunteers in peacetime. Either we are not paying them enough or else it is the Prussian attitude on the part of some officers, or it is the caste system in our military or-

ganization that discourages boys from entering the military service.

Today we are voting on extending the draft when, in my opinion, we should, first, vote to increase the pay of our military personnel; second, we should eliminate the caste system which permeates our entire military organization. There is no use denying the fact that an enlisted man in the ranks is made to feel that he is an inferior citizen. Let us make our Army more democratic. Let us secure our Army by the volunteer method during peacetime.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this amendment is very important, perhaps because 20 years ago when I first started practicing law in Chicago, I remember that in my first criminal case, where the court appointed me as a defender, I went over to the jail to aid and assist some defendants who were accused of stealing automobiles. What did I find? They were mere boys of 18, 19, and 20 years of age. As I continued going to the jail I learned that almost all of those in Chicago who had been apprehended and accused of stealing automobiles, robbery, theft as well as other crimes which gangs are guilty of, were young boys. I think it is a contemptible thing even to consider drafting these boys of tender age under 21 years of age into the peacetime Army. I cannot believe that the Members of this House would even consider passing such a bill, unless this country is already mentally taken over by the same kind of government they have in Russia.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, a great many Members talk about this situation as if it were a matter of commencing to take our 18-year-old boys. We commenced that back yonder 2 years ago. I was against dropping down to 18 years. I wish we had never done it, but we did it, and since that time we have been using up our 18-year-old boys. If you change it to 20, there just simply not any left, that is all there is to it. Goodness knows, I hope that the volunteer system works, but let us assume for the sake of argument it does not work and we shall have to have some additional boys. Where will we get them? Remember this, we have exempted 85,000 to 90,000 18-year-olds during the past year to go to school, while the others in the 18-year-old group have been taken into the service and are now serving. You are especially favoring that group that you deferred in order to go to school.

Furthermore, there is one other group in this country, and the Members of this House who are interested in farm deferment should listen to this. There are 201,000 persons in the United States that are deferred for farming purposes. If we have a shortage of men, where do you suppose our draft boards are going to turn to get them? About the only ones left above 20 years of age are on the farms of this country. It is the only reservoir of any size from which we can

get people above that age, and that is where we shall have to go. It is just one alternative. It is either take those boys or leave in the service those that have already been there and served their 18 months; leave them in there for 24 months or even longer than that, and leave the fathers in the service. We are going to decide that question when we vote on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] to close debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, several of the Members have made the statement that the war is actually over. It is true the war is actually over, but peace has not arrived. I have listened to the arguments of emotion against reason, and, as usual, the probabilities are that emotion will prevail. The question involved here is the national interest of the United States of America. I stood in this well 2 months before Pearl Harbor and fought for the passage of selective service when the national interest of the country was involved and argued, and it passed by one vote. I wonder where we would be now if that bill had not passed. We are now concerned with the extension of that law for 9 months. We have drafted young men 18 years of age to wear the uniform, to fight, and die. We are concerned now about drafting boys for 9 months to serve in peacetime—at a time when war does not exist. The national interest of the country is what appeals to me. I would do anything for the national interest of my country. We have won the war but we have not won the peace. Two million three hundred thousand young men wear the uniform. Hundreds of thousands of them have fought. They served during the war. They naturally want to come home. They deserve to. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is adopted it will hold back the discharge of tens of thousands of those young men. As between those who are in the service now, who were inducted under wartime conditions, and those who will be inducted under conditions where no war exists, I think the men who are in there now have the greater equity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the House, I ask unanimous consent that the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas be again read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Russell amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BOREN) there were—ayes 62, noes 149.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 191, noes 121.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MAY and Mr. THOMASON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 195, noes 96.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is on the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that that is a new section.

Are there any other amendments to section 1?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to section 1.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 1, in line 11, after the colon and before the quotation mark in section 1, insert the following proviso: "Provided, That so much of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso in such sentence is amended to read as follows:

"The President is authorized after, and not before, October 15, 1946, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as is required for such forces to bring them to the strength authorized by the Congress, and no monthly requisitions for men shall be made on selective service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy between May 15, 1946, and October 15, 1946, and thereafter only with the approval of the President."

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition on my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. MAY. Is this amendment offered as a substitute for the section just adopted?

Mr. VINSON. No; not at all. It is offered as an amendment to section 1 which relates to section 3 of the act. As the gentleman and the committee will understand, it provides that—

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. VINSON. Certainly.

Mr. THOMASON. I am not familiar with what section the gentleman from Georgia seeks to amend, but I do know that a member of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] was seeking recognition to amend the same subject matter.

Mr. VINSON. He was offering a new paragraph, a new section, and I am amending section 1 of the bill. I, therefore, have priority.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that this not be taken out of the time of the gentleman from Georgia, that he be allowed to proceed for his full 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia can ask for additional time if he so desires.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield for an amendment to his amendment?

Mr. VINSON. For the purpose of being read or for the purpose of being considered?

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. For the purpose of being read, so the gentleman may discuss it in his remarks in connection with his amendment.

Mr. VINSON. If it is not taken out of my time I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is taken out of the gentleman's time.

Mr. VINSON. Then I am very sorry but I cannot yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. VINSON. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. If these amendments are related one to another I think the House ought to be informed what they are. I think we ought to ask that the gentleman have additional time to permit these amendments to be considered, that we may understand it a little better.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] may be permitted to offer his amendment and that it not be taken out of my 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. THOMASON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman from Georgia would be willing for another member of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], to offer his amendment? I ask this because there is a misunderstanding as to which section he is trying to amend.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded. The regular order is: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia that the gentleman from Indiana be allowed to offer his amendment, if not to be taken out of his time?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARNES of Indiana: At the end of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, insert a new section, as follows:

"That (a) the first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$165; enlisted men of the second grade, \$135; enlisted men of the third grade, \$115; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$150."

"(b) The third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 percent of the base pay of his grade for each 3 years of service up to 30 years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this act or reserve components thereof; service in the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve Corps, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: *Provided*, That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereafter retired with credit for 30 years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912, such service having been computed under previous laws as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in which retired."

"Sec. 2. (a) The second and third paragraphs of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the first period."

"Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than 10 years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,520 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay for the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Providing further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the act approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, 77th Cong.)"

"(b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550."

"Sec. 3. The first paragraph of section 7 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear

admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,600; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,800. "Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period."

"SEC. 4. The second paragraph of section 1 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The first period, \$2,160; the second period, \$2,400; the third period, \$2,640; the fourth period, \$3,300; the fifth period, \$3,850; and the sixth period, \$4,400."

"SEC. 5. The increases in pay specified in this act shall be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or retainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which are amended by this act.

"SEC. 6. The increases in pay provided by this act shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act."

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment to the amendment on a bill dealing with selective service seeks to write a general Army pay bill, and this pay bill, if passed, would cover millions of soldiers, sailors, and marines not brought within the terms of selective service either during the war or at the present time, and, therefore, is not germane or related to the subject matter of drafting men into the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana wish to be heard?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Yes; Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I believe every Member wants to vote on this increase in pay to stimulate volunteer enlistments. The original Selective Service Act contained a provision on pay for men inducted under the act. I cannot see any reason why we should not consider the matter in connection with the extension of selective service, especially in connection with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia to suspend the act, pending a trial period for obtaining voluntary enlistments. It is admitted by Members of this House and by War Department officials that an increase in pay as provided by this amendment will stimulate enlistments. This amendment is the bill reported almost unanimously by the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday. I cannot understand why the gentleman from Louisiana, who is chairman of the subcommittee that wrote the bill, which was later approved unanimously by the full committee, should now make a point of order and prevent consideration of the very matter that every Member of this House wants to vote on.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Perhaps the gentleman wants to correct the RECORD. The bill was not reported unanimously. As the gentleman knows, I voted against it.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I am sorry. The gentleman is the only Member of the committee, then, who voted against it.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman will recall that the committee voted expressly not to mix the two together; that they were not germane and they should not be in the same bill.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Does the gentleman know of any reason, after the debate we have had here today, why we should not consider it? Does the gentleman know of any reason why we should not consider an increase in pay along with the extension of the draft?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana is neither germane to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, nor is it germane to the bill as reported, and which the House is now considering. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I have submitted for consideration by the Committee is an amendment to section 1 of the bill now before us, H. R. 6064. It relates to section 3 (a) of the Selective Service Act of 1940.

Section 3 (a) of the act of 1940, which I am amending, has in it the following language:

The President is authorized from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct into the land and naval forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as in his judgment is required for such forces in the national interests.

Section 1 of the bill before us deals with that section, so it is very pertinent at this point to amend that section. I propose to amend it in the following way:

The President is authorized after, and not before, October 15, 1946, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as is required for such forces to bring them to the strength authorized by the Congress, and no monthly requisitions for men shall be made on Selective Service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy between May 15, 1946, and October 15, 1946, and thereafter only with the approval of the President.

The objective of this amendment is threefold: First, it prohibits the induction by the President of any man between May 15 and October 15; second, it prohibits the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy from calling on

the Selective Service System to fill their requisitions; and third, it provides that when the draft starts again the Commander in Chief of the armed forces will have to order it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I know the gentleman voted with the overwhelming majority of us for the May amendment. May I ask him, for the information of the House, what effect his amendment if carried would have upon the May amendment after October 1 or whatever date he has set? Would the 18- to 20-year-olds still be eliminated from the draft?

Mr. VINSON. Yes; all this does is merely hold the induction machinery in status quo. The draft registration will continue. If this act, with the May amendment, becomes law, only those between 20 and 30 will be subject to the draft.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Let us be clear on that. Under the gentleman's amendment, the boys between 18 and 20 will not be subject to the draft?

Mr. VINSON. They will not be subject to the draft, but all those between 20 and 30 will continue subject to the draft. In other words, this amendment would stop the draft for a period of 5 months to give the Army an opportunity to see if it can get an Army in peacetime by the volunteer method.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ERVIN. The bill also has the effect of "passing the buck" to the President on a proposition which Congress ought to decide.

Mr. VINSON. I disagree entirely with the distinguished gentleman. It does not "pass the buck." To the contrary, it places a limitation on the delegated power that the President now has under the present law. That power was delegated to the President by the Congress because of the war emergency. Because the war is over now, this amendment would properly limit such delegated power. It proposes the well-established American method of obtaining men by voluntary enlistment. If it cannot be done in that way, then the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy can order the machinery to go to work again.

The distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, the chairman of the committee, said he was in favor of this proposed suspension of the draft. In view of that statement, I wonder if his committee is not willing to accept the amendment?

Mr. MAY. May I respond to that by saying this: The House Committee on Military Affairs had before it a substitute containing the identical provision. It was the intention of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] to offer that as an amendment to this bill. The gentleman from Georgia simply beat him to it by offering his amendment to section 1, and Mr. DURHAM's amendment was to section 2. I do not think the committee is opposed to the

idea of suspending the draft temporarily.

Mr. VINSON. That is my understanding.

Mr. MAY. But we did not come to any final decision about it in the committee.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. I want to keep the record straight. As for myself, I do not agree with the gentleman.

Mr. VINSON. Of course. As a matter of fact, the committee, of which the gentleman is a member, did not vote it out. Therefore, I assume that the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs is opposed to it.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. This came up on two separate occasions in the committee. The first time it came up there were four votes in favor of it; the second time it came up, which was about 2 days later, there were nine votes in favor of it. While it seems to be gaining some ground, we have not unanimously decided against it.

Mr. VINSON. I think every member of the committee knows what this does. It merely suspends the draft for a period of 5 months. I certainly hope the committee will adopt it and give the Army a bona fide opportunity to see if it can recruit its armed strength by the volunteer method. If it cannot do this, then the induction machinery of the draft is invoked on the order of the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I know the gentleman has made a very careful study of this matter. I am strongly inclined to support his amendment. Does the gentleman believe from all the evidence he has and the investigations that he has made, he being the distinguished chairman of the great Committee on Naval Affairs, and being deeply interested in the national defense of this country, that there is any likelihood that we will not secure a sufficient number of men by October 15?

Mr. VINSON. I can only say as far as the Marine Corps is concerned and as far as the Navy is concerned, we do not need any law relating to the draft whatsoever. Enlistments have already brought the Navy to within 70,000 enlisted personnel of its postwar goal. In the Army they have already enlisted under contracts for a definite period of years some 600,000 men. I certainly think an opportunity should be given to the youth of America to see if they want to volunteer and couple with it the service-pay-increase bill which the committee unanimously reported out. If that is done, I have no fear about getting the 400,000 more men that the Army needs.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, our friend, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] is a very clever and very plausible man. I know he knows all about the Navy and he runs it well. He knows nearly everything about the Army, but his last statement to the effect that the Navy has procured enough men by the volunteer system presents a very different situation when we consider that the Army requires three times as many men as the Navy. I think we should be perfectly frank about this thing. You have raised the age limit to 20 years. The chairman of the Military Affairs Committee [Mr. MAY] has won a glorious victory and passed his amendment. Now if the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee [Mr. VINSON] can pass his, there will be nothing left but the title. I can only repeat that I am still wondering where you are going to get the men because enough men above 20 are not to be had unless you are going to take fathers and IV-F's. They are just not in existence, so why not be frank and honest? If you are against the bill, let us kill it by direct means. Of course, I appreciate this is an election year, but nevertheless there is a lot more at stake right now, if you still have confidence in men like General Marshall, General Eisenhower, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy, and the President of the United States, than the approaching congressional election. I shall watch with interest the vote on this amendment when I see numerous men on both sides of the aisle, particularly my Republican friends, who are always opposing a delegation of power, vote to place this whole program in the lap of a Democratic President. Congress is now in session although it is reported that it will not be in session on October 15, so if this amendment is adopted we will pass the buck to the Commander in Chief who has sent message after message to the Congress of the United States that if we are going to carry out our commitments and make the UNO a success we must have an extension of the draft at least for a few months. That is political cowardice. That is a cowardly run for the election fox holes. That is to hide until the shooting is over.

We are living in a sick world, and it is now proposed to throw national defense, national security, and the hope for world peace into politics. If you want to suspend inductions for political reasons until the middle of October, 17 days before election, I will promise you you will get what you are looking for all over the country. Fathers and mothers, boys who want to go to college, boys who love the old home town and want to get their cars and go to football games, instead of trying to get out and take the place of their buddies, who have been overseas for 2 years, who have little babies at home whom they have never seen, and you come in here with a proposition to raise the age limit to 20 years when there are only 60,000 all together available between 20 and 30. Then, in addition to that, you now say, "Well, Congress will be gone this fall. There is an election coming up, so we will just pass the buck to the Commander in Chief. I have to get reelected

to Congress." I do not believe for a minute you will do it. I will gamble you will not do it if I can get a record vote.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. The gentleman mentioned politics. But it is a Democrat who has offered this amendment.

Mr. THOMASON. Well, that part of it is all right. I will say he is a good one. But he is not the one who offered it in the Committee on Military Affairs. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], a Republican leader, offered it and got two votes on the first roll call. Later on he got four or five votes. He was defeated in the committee several times by large majorities.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] did offer an amendment, but the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] also brought in an amendment, and he loved it so much, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] that they voted it up. You led us down a blind alley and threw us a foul ball.

Mr. THOMASON. All right. You have already proved what the effect of this amendment would be among the politicians in both parties. You are both already saying, "Yes. It is politics. We cannot take these boys in. There is an election on the 3d of November; so let us suspend this thing, and we will not assume our responsibility. We will do the cowardly thing and pass it back to the President of the United States." I say to you it is our responsibility and we ought to meet it like men.

No, I do not care which side of the aisle you are on. This thing has no place in politics, if you have faith in our leaders and want to see UNO succeed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] has expired.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. General Eisenhower and the other military and diplomatic leaders including Mr. Byrnes, the Secretary of State, who is representing us at the UNO Conference in New York, are either right or wrong. They say we must have 1,070,000 men by the 1st of July, 1947, in order to keep our conquered enemy countries in line, and if we are going to carry out our commitments in Europe and the Pacific, as well as play safe at home. If you have confidence in General Eisenhower, General Marshall, Secretary Byrnes, Secretary Patterson, and Secretary Forrestal, and the President of the United States, you have got to do something to get 1,070,000 men in the Army by the first day of July 1947. Mark my prediction: You will not get them if you stick to the 20-year amendment, because there are not that many

living eligible men. But the issue now is, Shall we run out on that request of General Eisenhower and those who speak with authority, and come in here and by any kind of an amendment say, "No. We Congressmen are going home before long. The fathers and mothers and boys will come to see us and we will tell them not to worry for we voted to extend Selective Service but at the same time we suspended sentence. We passed the buck to the President, that if he thinks it is necessary, he can reinstate selective service. Oh! What a travesty in view of what we did after World War I! It is proposed to tie the feet of selective service, and then tell them to walk.

Talk about delegation of authority. Talk about shirking responsibility, in view of the price our fighting men have paid for victory. My colleague from Texas, Major LYLE, elected to this Congress while he was still with a combat outfit in Italy, told you the story a while ago. Are we willing to fight for peace as well as for war? I plead with you, under the circumstances, for us not to shirk our responsibility and pass our sworn duty to the President, but let us keep faith with our own people at home and our allies abroad. If you adopt this amendment, along with the May amendment, the bill is wrecked. It is worse than a joke. It is a futile gesture in the midst of world crisis. It is politics getting priority over world security and lasting peace. If adopted, let us be honest and turn out every boy now in service under 20, and amend the title to read "The Demobilization Act of 1946."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if my colleague from Indiana while we are all in good humor, would yield to me to make a unanimous consent request?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I hope the gentleman will wait until I have finished my remarks.

Mr. MAY. Very well.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting vigorously the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia. I offered a very similar amendment to this in the committee last week. I offered it on Friday and at first the committee was very much in favor of it. I think it would have carried by a big vote had we voted on it last Friday, but we adjourned over to the following Tuesday and something in the meantime happened, for there were a number of Members who have apparently changed their minds over the week end. Then my colleague the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] came in on Tuesday with an amendment very much like the one the gentleman from Georgia is offering today. So we voted on both his amendment and mine. The only difference was that my amendment provided that we extend the Selective Service Act for 9 months but suspend inductions under it until February 15, 1947. I did that because I knew Congress would be back in session on Jan-

uary 3 and we would have from January 3 to February 15 to reexamine this matter and find out whether we had to continue to induct men.

I pointed out to the committee that there would be no shortage of men in the Army on February 15, and that statement is confirmed by the figures of the War Department. Now, what is the trouble? What is the dispute? The War Department comes in and says that if we limit service of these men who have been drafted and are now overseas to a maximum period of 18 months and then we stop the draft on May 15, we will have a shortage of about 170,000 men on July 1, 1947, that is, 170,000 short of 1,070,000 that they want in the Army. I have no criticism whatsoever of the Army in maintaining a force of 1,070,000; I think it is a conservative figure: I believe the security of the Nation demands that we keep an army of that size.

The question then is, Who is right about the volunteers? They have been getting over 75,000 a month since last October. The War Department says that if we discontinue the draft on May 15, those voluntary enlistments will drop to 20,000 a month the rest of this year and will go to 12,500 a month next year. I do not believe they are correct in these figures, although I do not doubt their sincerity. They want to be sure so they have set the rate so low that there is no possible risk of failure. My feeling is that we will get twice that many, and if we can just recruit 30,000 men a month you will never have another man drafted under this act.

What is wrong, tell me, with taking away the power the President now has to draft men and saying: "You cannot draft any more men, Mr. President"—because the act gives him control over selective service—"you cannot draft any more men until October 15, during which period we will try out voluntary enlistments?"

Yes; I say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON], I shall be glad to go back to my constituents and say that I supported a suspension of the draft until this time in order to prove to the Nation that we can get the Army, the efficient Army, that General Eisenhower asked for, through voluntary enlistments.

I shall say to them, "Yes; I helped to stop compulsory military service in peacetime, at least until we prove that we cannot fulfill our commitments without it." I shall be glad to report that I tried to restore to Congress another section of authority which rightfully should rest in the peoples' representatives in peacetime; and at the same time sought to reconstitute an adequate Regular Army of volunteer specialists which I am convinced every one of our military leaders would honestly prefer today.

My desire to make service in our armed forces more attractive is certainly well known in this body, and, I believe, elsewhere. I have worked for added reasonable inducements to military service, and I will continue to do so. I have proposed an increase of service pay in all grades, and it was suggested here today as an amendment to the measure under consideration. That suggestion was ap-

proved by a subcommittee of my committee, and by the full committee. And I am sure the sentiment in this body today is overwhelmingly favorable to my proposal.

I sincerely regret that my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana, chairman of the subcommittee which favorably considered the original proposal, felt impelled to prevent consideration of the proposed pay increase as a part of this question, for I believe it is pertinent to the main issue involved here; and I am convinced that this body is eager to authorize added inducements to make a military career attractive for the volunteer.

I shall be glad to go directly to the people on this issue, for I see nothing wrong with this proposal. Instead of delegating more wartime extraordinary authority without check during a period long after hostilities have ended, we would rightfully withdraw some of the unlimited authority already given him by saying, "You cannot induct any man into the military service during the period May 15 to October 15." Is there politics in that?

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. This amendment does not disturb inductions from now until May 15, is that right?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. It has nothing to do with the act until after May 15.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss a slightly different phase of this matter than the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS] just discussed. I agree with the arguments he made and the reasons for supporting this amendment.

One of the matters troubling a great many Members I find, in talking to them, is whether we can by this method sustain enough military strength to have influence in the United Nations so that we can develop a strong peace program. I am as anxious to win the peace as anyone in this House. The Secretary of State, General Eisenhower, and others told us that to have persuasion, to have influence, in order to shape and bend the course of affairs toward a peaceful world, we must have military strength. Many say we cannot obtain this military strength if we suspend inductions up to October 15. I deny that statement.

In the first place, I believe the voluntary enlistments will produce all the men we need. Every single man who appeared before our committee stated that a volunteer army is far preferable to a conscript army, especially in time of transition toward world peace.

Mr. Chairman, what is our military strength? What is our real strength? Here is the military strength of America today and for the next few years: We

have four or five million Reserves who have just gotten through fighting a victorious war in every part of the world and on every sea of the world; men who will be available in case of conflict in the next 10 years. We have the largest Navy that ever floated the seas, with the most modern equipment and the greatest striking power of any navy in the world. We have a great potential air force. We are at the present time reducing in size an air force that was never dreamed of 10 years ago, an air force which can be brought back in the event of conflict to strike and crush any enemy in the world. We have a tremendous land army and a tremendous service army, with a great mass of reserves who can be called in case of conflict. On top of that we have the most effective industrial system in the entire world that can be geared to war production quickly. Then we have the atomic bomb which no other nation has, and which I hope we will never need to use.

When the other nations of the world sit down and talk to us and they look over our shoulder to see if we have military strength, those are the factors they will consider. They must realize that America today is the greatest potential military power the world has ever known. It is not necessary to add a few more conscript soldiers or a few more extra ground soldiers to make those people realize that we are a very powerful country militarily, in fact the most powerful and balanced military power in the world.

On the other hand, look at the potential enemies we have, whom I do not concede to be enemies but allies and former partners. There is not one of them that has a great well-balanced military force. The largest power has a great land army.

It has almost obsolete modern warfare equipment. It has a very ineffective air force. It has a very limited productive capacity. It has no navy at all. The other great country that was with us in the war has been battered and beaten in two wars until she is almost a second-rate nation. So I plead with you to grant this extension. Let us not take these men in the Army in peacetime. Let us give the voluntary enlistments an honest-to-goodness chance. It will not deplete or diminish our influence among the nations of the world. We will retain the military strength that it is claimed is necessary for us to have influence in the family of nations.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Does not the gentleman feel that every nation on the face of the earth will remember our performance in this war and realize that we can come back if we have to?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is exactly it. They realize the strength we have because of our glorious recent performance. I believe this is a very fair amendment. As I say, I am more anxious to win the peace almost than I was to win the war. I came out of the first war with many other men of this House, and we saw the sacrifices of our comrades

dissipated during the twenties so that the war we fought in 1918 was in reality a nullity in its results as real peace was not accomplished. We do not want that to happen again, and it will not happen, and this amendment will not affect our position in that regard. This war will only be really won when we have also won the peace.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. Can the gentleman tell us what effect this amendment would have regarding our efforts to bring the long-term soldiers home?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I do not believe this would disturb that effort at all. In the first place, the law that we are passing provides that all men with 18 months of service must come out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In the second place, the enlistments, I think, would take care of all the depletions. For instance, we have enlisted by voluntary methods 674,000 men for the Army since last October, and with the increase in pay that we are offering I do not have the slightest doubt in my mind but that we will get a minimum of 30,000 a month, which will take care of all depletions.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. There cannot be a question of a doubt about causing one single drafted man to stay in the Army longer than 18 months if this bill is passed, because we wrote a provision into the law that they could not be kept longer than 18 months.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. This bill provides for 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947. Because I admire General Eisenhower and because I admire President Truman is no reason why we cannot do a little reasoning of our own. Many of us think we should not draft these boys in peacetime, even though we had to do it in wartime, but my main objective is to try to lay the groundwork for a permanent peace.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. It appears to me that this amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] will, in effect, shift the responsibility from the shoulders of Congress, where it belongs, onto the shoulders of the President, because on that date, October 15, it will be up to the President to decide whether or not this policy shall be carried out instead of our deciding it ourselves. I feel that we should record ourselves by a yea-and-nay vote on both this amendment and the bill itself, so

that the country will know where we stand.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. There is no shifting of responsibility. As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] said, we are withholding his power merely for a period of 5 months.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. It is not rather the case that we are shifting responsibility for 5 months to ourselves?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That is correct.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ERVIN. The gentleman stated that he thought the House ought to exercise some judgment of its own. May I ask the gentleman if the amendment which he supports does not relieve the House of any obligation to exercise any judgment of its own? Does it not relieve us of the necessity of deciding whether we should or should not have selective service, and pass that question to the President instead? Is that not all the amendment does?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No; that is not it at all. The gentleman puts it in a very unfair way, in my opinion. We passed the law for volunteer enlistments, and all we are saying now is, "Give us 5 months and see if that law will work." It has worked to date, and I believe it will work for the next 9 months. This amendment will not diminish our influence for world peace, which we hope and pray will soon come.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, we have to consider this amendment in the light of another amendment recently adopted, the May amendment. Whatever force and strength the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, chairman of one of the two great national defense committees of the House, would have, the merit would lie really if we were to continue drafting the 18-year-olds. Now we have eliminated the 18-year-olds. It is pretty well agreed that you cannot get the replacements necessary from those 20 years old and up.

If the Committee of the Whole in its judgment and consideration, having increased the age to 20 years—and I voted against it, but I accept the majority rule—now accepts the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, then we are engaged in a legislative mockery. That is my opinion. What little strength there is to the bill with the age limit of 20 is lost. We might just as well face the facts. This is a question that concerns us as Americans, not because the Democratic Party happens to be in power. This is a matter which concerns us as Americans. The adoption of the May amendment—and it will be adopted, of course; the overwhelming vote showed that—and the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia simply means that we are continuing a law for 9 months but nothing can be done until

October 15. Then if the voluntary enlistments are not sufficient, Congress does not act. We make a complete abdication of our responsibility—you notice I say "responsibility"—to the President of the United States. You cannot get away from that, because the induction of men 20 years of age and up as of October 15 will not be dependent upon an act of Congress but upon an action by the President of the United States. If that is not a complete abdication of responsibility, I do not know what abdication of responsibility is.

I am fearful of one other thing. I am fearful of the result of what is happening here today. I am fearful of the natural and probable consequences flowing from it. There is no period after we take action today. The old law of natural and probable consequences commences to apply. What is the message to the other countries of the world, what is the message of the responsibility, what is the message of the passage of a law that is harmful to American might being retained in the manner necessary to win the peace? One gentleman referred to the power of our country. We were powerful after the other war. A lot of us served in that war, some of us as privates. I served as a private. Yes, we were powerful then, but we saw our might disappear in a wave of pacifism. None of us intends to be a contributor to pacifism again, but the natural and probable consequences of the adoption of the May amendment, taken together with the adoption of the Vinson amendment, in my opinion will be the start of a wave of pacifism; at least, the other countries of the world will say, "America is uncertain and wavering in assuming its responsibilities."

I am not going to argue about the adoption of the May amendment. It is all over and I accept it. I am game. I respect the opinions of those who voted for it, in disagreement, and I know they respect mine. But do not, I ask you—I am not going to use the word "beg" because I do not feel I ought to go down so far as to beg another Member of Congress to vote one way or the other. I am here as a result of the vote of the people of my district, and so are you. I respect each and every one of you. But I am going to task you to pause, to "stop, look, and listen," and realize that we have adopted the May amendment, and then say, "What will be the significance of the Vinson amendment if it is also adopted?"

The Vinson amendment should be defeated.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much concerned over the security of our country. I likewise am concerned about the youth of our Nation. This presents a serious problem to us. It seems to me that it should be solved by the consideration of more fundamental problems, of which not only the continuance of the draft, but the organization and purpose of the armed forces themselves are only a part.

I am concerned about the extension of the draft, especially as it relates to the 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old boys. The almost universal testimony from people

who have visited our Army camps recently, and of the returning boys themselves as they come home on leave, is that such moral and disciplinary measures as existed during the war, lax enough as they were, are much laxer now.

I view this with apprehension, as undoubtedly many others do. There would be much less apprehension if they were 21 or 22 years old.

To overcome this, I agree with those who advocate a program of voluntary enlistment, raising the pay, and getting the right kind of people. I cannot believe that the boy of 18, 19, or 20, by the very nature of his experience, is equipped with the kind of judgment necessary to permit him to work effectively with people in other lands. That is what these young boys would be compelled to do, if we draft them according to the wishes of many, for occupational purposes and for replacements.

If we are to give consideration to the building up of our Nation, not only for peacetime, but for educational purposes, we must give the 18, 19, and 20-year-old boys an opportunity to pursue their ambitions in science, professions, and business.

I do not, in anywise whatsoever, believe we should weaken the position of our armed forces, as weakness invites attack. We have no desire to engage in another war, but we wish to be free from the threat of war. We should be strong enough to defend ourselves against aggressor nations. For our national security, we should have a strong Army and Navy.

If we cannot get the required number of men through the voluntary system, and we must have the Draft Act extended now, let us do so by excluding the 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old boys from it.

(Mr. TIBBOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time in order to say something in an effort to keep the record straight. I do so because of the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT]. Unfortunately, I do not see him on the floor at this time. Also, because of the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS] to the effect that this amendment now pending before us is the same amendment that I offered in the committee and then voted against. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say unequivocally that is not true. I offered the amendment. Here is the bill with the amendment on it exactly as I had it in the committee.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. If the gentleman will permit me to finish my statement, I will yield to him.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. The gentleman is making a misstatement about me. I did not say that you did not vote for it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thought the gentleman said that.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I did not say it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If the gentleman did not say it, I am very sorry, and I certainly will withdraw that statement.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I believe the gentleman also made a misstatement about the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT]. The gentleman from Missouri is on the floor.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am glad he is on the floor. I simply said that I did not see him on the floor at that time. I want him to be on the floor because I want him to hear this statement.

On April 2 I introduced a bill, H. R. 5972, proposing to extend the draft for 12 months with certain limitations providing for the release of fathers and men who had served 18 months. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS] introduced his substitute to extend it to February 15 and then immediately to suspend it for the same length of time. I agree with the gentleman from Indiana that it received considerable favorable consideration, so much, in fact, that I felt we had better work out a compromise because it was my opinion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana would absolutely ruin selective service. Therefore, when we went to the committee meeting on Tuesday I had these proposed amendments, one of which was a pay bill, another in substance the pending amendment. Another was a limitation which is written into the bill as it is presented to us today. I stated on that occasion that in the event the committee voted down the substitute offered by the gentleman from Indiana it was my purpose to offer this substitute. I did that. I did it in good faith, and we worked a good part of that day perfecting my substitute and agreed to everything in it with the exception of the pay bill. The pay provision was stricken out by a vote of the committee because a subcommittee was then working on a pay bill and promised to report a pay bill promptly. The date to which I proposed to suspend inductions, November 15, 1946, was amended to read December 15, 1946. With those two exceptions, this bill, as I show it to you now, was perfected. Then the vote came on accepting that as a substitute for the original May bill which was pending before the committee, the Harness substitute having been voted down in the meantime. On the roll call, and the records of the committee will show it, I voted for my substitute as it had been perfected and so did the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] who someone said a moment ago did not vote for it. I offered it in good faith and I worked for it in the committee as a compromise settlement and voted for it. I supported that on roll call. Of course, at that time we were not changing the age. The age, as then proposed, was 18 years. The Vinson amendment would not be bad if the age were held to 18, but is bad with the age raised to 21. The slow-up threatens to be too much.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I just wanted to say to the gentleman I have great admiration for him, as he well knows. I did not make any statement—I certainly did not intend to make any statement—that the gentleman had voted one way or the other on any measure in the committee.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am sorry.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I do not know what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] said, but I want to make it clear that I made no such statement.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I certainly withdraw anything I said about the gentleman from Indiana. All I am trying to do is to get the record straight.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] has expired.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I would like to make one further observation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. While we are on that question, let me ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] if he desires to make any correction.

Mr. SHORT. The gentleman will recall that we had about 50 votes that day.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. SHORT. And there was a great deal of confusion. The original substitute was offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Correct.

Mr. SHORT. Which was to extend the draft law until February 15, 1947, but to suspend its operation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. SHORT. Which I called "dishonest murder." You wanted to extend it but suspend it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Not I.

Mr. SHORT. No. That was the original. Then, the next day the gentleman from Alabama brought in a similar substitute to extend the law until May 15, 1947, but to suspend all inductions from May 15 this year until November 15.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct, and the committee amended it.

Mr. SHORT. Then, I was the one who made the observation in committee, "Gentlemen, if we pass such a provision as that, I can hear every commentator on the radio in this country, I can read the columnists in every newspaper calling us a bunch of moral cowards who did not have the guts to stand up and face the issue." I said, "We will each have to face that in every meeting between now and November 5." Did I not?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. SHORT. And then they crawled and backed down. I am against any extension of it, because I want to stand up and be counted.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Very good. Thereupon the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILPATRICK] offered an amendment to suspend it until September 15, in order to meet the gentleman's objection, but it got nowhere fast. Only a few of us voted for this date.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield for me to see if I can reach some agreement to limit time?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close at 2:30.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close at 2:45.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL], may extend his own remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I voted for the Russell amendment to the May amendment to this bill, and for the May amendment, which carried. If the bill is to become law, I hope that it will be further amended and liberalized. I shall vote for all such amendments.

This measure comes in place of the universal military training bill which has long been before the Committee on Military Affairs. Notwithstanding the advocacy of that bill by the generals and admirals, and other officers of the armed forces, and the widespread propaganda of the administration in its favor, the sentiment of the country was and is so strongly opposed to compulsory military training in peacetime that its sponsors gave up the fight temporarily, hoping that a more favorable Congress may be elected, when it will be brought forth from the pigeonhole of the committee which now declines to report it.

To take its place, this measure proposes to continue the draft for 9 months from May 15, 1946. It is a compulsory measure. It was originally intended to continue the drafting of boys 18 years of age and over, just as the present law permits and authorizes. The May amendment will make the age limit 20 years. But that question has been before Congress for weeks. The amendment comes as a concession from the military bosses to obtain the passage of the bill. Like other amendments to the draft law, the purpose is to have a compulsory training law for another 9 to 12 months.

Much has been said in this debate that our Army must be maintained at War Department estimates in order to fulfill our "commitments to foreign nations."

Nobody knows nor explains just what those commitments are, and when and where they were made. All the Congress and the people know is that behind closed doors in foreign lands, the leaders of nations met and secretly promised to each other the very same kind of power guarantees as have so often brought on wars for centuries past. Only infrequently we learn of some secret commitment made, yet denied when publicized.

But there is a commitment we all know about. It was made by Congress to the people of our country when May 15, 1946, was fixed as the limit of compulsory induction into our armed forces. That commitment is still in full force and effect. There was no promise nor suggestion in that commitment that Congress under any circumstances would violate it.

Certainly our people and our armed forces in particular will regard the present proposal as a breach of faith, a violation of a sacred pledge. That commitment was made when we still were winning a war for freedom. That war is won and over. Those in power in Congress and elsewhere can and will be held responsible if this measure prevails.

Over 700,000 men have volunteered for services in the armed forces since VJ-day. The number would have been much larger except for the low pay and the caste system which are so disadvantageous and so objected to by enlisted men.

For weeks the question of volunteers in the armed forces has been before Congress. Even now there is withheld from the House a bill favorably acted upon by the committee to increase the pay of enlisted men by 20 percent. It could have been and should have been passed weeks ago. Then the number of volunteers would have been so great that conscription would be unnecessary.

There are over 1,726,000 men in the Army. Thousands of them should have been discharged and brought home. Further conscription is not necessary to obtain their release. There are and will be an ample number of volunteers to take their places abroad. Of our 700,000 volunteers so far inducted, 79 percent are well-trained privates recently discharged. General Eisenhower promises that all fathers in the Army can be, and will be, brought home by August 1. That commitment surely should be kept, along with other promises so frequently made and disregarded.

There are 150,000 officers in the Army. There are some who seem to want the Army held to its present size to keep the officers on their jobs. Reduction of the Army to 1,000,000 men would reduce the number of officers by 50,000.

In Wisconsin farmers are desperately in need of help to produce the food supply for our country and the world. There now are needed 25,000 year-round workers on the dairy farms and four times as many for the crop season. In other States there is a similar situation. Yet the induction of farm boys continues.

Conscription should end on May 15, 1946, as Congress promised it would.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, let us see what the May amendment did. The May amendment took out of the in-

duction class all but 60,000 men. According to selective service if we extend this act for 9 months we have 60,000 men that are in the induction class. And if we are going to suspend it 5 months—because we have said in this bill that the induction amount shall be put on a monthly basis by the War Department—an average monthly amount—we take out five-ninths of 60,000. What does that leave you? It leaves 26,670 men available for induction. If that does not leave you with a gutted act I do not know what I am talking about. Now, let us consider this suspension from the standpoint of congressional responsibility, and I would like for my good Democratic colleagues at least to listen to this—on October 15 the President will reinstitute the draft because he already said he is in favor of it, and you have 19 days to go before your constituents before the November 4 election, and your Republican opponent has 19 days to go before your constituents and tell them that a Democratic President is now going to take their boys and send them overseas. Let us think about that before we vote. It is an election year.

I will tell you what we ought to do, we ought to extend this draft and take in all the men from 18 to 30 that are in the available class if they are needed; and we ought to vote against it if they are not needed. I am going to vote against the draft and I hope it is a clear-cut issue when it comes before me so that I can vote against it.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I want to congratulate my good friend from California for his moral courage. That is the issue and we should be willing to face it. Had we brought the pay bill in here first, we would never have had this program.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. You would not be talking about extending the draft if you had brought the pay bill in first because the rate of volunteers under the volunteer-recruitment bill we passed last fall has been twice as much as they predicted it would be, and the pending pay bill will give volunteer enlistment a similar boost.

Mr. SHORT. It has been two and one-half times as much; and we were getting 73,000 volunteers a month, last month.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Now we are talking about raising the buck private and the first class private 50 percent in pay, to \$75 and \$80 a month. With enlistments coming in at the rate they are on the inducements we offered them last year; if we raise the pay 50 percent, what is the volunteer rate going to do? It is going to go up.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Is it not true that the high-ranking military officials have informed us that if the pay is increased only 30 percent there will be an increase of one-third in voluntary enlistments?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. No; General Textor said that if the pay was increased 10 percent the volunteer-enlistment increase would be 30 percent. If I thought for one minute that our volunteer enlistment would not be sufficient to give the

military forces adequate personnel to meet our commitments I would vote to extend the draft.

But I have seen too much waste of Army personnel in military bases. I have seen too many of our boys doing jobs in foreign countries that could be done by hired natives of those countries.

Let the military leaders screen our foreign bases and eliminate the unnecessary occupation of countries and bases no longer requiring occupation troops.

We will pass a pay bill on the floor before summer adjournment. The subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, of which I am a member, has passed such a bill. It is a good bill and will insure all the personnel needed on a volunteer basis.

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, while we are arguing over the draft extension, I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact there are soldiers in Europe today which we are feeding. I refer to the old Polish army and the Yugoslav army. The Allies do not know what to do with those soldiers. They are seasoned men, they are men who have gone through the war. When we had VE-day in Europe and when most of our Army had been taken out of Europe, we had to hire some of these men to take care of the ammunition dumps and all of the other matériel that the Germans left behind.

Why not think of that? You can hire these men for \$18 a month, and that is what the Army is doing now. Why not hire all displaced Allied soldiers? They are not as expensive or well seasoned, and have your own boys stay at home where they belong.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. And there are not any better fighting men in the world.

Mr. LESINSKI. They were the best fighters in this war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, on Tuesday last, General King and the survivors of Bataan and Corregidor marched in the streets of Boston. In the evening as the guest of those heroes I heard General King say that they were betrayed because of unpreparedness. He gave the charge to his men that night at that dinner to that effect. I felt the charge was given to me also, and I am going to read you the charge.

General King said:

God has been good to you and me. I have charged you in the past with things you have willingly and cheerfully done. I charge you now to so conduct yourselves in the service and out of it that no American will ever again be betrayed by unpreparedness as those we left behind were betrayed.

I charge you to remember that many of those who were left in the Philippines were not Americans, and to see to it also that they do not suffer. They were loyal to us when it cost them something to be loyal.

Mr. Chairman, we betrayed those men. We gave them our love, we gave them our prayers, but we gave them nothing else. We did not give them what they needed. We did not give them men, we did not give them supplies. If the United States had been prepared there would have been no Pearl Harbor. There would have been no Bataan. There would have been no Corregidor.

Maj. Albert D. Talbot, new chaplain of Bilibid prison, now stationed at Fort Devens, charged:

The real heroes of Bataan will never return. They have hallowed the soil of the Philippines. They would want us to fight as valiantly to preserve peace as they did in war.

The heroes of Bataan and Corregidor have reenlisted—85 percent of them—all who are physically able are reenlisting. The heroes of Bataan alone cannot keep America strong. We must help.

After World War I I did everything I could to keep America strong, and I am doing so after World War II. The Vinson amendment will weaken our defense. I shall vote against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, if the men at Bataan and Corregidor were betrayed, it was by the ones who court-martialed Gen. Billy Mitchell and prevented us from having an adequate air force.

I am opposed to universal compulsory military service in times of peace. Militarism consists of universal compulsory military service in times of peace with the armaments that go with it. If we are going to embark upon a policy of militarism the American people ought to know it.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] said if we are going to back up UNO, we must carry on the draft. That means, as I understand it, he would carry on the draft just as long as UNO survives the confusion of tongues. If you are going to do that, then you are embarking the American people upon a policy of universal compulsory military service in time of peace from now until doomsday.

I am opposed to that policy, and I believe the American people are opposed to it. I shall vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, but I regret that he lays it on the President's doorstep to reinstate the draft if Congress is not in session. I am willing to take my part of the responsibility.

I remember the militarists after the last war tried to impose militarism on this country. I opposed it then and I am opposed to it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, the May amendment has been adopted. I was opposed to it. If we also adopt the Vinson amendment we might as well strike out all after the enacting clause because there is not very much left to the bill.

Mr. Chairman, we have disbanded our armed might too quickly. We are not being true to the cause for which our men fought. We won a great victory but we, the Members of this House, are not doing our share to help win the peace. The challenge is now ours. We are not meeting it. We withdrew from our responsibility after World War I. We might have prevented this last horrible holocaust if we had kept our Nation strong and had not retreated to isolationism. I fear we are about to do the same thing now.

This Nation is taking its place of leadership among nations of the world. The only way we can afford to talk loud is to back up what we say. We have to have strong armed forces if we are going to make our influence felt and ready to take our part in making peace treaties. Theodore Roosevelt, I believe it was, said, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." Well, we are talking loud and carrying a mighty little stick. That is the position the May and Vinson amendments place us in.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, what if the President, come October 15, decided he wanted to play politics, too? That is what we are doing if we adopt this amendment. We are placing the burden on the President, and we can tell those who do not want the draft, "Well, it is up to the President." We can tell those who think selective service should be continued, "It is up to the President." That is no way for Congress to do. Let us stand up and meet the issue and stop this buck passing. The effectiveness of Congress is at issue. Many people are wondering if Congress is the best method of establishing governmental policies. They will be given substantial ammunition for their attack upon us if we avoid our duty here today.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is going to be a major war during the next few years. But the germs of a future devastating conflict may be planted in the decisions made during the next few months. Grabbing a little territory here and there—violating a right of a small nation may cause injustices which will be the basis of a future conflict—our ability to prevent this sort of thing is measured by how strong we are. It is measured by the temperament of the American people as evidenced by the action of the House on this measure. Get soft—emaciate the selective service extension and you will see a corresponding expression of greediness on the part of certain nations. And we will not be able to thwart it. The voices of our State Department representatives will be as the sounding brass and tinkling symbol.

At least until the peace treaties are written, let us stay strong. Let us show the world that we mean business this time.

(Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, while I have the very highest regard for both the ability and the sincerity of the gentleman who offered this amendment,

I think if this amendment should be passed by this House it would be misinterpreted all over the world. The people outside of the United States would say that the American Congress did not have the courage to go ahead and provide the necessary men for an army. Sometimes we have been prone to criticize our Department of State for not standing up sufficiently strong against people who wanted to do things that we thought ought not to be done and may I pause here to pay tribute to our great Secretary of State, whom I believe to be ably and sincerely trying to conduct our foreign relations to the end that real peace may be established. I think the test in this vote today is whether or not we are going to stand back of our Government; or whether we are going to say to the whole wide world, that Congress has the courage to keep this Nation strong. "While peace theoretically has come, the sabers are still rattling, the world is not yet really at peace." While I would ordinarily be opposed to the draft and to large armies and all that sort of thing, yet we must be realists. We must defend these homes of ours here in America and defend the things that we believe in and stand for. Therefore I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, the bill extending our present selective-service regulations for an additional period is frankly a compromise. In my personal judgment, the necessity for maintaining a large standing Army or Navy for any purpose whatever should logically wait until we have concluded the test of the atomic bomb scheduled for this summer in the Pacific area. If the tests demonstrate the overwhelming power of such weapons on the sea as we have already seen that power demonstrated on land, our entire thinking in connection with national defense and security and the training for that defense must be reconsidered.

Meanwhile, a companion measure before Congress provides for increased pay for all ranks of enlisted personnel and officers and further provides that no inductions shall take place in any month if quotas have been filled by voluntary enlistments during the preceding 3-month period. It further exempts fathers of children under 18 years of age and provides for the discharge of fathers now in the service upon their request after August 1.

The further limitation of service to 18 months fixes a maximum time limit which should prevent any serious abuse of the selective-service program. It is only with these safeguards inserted that I believe we can justify any extension of selective service at this time. I shall urge Congress to reopen the entire matter for further discussion immediately after the completion of the atomic tests this summer.

Mr. Chairman, I wholly disagree with my good friend and colleague from Missouri [Mr. BELL] that favorable action on the Vinson amendment will be misinterpreted throughout the world. The same argument was advanced by the gentlemen from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] when the "work or jail" bill was up for a vote last year. All of you recall the

line of argument used by the proponents of that legislative monstrosity when it was jammed through the House, only to be declared wholly unnecessary, by the then Assistant President of the United States, Jimmy Byrnes, who, when the measure was before the other body, suggested that they throw it out the window.

Many of our military experts appeared before congressional committees, and in public statements declared that by the first of May 1946 it would be possible to obtain 300,000 volunteers. Actually, at the present time, even with no special inducements or pay adjustments, we have been successful in obtaining over 700,000 volunteers. If the companion bill that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] today endeavored to attach to this bill is adopted, providing for better pay and other inducements, I am sure we will have the Army of 1,000,000 men needed and the draft law will not need to be invoked on October 15.

[Mr. STEWART addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time, and I am glad it is only a minute and a half, to deny that there is any political implication to be attached to my stand upon this question. In fact, if it would not seem to be impolite, I would say I resent the implication. I certainly never have in my life cast a vote in the legislature at home or the Congress here upon the consideration of whether I would get votes at home or not, and I never expect to. I thoroughly believe, from the statements made by General Eisenhower and others and from the evidence that has been adduced and has been given us here by word of mouth, which I accept, that we can confidently rely upon that character of Army which General Eisenhower says is the best, a volunteer Army, composed of men who freely enter into the service, to be achieved. It is our obligation to offer such inducements as will add to the justification and willingness of these men to enter the service. One time we say we are going to use these men for guard duty and that we do not want 18- or 19-year-old boys, and another time we seem to think we want to scare the world. They are already impressed with our power. They know what we can do, but they know, too, we want a peaceable world.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, a Member of Congress cannot say very much in a minute or a minute and a half. I have been here all day trying to get 5 minutes. I think that throughout the day nobody has gotten 5 minutes except members of the committee, who have priority. I am going to continue trying to get 5 minutes, not because I want to say so much for myself, but because I have with me some letters from veterans who have been overseas and

who are entitled to be heard. I want to have the opportunity of reading these letters, not in a minute and a half, but in 5 minutes or more, if that is necessary. I think if there is anybody we should listen to, it is the boys who were overseas and are back with us now and who want to be heard. We are here to represent them. I shall continue to try to get 5 minutes, and I hope the chairman of the committee will not again close off debate after other members of the committee have gotten through until some of the rest of us have had a chance to say a few words.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I voted to amend H. R. 6064 so as to eliminate young men 20 years or younger from the draft when the draft act expires on May 15, 1946. Under this amendment, only those can be drafted who meet the requirements between the ages of 20 and 30 years. I have never favored the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds, and I have never heard any Member of the House in the many speeches I have heard on this subject express a desire to draft 18- and 19-year-olds in time of war. Those who voted for the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds gave as a reason that we were in war and that that action was necessary, and at the same time were deploring the fact that it was necessary, and, of course, might have been some justification for taking 18- and 19-year-olds away from their homes, churches, schools to defend our country at a time of great danger. The war is over, we are now at peace, and I cannot see how anyone can find justification for drafting them now, and I am very glad, indeed, to have an opportunity today to eliminate them from the provision of the draft law. I have a very voluminous file of letters, telegrams, petitions, and resolutions urging me to vote to discontinue drafting them. These requests come from schools, colleges, universities, parents, ministers, priests, and bishops of all denominations and faiths. They point out that our Army is to do police duty in Japan, Germany, Korea, and other parts of the globe, and they emphasize the temptations, dangers to the health and morals of our young boys from the surroundings in those countries.

We have heard something from the story of officers, men, and chaplains as to the unfavorable surroundings to which our young boys have been subjected and will be subjected. They also make a telling point that these boys are too young and too immature to become police officers among foreign people and under very unusual conditions and circumstances. The city authorities in no town or city in my district would appoint 18- or 19-year-olds as their police officers, and I dare say there are no such youthful police officers in any city in the United States. I am unwilling to take these boys away from the fine influences of their mothers, fathers, families, churches, schools, and subject them to doing police duty in these foreign lands. General Eisenhower admits frankly that they are too immature for that type of service.

This amendment was offered by the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House and was adopted by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 195 to 96, and if there is a record vote in the House I shall vote for it. I arise at this time to speak in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. His amendment would defer calling all draftees until October 15, 1946. This would give the Army and Marine Corps, War and Navy Departments, 5 months to make a test as to whether or not we can secure all the men we need for our armed services. In the meantime it would require, as the law does now, male citizens to register but would limit it to those between the ages of 20 and 30, but none of these registrants would be inducted into the armed services until after October 15, 1946, and after October 15, 1946, only when the President shall determine that we are not getting enough volunteers to meet the requirements of our armed services, and then he could only call the number the difference between the required number and the number of volunteers. If it should turn out that we were securing sufficient men by volunteers, then there would be no persons inducted under the draft. Under this bill the draft law will expire finally February 15, 1947, and there can be no drafting or induction of anyone after that date. I trust that this amendment will be adopted and that the War Department may get busy and give the volunteer plan a real and fair test.

WE DO NOT NEED THE MEN NOW

We have heard from other sources and today on the floor the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee that considers legislation for the Navy and Marine Corps, stated that the Navy and Marine Corps were meeting their requirements of manpower by the volunteer system and that the Navy and Marine Corps did not desire any legislation to draft any men. The Navy has been very successful in securing volunteers. The War Department is the only branch of our armed services that is urging the extension of the draft and the induction of draftees. The question is, Do they need additional men at this time or before October 15, 1946?

Congress in this bill fixes the size of the Army at 1,070,000 officers and men for all purposes. The Army now has nearly 2,500,000 and in carrying out their demobilization plans, they think the Army will be reduced by July 1, 1946, to 1,550,000, but they are now taking in volunteers at the rate of 75,000 a month. It is a well-known fact that the Army never is satisfied. They never have enough men, according to their views. They constantly want more men and more men. In that respect they are different from the Navy and Marine Corps. Perhaps there are too many generals. They must have a large army.

The Army's estimate is generally over-conservative. Some months ago they claimed that we could only recruit about 300,000 men using the volunteer system by April 1, 1946. The fact is that we recruited nearly 700,000 during that period.

They were wrong over 150 percent or more. In the month of March there were approximately 75,000 volunteers. Perhaps 53 percent of these were trained men in the service who were reenlisting in the Regular Army. With these hundreds of thousands of volunteers coming in and having 1,550,000 as of July 1, we certainly will not fall below 1,070,000 before October 15, 1946, when induction may start again if the President finds that we are not securing sufficient volunteers for the Army to reach its goal of 1,070,000 by July 1, 1947.

I am thoroughly convinced that we will have all and more men than are needed under the volunteer system and that we can permit these registrants to remain at their homes, carry on their school work, aid their parents, and not be inducted into the service at the cost and expense of the Government. I want to see the draft law end. This Nation has never used the draft law in time of peace.

It is claimed that a bill has already been approved, granting increases of pay for those in the armed services. If such a bill is passed, I firmly believe that we shall have many more volunteers than we need or can use. The draft casts obstruction over the pathway of our young men. They do not know how to order their lives. They cannot plan. We must remove this obstruction from their pathway so that they can take up some occupation, pursue their work in school, establish homes, and once more have a feeling of security. We should remove from them that feeling of fear and uncertainty that they may any day be snatched from their family and homes and sent to foreign lands. Let those who want to make the Army their career or those who want to serve and go through the experience of seeing foreign lands carry on the job of policing the countries required.

There are other provisions in the bill that are attractive and are of interest to those who volunteer or are inducted. Every man who has heretofore or may hereafter be inducted under the Selective Service Act, shall not be required to serve for more than 18 months unless sooner discharged. There are hundreds of thousands of our young men who are now serving an indefinite period. This fixes a definite period of service of 18 months and those who have served a year, more or less, are entitled to be discharged at the end of the 18 months' service and this is true of those who may be inducted hereafter but it does not apply to those who join the Regular Army for a definite period of time.

After May 15, 1946, no man who has a child or children shall be inducted without his consent. It also gives special preference to those who are engaged in agriculture. There are other amendments to the Selective Service Act that commend themselves, but under this bill the Selective Service Act will expire finally February 15, 1947, or at such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution passed by the Congress. If these amendments are finally written into the law, although I am opposed to the draft in peacetime, I may vote for it, but if they are eliminated on

the vote in the House, I feel that I must vote against the bill. I am very much interested in eliminating the 18- and 19-year-olds and in giving the volunteer system a real test.

The War Department claims that they will have a shortage of 170,000 men on July 1, 1947, unless we extend the Selective Service Act for 1 year. Other representatives of the War Department claim that we will have only a shortage of 51,000, but they admit they do not include the 50,000 Philippine Scouts which are a part of our armed forces and they do not include 200,000 other persons. If these are taken into consideration on the War Department's own figures you will have an Army on July 1, 1947, of more than 1,070,000. Anyhow, we are not at war. Congress is in session almost constantly. If an emergency should arise, Congress could take appropriate action to meet the emergency. I do not expect our country to be at war in the predictable future. Let the President and his diplomats urge other nations not to engage in an arm's race. Let us tell them frankly that they must use their money and efforts to feed and clothe their people instead of expending billions on huge arms and armaments.

We are sending relief to Russia and other countries and they are insisting on more relief and loans running into billions. Let us and the United Nations set about to take from the backs of the people of the world the heavy burden of armaments. Let us devote more of our money, resources, and our manpower to rebuilding our own country and promoting world peace.

(Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I did not make any request for time; but since time has been allotted to me, I ask unanimous consent that my time may be added to the time allotted to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the Vinson amendment for more than one reason. I am opposed to it first because there are thousands of boys throughout the United States today subject to the draft who want to go to high school and college next fall. Most school years begin in September. They want to know where they stand now, not next October 15. This amendment heaps confusion upon confusion by making it impossible for boys in this category to know where they stand in this connection.

I am opposed to this amendment because tragic history is repeating itself here today. We have marched up the hill and are marching down again, just as we did after the First World War,

and no doubt the whole world wonders at what is taking place here now.

I am opposed to this amendment because I believe it sidesteps responsibility. The American people are not that easily fooled. Do not forget that for a minute. They know what we are doing here today. I agree with the majority leader, who said that the passage of this amendment would be a legislative mockery. The people of the United States want to see the Congress meet its responsibility in a straightforward way, election year or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY].

(Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, like many other members, I proceeded very reluctantly in the matter of extending selective service. It was never my intention to go through an idle ceremony. The bill is now in such a condition that it is practically an idle ceremony because there are no people within the age group that you now have included in the bill. To make ourselves even more ridiculous, we are now talking about a suspension for 5 months when you have already suspended the operation of the Selective Service System for all practical purposes for a period of 2 years. There are no men in the age bracket from 20 up and there will be none in that age bracket until the present 18-year-old pool has grown for two more years and reaches the 20-year age so that not only have we been marching up the hill and down again, but we are making ourselves completely ridiculous. I think the details of our action in the committee will show that we did consider this proposal. We considered it very carefully, and notwithstanding the statement of my friend, the gentleman from Missouri, I did vote for the proposal when we were trying to get on some common ground. But surely we never at any time considered changing the draft age to 20 years and also suspending it because the two ideas just do not go together. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I desire to correct a false impression which I think was created by the statement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], when he said that the Navy and the Marine Corps did not need the draft. I am sure the gentleman did not deliberately desire to mislead the membership of the House when he made that statement. The fact is that the Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, Vice Admiral Denfeld, was quoted as stating that it is true the Navy and Marine Corps have been able to procure all of its personnel without resort to the draft procedure but that that success was due to the operation of the draft itself. Further than that, there occurs to me the thought that when the Army expresses its expectation to be able to obtain enough volunteers and enough personnel through the voluntary system, that is based upon the assumption that the draft

operation will continue. So when we withdraw from the Army the operation of the draft, then to that extent we make it impossible for the Army to obtain enough soldiers through the voluntary method.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHERIDAN], is recognized.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the statement just made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] the facts do not substantiate the position the gentleman has taken. If he will refer to the figures submitted by the Selective Service and also by the War Department, he will find that 81.7 percent of those who have reenlisted are not among those who are eligible under the 18- and 19-year categories. Of the 2-year enlistments it is a little over 1 percent—less than 2 percent; while of the 3-year enlistments it is better than 50 percent. So that the facts stated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], are not substantiated in respect to the voluntary enlistments.

With a 50 percent increase in the base pay of the buck private, we will have a surplus of volunteer enlistments, without the Selective Service.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Does the gentleman know of any reason why the pay bill to increase the pay of the private to \$75 a month should not be considered today in connection with this extension?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I agree with the gentleman from Indiana. I believe we have the cart before the horse on this legislative proceeding today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS] is recognized.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I regret, and I know most of the membership is disappointed that a point of order was made against the amendment which I offered to increase service pay. The amendment I offered was the bill reported by a subcommittee, headed by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS]. It was reported almost unanimously by the full committee. I think there was only one vote in opposition to it. That bill would increase the pay of the enlisted men to \$75, or 50 percent, but it was graduated down to 10 percent for those in the higher brackets. It does not go as far as the bill I proposed, in that it does not increase the pay of the enlisted men as much as I wanted, but the bill reported by the committee is a good one and I think it is unfortunate that it cannot be considered here in connection with this legislation. If and when it is adopted, everyone agrees it will stimulate and increase enlistments and help us get a volunteer army.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] is recognized.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VINSON) there were—ayes 107, noes 101.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. MAY and Mr. THOMASON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 149, noes 127.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service shall not exceed 1,070,000 in the Army, 558,000 in the Navy, and 108,000 in the Marine Corps; and the monthly requisitions on Selective Service under this act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the previous month, the number of men so required."

SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of 18 months, unless sooner discharged."

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Page 2, line 19, before the quotation marks insert the following: "In the cases of any such men who have served for at least 6 months of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, each such man shall receive credit for the aggregate period of his substantially continuous service in the merchant marine for the purpose of complying with the said 18 months' period of training and service. Such periods of substantially continuous service shall include periods of training for service in the merchant marine at any merchant-marine school, merchant-marine academy, or other training school for seamen, periods of hospitalization, medical treatment, internment by an enemy nation, or allowable credit for shore leave."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide for protection from induction of those men who have faithfully served in the merchant marine. For a long time the men in the merchant marine were operating practically in the military service, and to a certain extent they are now, so far as there is any military activity. Finally, there was evolved by the Selective Service Director a system whereby at least 32 months of substantially continuous service would exempt men in merchant marine service from the draft and from induction. That system was evolved in order to conform, as nearly as the situation would permit, with the policy of the Army and the Navy. Although the order did not include the military services, the result has been that when the points in the Army and Navy were lowered subsequently, the 32 months of substantially continuous service in the

merchant marine remained the same. Many of these men now in the service find themselves unable to get out without danger of being caught in the draft. Their schooling has been interrupted. They cannot resume their activities. Many of them were young men when they went in.

As was said in the statement issued with the discharge system for merchant seamen based on length of wartime service, while seamen serving in the merchant marine are civilians, such service, often performed under great hazard and hardship of actual combat conditions, has placed the merchant marine alongside the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps on all war fronts. As civilians, seamen in the ages of 18 through 25 were subject to draft upon leaving the service of the merchant marine, even though they had served faithfully and continuously through the war period.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. The people who would be included in the amendment which the gentleman has offered are all civilian employees of the merchant marine, in the same sense that employees of the Post Office Department are civilians. None of them are military personnel, are they?

Mr. BLAND. I agree; they are not military personnel. I agree with the statement made by the gentleman, except I would not say they are in the same sense as post-office employees. Most of them were in combat service, as the gentleman well knows. Post-office employees were not so engaged.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman tell us something about the compensation of these employees while they were serving; that is, serving in the same general capacity, you might say, as a private in the Army would serve?

Mr. BLAND. I would not be able to give you now the definite figures, but I have seen them. It is very reliably stated and will be shown that when we take into consideration what they have to pay out, that even with allowances that are made for these seamen, yet they have very little more left in the end than do the military. I think that this will be fully demonstrated in subsequent bills that will be presented to the House. The compensation has never been in take-home pay as large as it has been represented to be.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. What about the extra compensation paid during the war to these men for extra hazards?

Mr. BLAND. I intended to include that in my statement.

Mr. BROOKS. I was told that these men for making one trip to the Mediterranean were entitled to \$100 extra as a bonus on account of the hazards.

Mr. BLAND. There were bonuses paid, very large bonuses, which on their face would appear to justify the gentleman's statement, yet when they are analyzed, it will be found that after con-

sidering the deductions that they must make, taxes they had to pay, sums they had to spend, and the failure to get allotments, exemptions, and other benefits that they would get from military service, they really got very little more than men in the service, if any more.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Proportionately speaking, is it not true that more men died in the merchant marine than in any of the armed services?

Mr. BLAND. I do not think that can be questioned. I urge the adoption of the amendment.

(Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MAY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. Yesterday I suggested that I would offer an amendment along the same line further along in the bill. However, the gentleman has offered his amendment at this place, and I think it is absolutely fair. Many boys left high school and college and entered the maritime service. That service was recruiting men, asking them to go to the Merchant Marine Academy and enter the maritime service. The idea was that they were needed and were essential—on hazardous duty. It is my understanding that these young men were told that they would go into areas of hostility. I have in mind one young man who came to me and told a story of how he left college and went into the merchant marine. He did so because there was a chance to go ahead to a commission. He went into these areas of hostility and later received three theater ribbons because he did. He served for well over a year, but under the terms of the law as it is now, this boy who interrupted his school career to go into the merchant marine at the request and urging of the Government now finds himself in the position, after having returned to college, of having to leave college and go back into another form of service for 18 months under this law.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. HERTER. Is it not true that today, under the selective-service regulations, men who have served honorably in the merchant marine are exempt from further induction under the draft, and that this amendment merely carries on through this bill what is now the practice of the War Department?

Mr. CLASON. It is in a way, except that I understand you have to serve 32 months to be exempt at the present time, and until you have had 32 months' service, you do not get a formal certificate from the merchant marine which exempts you from the draft. But now the war is over, and these boys who served and did go into areas which were dan-

gerous, and having had their scholastic and other careers interrupted by their service during the war at least ought to be given credit for the number of months they served as against the 18 months mentioned in this bill. For that reason, I hope my colleagues will support the amendment.

Mrs. MANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I speak in favor of the amendment in order to express my appreciation for the service rendered this country, in time of war, by our merchant marine. My son is in the merchant marine, and he served throughout the war in this service. I cannot sit in this Chamber and hear the men who served in the merchant marine compared in point of service, with organizations of civilians, compared to us who stayed in this country throughout the war.

Who carried the high-octane gas to Europe? Who carried it to the Pacific? The men of the merchant marine. Who carried the ammunition? The men of the merchant marine. And who carried the food that our boys ate? On the decks of the T-2 tankers that carried our high-octane gas was carried ammunition, and for 3 years my son sailed on one of those ships, down in the engine room. If a torpedo hit, not a man in the engine room—and they knew it when they went down there—had a chance to escape. Those boys went into the North Atlantic. They went into the Mediterranean, and into the Pacific when things were at their worst. And some on this floor would compare the service of those boys to that of a civilian organization.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MANKIN. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. The House should know also that Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's son sailed on one of those tankers during the period of the war.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MANKIN. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. I might say that as far as the tankers are concerned in the Philippines, they went right up to the advance bombardment units and were right in many of the mine fields. They were in much slower vessels so if you put it on a 6-months basis, they would be in the war just as long as the servicemen were.

Mrs. MANKIN. Mr. Chairman, there was just as strenuous an enlistment crusade put on to get the boys into our merchant marine as into any one of the other services. Have any of you ever heard of Torpedo Junction? Do you know that Torpedo Junction was the graveyard of the ships of the merchant marine in the West Indies? I think the boys who served in our merchant marine have done as much for this Nation as the boys who served in any other branch of the service, and my hat is off to them.

I do not think much of this bill as it will be passed. I think the guts have been cut out of it. I did not mean to speak on this bill but I seem to be up here doing it.

We have entrusted our military leadership to certain men who did a wonderful job for us. But I feel this war is not

over. The fighting has ceased but I do not think that peace has come to the world.

When our military men come to us and make certain requests of us, it is incumbent upon us to back them up today as much as it was when the firing was going on. If we are going to pass this bill I feel when it comes out it should come with as much respect for the men of our merchant marine as for the men of our other services. This bill could not affect my youngster, because he has more than 32 months' service. Nevertheless, I feel that if we pass this bill we should allow the men of the merchant marine who have served as much as 18 months to have the same exemption that we are granting to other men.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Georgia [Mrs. MANKIN] has expired.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think anyone familiar with the facts would say that the merchant marine had not rendered outstanding service. What I have to say is no reflection on the outstanding and essential service they rendered. I do want to urge you not to undertake to write legislation on this floor on a matter that is as involved as this. If this amendment is adopted it constitutes recognition by Congress that the service of the merchant marine was military service. There are bills pending to grant the members of the merchant marine the rights of veterans.

In that connection we must remember that those men sailed as civilians, and their pay was figured on the basis of civilians. On board tankers and merchant ships sailing with the merchant seamen were members of the United States Navy, drawing regular service pay and nothing more. When we drew the GI bill of rights and veterans' compensation bills, we made an attempt to compensate the members of the armed forces for the inadequate pay which they received while on duty, and we made an attempt to assist them with the education that had been interrupted. If we recognize this, in this casual sort of way, as military service, then you will have to grant all of the benefits that were supposed to make up to the servicemen the amount of compensation he did not get during the time he was on duty. If that is to be done, I think the provision will have to be written in committee. To what extent was their compensation greater than that received by the armed forces? Are they therefore entitled to the same benefits under the GI bill or rights, or should those benefits be decreased for men whose compensation exceeded the compensation of members of the armed forces? At the present time, if a merchant seaman has served 32 months in the merchant marine, he is not subject to be drafted. That is the present regulation and I think we should leave it as a matter of regulation until such time as the committee charged with the duty of handling that legislation has gone over it and analyzed it and integrated the program, in which the distinction between

servicemen and merchant seamen may be taken into account.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON. The gentleman just said that selective service already gives recognition to 32 months' service.

Mr. KILDAY. That is correct.

Mr. JACKSON. So that there is no danger of any precedent being established by this amendment?

Mr. KILDAY. I think there is a very dangerous precedent established by this amendment, because it specifically recognizes the merchant-marine service as being military service. If it is military service, they become entitled to rights under the GI bill of rights, and you have set a precedent that will require you to go ahead and give them the balance of the benefits that go to servicemen.

Mr. JACKSON. I think the precedent is already set.

Mr. KILDAY. Not by Congress. Congress has not set it, and Congress is going to have to pass legislation bringing them under.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I join with the gentleman in saying I do not detract one iota from the magnificent service these men rendered in the merchant marine during the world war but I want to call the gentleman's attention to another group of civilians that I think rendered magnificent service. I refer to the Civil Air Patrol that daily flew out over the ocean along the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico, incurring all sorts of hazards in fighting the submarine menace that was so severe at that time. What does the gentleman think with reference to that particular group?

Mr. KILDAY. I think that emphasizes the danger I am talking about of trying to legislate in this matter with all of its ramifications. Other similar groups may come along. It opens up such a vast field of possibility that I think it ought to be prepared the same as legislation on any other major subject and not be brought up on the floor of the House without the consideration of a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. I object.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, then I move that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas is worried that if we pass this amendment those in the merchant marine will be treated exactly like those in the military service. Why not treat them as we do those in the military service. What difference does it make what label we place on the services? These men in the merchant marine rendered services as dangerous

and as effective as those in the Army and the Navy. Our entire armed forces work as a unit and certainly in the war the merchant marine was an integral unit of the armed forces. No one component of our armed forces works in a vacuum or operates separately and distinctly from the others; they all dovetail together and act as a whole. The Army is just as important as the Navy and the Navy is just as important as the merchant marine and the merchant marine is just as important as either the Army or the Navy. Our Army would have been ineffective in the theaters overseas, if there were no merchant ships to carry the men and matériel.

The gentleman from Texas says these men in the merchant marine who rendered such yeoman service, who showed fortitude, intrepidity, and bravery just as all the others did, can get exemptions from the draft after 32 months' service. As to that I ask from what sublime heights do we condescend to give these brave lads of the merchant marine that privilege? They are inherently entitled to that and much more—as much indeed as all others in the armed services.

The gentleman from Kentucky, the distinguished chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, says that if we open the door to the men of the merchant marine we may have to do it to the farmers and the laborers and others that he designated. There is no merit whatsoever in that type of argument. The farmers and the laborers in the war plants did not risk going through the valley of the shadow of death. You cannot put the farmer in the same category as a member of the merchant marine.

It is said that we should not embrace this amendment because it would be legislation on the floor of the House. Well, what are we here for? We are hearing debate to determine what is right and what is just and to discern between the right and the wrong.

Since when are we precluded from offering amendments or shall be precluded from offering amendments on the floor of the House? Does all wisdom reside in the Military Affairs Committee? I am sure you will agree with me it does not; that there is some wisdom within the confines of this very Chamber.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I am in favor of the amendment. It renders delayed justice to the seamen. With reference to the objection that this is writing legislation on the floor, we have had that time and time again. Witness the legislation that was written on the floor in connection with the Case bill and other anti-labor legislation. Now, that this amendment favors labor we hear the hypocritical objections that this is writing legislation on the floor. The shoe just happens to be on the other foot.

Mr. CELLER. You can refer to dozens and dozens of such bills which were written exactly in the way that is objected to by the gentleman from Texas.

I have seen boys of the merchant marine who have had two and three ships

shot from under them. They always came back for more. Yet we treat them like stepchildren. The gentleman from Kentucky speaks of their high pay. Yes; high wages per day but not per year. Their pay is suspended between voyages. Their pay only covers days at sea. The yearly sum total is small.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the discussion of the bill before the House to extend the Selective Service Act points up a situation which should be brought to the attention of every citizen in the United States. When the United Nations Charter was being considered by the Congress I pointed out, as did others, that its ratification would mean the surrender by the Congress of its constitutional power to determine whether or not this Nation shall engage in war. That was vehemently denied. It was argued that the power to declare war would still be retained by the Congress. The international police force, provided by the Charter, would be authorized to do no more than police duty, whatever that was intended to mean. Actual participation in war would still be left to the Congress. That was the contention of the proponents of the United Nations Organization and our participation in it.

Now what do we find? The United States has obligated itself to furnish 200,000 soldiers for the international police force. Those soldiers will not be under the jurisdiction of the United States. They will be under the control of an international body. The Congress will have nothing to say about their disposition, where they are to serve or what they are to do. Stalin will have just as much jurisdiction as the President of the United States. This is the situation.

The Congress is being asked to extend the Conscription Act. Conscripts are to be raised to furnish our quota of 200,000 soldiers for the International Police Force. Marshal Stalin of Russia, Premier Atlee of England, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, President Gouin of France, Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia, and the heads of the other nations composing the United Nations Organization are going to be boss over our conscripts, for the United States will be in the minority.

The following colloquy, quoted in part, between myself and the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, should reveal to the American people something of the dilemma our country faces:

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to know what our military commitments are, to whom they were made, and who made them.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman has asked me a question that I cannot answer. I will be frank about it. I think the Army knows what its commitments are and the Secretary of State probably knows what our commitments are, but at any rate, we do have commitments to maintain the necessary forces

in the armies of occupation in Germany, Japan, and Korea until peace is established or until such time as harmony is provided for in those countries and they can get down to a civil government.

The chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] says the Army knows what its commitments are and that the Secretary of State "probably" knows what our commitments are. Either he himself knows or he chooses not to tell the House what our commitments are. In any event this is a dark secret which must be kept from the Congress and the American people.

The American people may well wonder what other secret commitments and agreements the New Deal government has made and entered into.

We also may well wonder whether our Government is not laying the foundation for our participation in World War III.

I, for one, shall vote against conscripting any of our young men to be placed under the command of foreigners. Every conscript still in service should be immediately discharged. Voluntary enlistments are now more than ample to provide all of our occupational needs. Long ago I introduced a bill providing for this, which is substantially what General Eisenhower is now recommending.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is nothing but plain justice to the men of the sea and I urge its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CELLER and Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—yeas 42, noes 144.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY: On page 2, line 18, after the word "months" and before the word "unless", insert the following: "except that every individual heretofore inducted under the provision of subsection (a) who has a wife and one or more legitimate children, shall upon his request in writing be excused from further service and shall be separated from the service within 60 days from and after the effective date of this act."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, the Committee has gone quite a long way today in trying to take care of everybody who is out of the service. We have said that we are no longer going to draft the 18- and 19-year-olds, and that we are going to withhold further inductions until October 15. The Committee on Military Affairs, in its wisdom, brought in a bill in which they said that we were going to limit the service from hereon to 18 months, and that it should be retroactive as to those that have been heretofore inducted. It went further than that. It said that so far as married men

with families are concerned, no further inductions shall be permitted. They even go so far as to say that any individual who is the father of an illegitimate child shall be exempted from service. We already have many men in the service, as well as some going in right now, who have a wife and a child or children. I think there is probably nothing that has affected the future and stability of this country so much as the family ties that have been broken by the fact that husbands have been separated from their wives and children for long periods of time. This seemed to be necessary during the war, but the fighting war is over and these fathers should be sent home. Somebody on the committee said that they are going to get these married men with families out of the service soon. Then I heard the gentleman from Texas, a distinguished member of the committee, today say that if we adopt one or two of those amendments—which we did adopt—that it might be necessary to keep these men overseas for an indefinite length of time. What are you going to do? What is your answer going to be to the men with a wife and child or children who went into the service within the last week or the last month, or is taken now or up until May 15? Are you going to say to him, "Yes; you can stay in the service for 18 months, but we are not going to take anybody else; we are not even going to take the father of an illegitimate child, one that has just been conceived, according to this bill?"

Let us be fair about this thing. If you want to be fair about it, certainly you should do as much for a married man with a family who is already in the service as some prospective married man or father who is about to go into the service.

I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAY. Having reserved a point of order on the amendment, Mr. Chairman, does that point of order have to be ruled upon when the party offering it finishes his debate?

The CHAIRMAN. It should be. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, my point of order is that this amendment has the effect of requiring the Army to discharge a certain group of people that are already in the service. The statute under consideration to which the gentleman's pending amendment is offered is an induction statute and not a discharge law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma desire to speak on the point of order?

Mr. RIZLEY. I think certainly the amendment is pertinent to this very section of the bill. The bill provides that no one can be taken into the service for more than 18 months, and I simply offered an amendment which excepts married men already in the service and says that they shall be discharged within 60 days from the effective date of this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma relates to the discharge of men. It is not germane either to the section or to the bill. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Are we still considering section 3?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I invite the Chair's attention to the fact that section 3 does deal with men who are already in the service, and affects their discharge, because it states:

Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a)—

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the Chair has already ruled on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. This amendment permits a man to ask for his discharge and be discharged thereby.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The language in section 3 reads:

Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of 18 months, unless sooner discharged.

May I ask the Chair whether or not he took that into consideration in making his ruling?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did take that into consideration.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, no one can quarrel with the proposition that we must have a strong nation if we are to fulfill the destiny of this Nation in helping to lead the world to peace, an enduring peace. As was very properly said by the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON], we have a strong Navy, we have a strong Air Force, we have the greatest resources of any Nation, and in addition may I say a citizen army of 10,000,000 trained men on call at any time that we need them to enforce the peace. This should be warning enough to others who may be thinking about war.

Nor can there be any quarrel with the proposition that we have certain commitments to help occupy and police the countries of our war enemies, but those commitments were made by men and should be kept by men. We should not be sending children to keep commitments made by men.

Some of the men who have been serving overseas have now come back, and there is no question in their minds on this point. I have in mind, for example, the words of one, Sergeant Miller, of Albuquerque, who was a prisoner of war in Japan for 4 years. He came to my office and said, "There is only one thing that we ask of you, and that is that you do not send boys to occupy those areas.

If necessary," he said, "send us back to finish the job."

Mr. Chairman, we should send men to keep those commitments made by men, not children. We should go further today, and not only exempt the children from May 15 but exempt them now. If we pay sufficient wages to volunteers, men who will volunteer, we will not need to send children.

I have a letter here from a veteran, Corp. Wilbur G. Williams, and I have his permission to read it to you. He says:

PORTALES, N. MEX., January 25, 1946.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you, not to take sides in the demobilization dispute, but to offer a solution. Being a GI, I feel that I am qualified to offer suggestions. Please have the patience to read and study this.

I think that you can readily see that the only way we can have an efficient peacetime army is by voluntary enlistment. Congress had the solution in their hands once, and muffed it badly. Everyone, even the high military officials, readily admit that GI Joe is doing a big and important job in policing the countries of our defeated enemies; then why aren't these men paid in accordance to the importance of their job?

If you could take a poll of enlisted men, you would find their two major complaints are lack of pay and lack of democracy in our armed forces. Correct this unfairness and you will solve the whole problem. Start a private at \$80 per month, a private first-class at \$90, a corporal at \$100, a sergeant at \$110, staff sergeant at \$120, technical sergeant at \$130, master and first sergeants at \$140. Officers' pay doesn't need to be increased. Proof of that can be seen by observing how many of them desire to remain in the Army. The saying "They never had it so good" is true. This, you will say, takes money; so does war, so does inefficiency in our Army; and so do dozens of useless governmental agencies and bureaus. This money could be raised by streamlining our Government and running it more efficiently. The GI is doing a much more important job than some of our swivel-chair Government men who are filling created political jobs. No fair-minded American will resent paying a high rate of taxes to maintain a peacetime army, providing it can be proven to him that his dollars are buying a maximum of security and efficiency, which is sadly lacking in our present Army.

Pass legislation making our Army more democratic. Give the enlisted men the right to sit as jurors in courts martial. The unfair court-martial practices have embittered countless thousands of enlisted men. Give them the same off-duty privileges enjoyed by officers; in short, make the Army such a good deal that it will become competitive, then the commanding officer can say, "Jones, if your work doesn't improve, I am going to be forced to discharge you," instead of threatening him with court martial or KP. Then and only then will the Army attract intelligent and progressive men, instead of bums who are only looking for security. We don't want our country to depend on security seeking bums for protection, but on intelligent, well-paid, proud, progressive, professional soldiers. Let officers take competitive examinations to qualify for promotions, and to hold their present ranks.

The present demonstrations by enlisted men are repercussions caused by a lack of intelligence and farsightedness by our military leaders and by our Congress. Our military leaders claim now that the Army is being demobilized too quickly. They should have been far-sighted enough to see this difficulty when they promised to have 2-year men out by March. They have broken their promises and enlisted men have no way of knowing they won't continue breaking promises.

Why wasn't selective service continued at a high rate? As an example: "Joe Jones worked in a defense plant during the war; now his job is no longer essential, but as he is 26 years old he is too old to be drafted. He is too old to police our enemies who were defeated by men who are 30, 35, and 40 years of age, so Joe Jones is now in a picket line instead." Does this sound reasonable? If he is too old, then why aren't all men above the age of 26 released from the service?

Another example: They have stopped drafting fathers; then what about the countless thousands of fathers who have already given 2, 3, and 4 years of their lives to the service? Don't they have the right to return to their families immediately?

This unfairness is causing our present difficulties. Either let everyone take their turn at military duty or make the Army such a good deal that voluntary enlistments will fill our needs.

Thanking you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Corp. WILBUR G. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Chairman, if we do that, if we provide the money for adequate pay of volunteer men, then we can have an Army of men to send to the occupied areas. I am for the bill when it is limited to those from 20 to 30 years of age. I am for the bill so that if volunteers are not sufficient we can get men to these occupation areas to replace boys who ought to be home in school. Yes; they will say that we do not have them available over 21. That cannot be true. There were plenty of men who took essential war jobs and were deferred during the war. Our veterans are now coming back taking their places and those men are entitled, if I may put it that way, to go as men and take care of those occupation areas and do the policing instead of sending children to keep the commitments of men.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Florida: On page 2, line 19, after the period and before the quotation marks, insert the following: "and upon discharge, may be entitled to terminal-leave pay as is provided for commissioned officers."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, to my mind this is a good place to take care of the GI Joes on the matter of terminal-leave pay. You will notice that this provides each man hereafter or heretofore inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training period of 18 months unless sooner discharged. I simply add to that, Mr. Chairman, that upon discharge these enlisted men shall be entitled to terminal-leave pay. I think this is a good amendment, provided it is germane. There may be some question as to its germaneness. I have discussed this from that point for the reason that the title of the bill says it is to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes. I think if this amendment is held germane or if the point of order is not insisted upon, and if we say here and now that they are entitled to terminal leave, then the Congress can come in later and provide how much that terminal leave shall be and how it shall be set up.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the enlisted man need terminal-leave pay more than the officers? It is a great injustice that it was not given to them in the beginning. I commend the gentleman for offering his amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. There is certainly no question about it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I insist upon the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BULWINKLE). The Chair is ready to rule. For the same reasons given with respect to the Harness amendment which was offered to the first section of the bill, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida is not germane and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the bill and all amendments close at 4:15.

Mr. COOLEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman's request include all amendments to the bill?

Mr. MAY. Yes. There are a great many of them that are very brief.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the bill and all amendments thereto close at 4:15.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHURCH: Page 2, line 19, before the quotation marks insert the following: "In the cases of any such men who have served for at least 6 months of substantially continuous service in the merchant marine, each such man shall receive credit for one-half of the aggregate period of his substantially continuous service in the merchant marine for the purpose of complying with the said 18 months' period of training and service. Such periods of substantially continuous service shall include periods of training for service in the merchant marine at any merchant marine school, Merchant Marine Academy, or other training school for seamen, periods of hospitalization, medical treatment, internment by an enemy nation or allowable credit for shore leave."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane to the bill.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on that.

Mr. MAY. There are several amendments that are germane, and the gentleman should not take up time on amendments that are not.

Mr. CHURCH. If the gentleman will reserve his point of order, I will make my speech in 1 minute.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee are familiar with the action of the House taken on the amendment offered a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Virginia, Judge BLAND. It asked for full credit for the men in the merchant-marine service, and

I voted for it. My amendment is identical except that it asks for one-half credit for the men in merchant marine. Under my amendment each of the men in the merchant marine would receive credit for one-half of the given period of continuous service in the merchant marine; one-half credit instead of full-time credit.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state this is similar to the Bland amendment, and the Chair holds it is germane.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: On page 2, line 19, at the end of the sentence add: "With the exception of cadets of the Military Academy and midshipmen of the Naval Academy who have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to have completed successfully 18 months of satisfactory service."

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I will speak very shortly but I wish to make an explanation of the amendment. This is simply to make everybody in the Naval Academy and the Military Academy equal with other draftees. The other draftees under this bill are in for 18 months. As it now stands anybody can resign or flunk out of either the Military Academy or the Naval Academy, and if they have served 6 months in a satisfactory manner, they are kept in class I-C under present draft regulations and are not put in class I-A and are not drafted. This amendment will keep anyone from taking advantage of any congressional appointment or otherwise in the Academies to get out with less than 18 months' military service and be free from call. I have provided that they shall not be drafted after they have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to have had 18 months' satisfactory service in one of the Academies. The trouble now is that Hershey, under an administrative ruling, has said that if such Academy students serve 6 months they will not be drafted.

This amendment will have the effect of treating all alike. If you want democracy in the Army and Navy, let us do away with this favored treatment for special classes of officers and the cadets in the Naval and Military Academies. This amendment will do it.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I suggest to the chairman of the committee that this is a good amendment. I think the committee should accept it.

Mr. MAY. I do not have any particular objection to the amendment. When I first heard it I thought it was intended to give credit for time served in the Academies, but as I understand the amendment as the gentleman is now presenting it, it requires them to serve just as anybody else would serve.

Mr. FULTON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, in view of the situation after the vote taken on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky to limit debate to 4:15, I wonder if amendments to all parts of the bill are now in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may make that request.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the bill be considered as read, to be printed in the RECORD at this point, and to be subject to amendment at any place.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I agree that amendments may be in order to any part of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(The balance of the bill reads as follows:)

SEC. 4. Section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) After May 15, 1946, no individual who has a child or children shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act. As used in this paragraph the term 'child' means a legitimate or illegitimate child from the date of its conception, a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person 18 years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

SEC. 5. Section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In carrying out the provisions of this subsection the local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor."

SEC. 6. Section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All of the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. On February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all of the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may prescribe."

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which has been sent to the desk which has to do with the deferment of persons studying for scientific, medical, dental, and other degrees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLASON: Page 3, after line 7, insert the following new paragraph:

"(5) After May 15, 1946, no person between the ages of 18 and 30 years who is studying for a degree in science or in a medical, dental, osteopathic, or theological school or seminary, or, having received a scientific degree shall be pursuing graduate work in science or actually engaged in scientific work, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

(Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. CLASON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire whether or not the remaining time is to be divided between the authors of various amendments or if the reverse of that situation will be true, that 5 minutes will be allotted to six gentlemen and six other gentlemen will not have an opportunity to speak on their amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is going to try to divide the time equally.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, would it be in order to ask unanimous consent that the remaining time be equally divided between the authors of pending amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. How about those opposing the amendments?

Mr. COOLEY. My request did not embrace those.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, there are some of us who have been in attendance for 2 days and have not opened our mouth on this bill and who desire recognition on amendments. I am not willing to agree that anybody who may offer amendments shall be recognized and only those.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent that we have reached the deferment stage. If many of the proposals are accepted there will be even less left to the bill than when the May and Vinson amendments were adopted. I suppose there is not much use for me to cry over spilt milk, but perhaps it is my duty to lay before the House at this moment one or two little details of a message which I received during the last half hour from the Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, resulting, of course, from the Committee of the Whole adopting the May amendment and the Vinson amendment.

It has to do with some very simple figures. I shall not argue. I simply want them put in the RECORD so that the members of the Committee of the Whole will know just what they have done.

Men between 20 and 21 years of age, according to the selective-service figures, who might be available for the draft number 38,000; between 22 and 25 years of age, 32,000; between 26 and 30 years of age, 30,000; a gross total of 100,000 men between 20 and 30, in the United States. The record and the experience of the Selective Service System indicates very clearly that we could not expect to actually induct into the service more than 50,000 of them. So, 50,000 is the expected pool under selective service, if that service is to be kept in operation. Of course, under the Vinson amendment it will not be placed in operation until October 15, if then. No one knows.

One little thing perhaps has been forgotten in this discussion which lends a more serious aspect to this situation, and which is giving General Eisenhower very deep concern, the man who with others is responsible for upholding the position of the United States in support of the terms of surrender. This bill, as you all know, provides not only that men inducted hereafter, if any are to be inducted at all, shall be limited in service to 18 months; it also provides, however, that all men now in the service must be discharged when they shall have finished 18 months service. The result of this retroactive provision will be that 130,000 men must be discharged by July 1, in addition to the large numbers to be discharged under the point system—men who, as of July 1, will have had 2 years' service. The combination of the two will compel a very large reduction—more than was planned before this bill came up. Now, how about volunteers? The recruiting conducted thus far in the month of April indicates that the total for this month will run about 60,000—13,000 less than the number recruited in March. Thus, it is pretty clear that the bill as amended imposes upon the War Department an impossible task. Indeed, it is a futile piece of legislation.

(Mr. WADSWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH as a substitute for the Clason amendment: Page 3, line 7, strike the quotation marks and insert the following new paragraph:

"Students in advanced training as professional personnel in scientific fields and all men engaged as professional personnel in scientific research and development, and all men engaged as essential technicians in scientific research and development shall be required to register, but upon certification under appropriate regulations prescribed by the President, shall be deferred from training and service so long as they are so engaged."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON], although worthy in its purpose, I believe goes too far. There is no protection as is given in the substitute amendment which I have offered. The Clason amendment embraces the fields of study of dentistry, of medicine and theology, and certainly they are worthy

professions, but are not as vital as scientific research when we are thinking in terms of the extension of the draft. I believe that we should narrow the exemption to this one highly important field of scientific needs. To foster and preserve the scientific talent in our American youth is our challenge. Those individuals must have the opportunity, without interruption, to conduct their necessary studies. I cannot present a long argument. I made my point yesterday afternoon and is incorporated in the RECORD of yesterday. I do say to you, however, that the late President of the United States asked Dr. Vannevar Bush in November 1944 to suggest an effective program whereby these young men could be continued in time of peace on these studies as well as in time of war. Later, in a reply to President Truman, Dr. Bush said that it was absolutely necessary that the scientific research talent of this country be kept at their tasks. That goal is what this amendment does. It is regretted that only 2 minutes can be devoted, under the hastily and ill-advisedly limitation of time, to present more thoroughly the need for the adoption of my amendment. I trust the Members will realize its importance to our future welfare.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is generally recognized that this bill as it has been amended will be absolutely ineffective so far as being considered a draft bill is concerned, except that it may serve as a medium for an agreement in conference upon a more drastic measure. I shall meet the issue with regard to whatever bill is developed in conference at the proper time. I am not individually convinced that the extension of the draft is necessary. So far as I am concerned, I have not so far had facts called to my attention sufficient to justify me in voting for any extension of the draft under present circumstances. I am willing to consider any further facts that may be developed. However, I believe that this portion of the bill which provides for the discharge of men who have served 18 months or more in the service is of sufficient importance to justify me in voting for the measure as amended, although it is now incorrectly denominated a draft bill. I do not believe that any necessity has been shown for having armed forces aggregating 1,736,000 men after July 1, 1947. We had only 483,000 men in the Army before the war. I do not believe it has been sufficiently shown that enough men cannot be secured for the armed services under the volunteer system to serve our needs, and so let this draft act expire on May 15, 1946; but because the bill does carry with it a provision which would insure the discharge of men who have served 18 months or more, I intend to vote for it.

I believe in providing adequately for the armed services. Before and during the war I voted for everything the generals and admirals said was necessary. Now I want to exercise a little discretion.

I shall not knowingly vote to draft a single man in addition to the number absolutely necessary for national safety. I am willing to be shown if I am mistaken. This bill suspends the draft until October 15, 1946. By that time we can exercise better and more informed judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANDOLPH) there were—ayes 17, noes 46.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAY: On page 3, line 1, strike out the words "means a legitimate or illegitimate child from the date of its conception" and insert "includes."

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, the only thing my amendment does is strike out the objectionable words that have been referred to here from time to time. It leaves the language of the bill on the question of what constitutes a legitimate child as follows:

the term "child" includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAVENS: On page 3, at the end of line 7, strike out the period and quotation marks, add a colon and the following: "Provided, That no person otherwise subject to training and service, and who had lost or shall, during the present war, lose by death a mother, father, sister, or brother, while such mother, father, sister, or brother was, or shall be, during the present war, a member of any of the armed forces of the United States, shall be called or inducted for training and service without his consent, or without his consent and that of his parents, guardian, or other person standing in that relationship if such person has not reached his twenty-first birthday."

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, in the brief time allotted to me—2 minutes—the only thing I can do is to make an explanation as to what this amendment is intended to accomplish and what it will do. It merely provides that a person who is otherwise subject to induction, training, and service under this act shall be exempt if during the present war, either hereafter or heretofore, he has lost a member of the armed forces, a brother, sister, mother, or father who was in the armed service. It provides that such a person shall not be liable to further induction or to service and training under the provisions of this act. This amend-

ment will provide a little humanity in a necessarily cruel bill. If a person or a family has already made a contribution to the war by losing a son, daughter, mother, or father, then it seems equitable, to me at least, that that family has made its full contribution, and has done all that it should be required to do and that from now on the remaining members of that family should not be exposed to the hazards of military service. That is all the amendment does and that is all it is intended to do. There are other families, of course, who have lost one, two, or three, and maybe four members. If there is anything that we could do to bring them back and remedy that situation we would be glad to do it. But for the future at least and now that peace has come and theoretically we are no longer at war, then why should we submit mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers to the further danger of losing members of their immediate family when they have already made their great contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA: On page 3, line 15, after the word "endeavor", strike out the quotes and insert "when the county agricultural agent certifies the registrant is essential and regularly engaged in agricultural occupation or endeavor, such certificate shall be binding and conclusive upon the local board and all selective-service appeal boards."

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, when the first draft act was passed, provisions were included in the act for the exemption of essential and necessary farm labor. Subsequent to that, as the House well knows, the Tydings amendment was adopted whereby the language of the original draft act was reemphasized. In recent months in my own State, the selective service has been taking practically every available farm hand that is left. The type of farm hands who have been deferred all during this war are still being taken.

I sent a wire to the farm agents requesting that they give me the number of farmers seeking employees through the office, and a recommendation as to what the general farm situation was. There are 14 counties in my district. I received 14 replies from the 14 farm agents of those counties.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. MAY. On this very question the House committee did everything it could do except to make these decisions final to exclude the farmer. You would give it to the county agents.

Mr. O'HARA. No; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. O'HARA) there were—ayes 45, noes 88.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COOLEY: On page 3, line 1, after the word "or" strike the words "illegitimate child from the date of its conception" and insert on page 3, line 1, between the words "legitimate" and "or", the word "child."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I hardly think my amendment is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to state that has already been stricken.

Mr. COOLEY. I wish to take my time on the amendment, and I will later withdraw the amendment in view of the adoption of the May amendment.

I would like to clear up the situation by asking the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] if it was his purpose to eliminate from the bill the deferments provided on the basis of an illegitimate child?

Mr. MAY. Certainly. That was the whole purpose.

Mr. COOLEY. I understood that was clearly the purpose.

There is one other inquiry I would like to make. I understood the gentleman to say that the Selective Service had heretofore provided preferment because of the paternity of an illegitimate child. Is it the gentleman's purpose to hereafter prevent such deferment?

Mr. MAY. That is the intention of the amendment and I think it clearly does that, because it leaves the language to read this way:

As used in this paragraph, the term "child" includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster-child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child.

In other words, it excludes everybody except a stepchild or a legitimate child.

Mr. COOLEY. In other words, it would exclude everyone except a legitimate child or a person to whom the registrant was standing in loco parentis.

Mr. MAY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina withdraws his amendment.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY: Page 2, line 19, after the word "charged", insert the words: "Provided, however, That any individual heretofore inducted under the provisions of Selective Service Act who has a wife or one or more legitimate children shall not be required to serve over 60 days after the effective date of this act."

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAY) there were—ayes 92, noes 99.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment I have at the desk. It is similar in purport to the one offered by the gentleman from Arkansas which was defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, my inquiry is directed to the amendment recently adopted to the language appearing on page 3, line 1, striking out the words "legitimate or illegitimate child from the date of its conception," and so forth. The question is whether or not it was the intention of the committee to bar from the effect of the act a legitimate child from the date of its conception.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman that is not a parliamentary inquiry.

All time has expired. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 590, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Vinson amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON: On page 1, line 11, after the colon and before the quotation mark in section 1, insert the following proviso: "Provided, That so much of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso in such sentence is amended to read as follows: "The President is authorized after, and not before, October, 15, 1946, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as is required for such forces to bring them to the strength authorized by the Congress, and no monthly requisitions for men shall be made on Selective Service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy between May 15, 1946, and October 15, 1946, and thereafter only with the approval of the President."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMASON) there were—ayes 157, noes 155.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Speaker appointed as tellers Mr. THOMASON and Mr. VINSON.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 156, noes 153.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri rise?

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, it was my purpose to demand a reading of the engrossed copy of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, may a demand be made for the reading of the copy of the engrossed bill after the proceedings which have just taken place and after the Clerk has read the bill which was considered engrossed?

The SPEAKER. The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The gentleman from Georgia was on his feet at the time.

Does the gentleman from Georgia insist upon his demand that the engrossed copy of the bill be read?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, my making demand that the engrossed copy of the bill be read does not indicate my opposition to the bill.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. COX. I was compelled to make the demand and I did make it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] demands the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill. The Chair will state that with the number of amendments agreed to, it would be impossible to have the engrossed copy of the bill this afternoon.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, if I understood the situation correctly, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] was recognized to offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] was not recognized. The Chair asked the gentleman for what purpose he rose, and then recognized the gentleman from Georgia.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to

Rev.
10

DIGEST OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 16, 1946
For actions of April 15, 1946
79th-2nd, No.69

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed selective-service extension bill. House rejected, 53-171, motion to suspend rules and pass Poage bill to permit requisitioning of surplus equipment for soil conservation and forestry. Senate passed Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, which contains provisions for rural housing loans by this Department. Sens. Eastland, Maybank, and Bankhead criticized OPA and Bowles on cotton-margins regulations. House agreed to Senate amendment to bill transferring fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. House passed bill prohibiting 1947 cotton-marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Philippine trade bill and Patman housing bill were sent to conference. House debated price-control extension.

HOUSE

- 1. SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Passed, 290-108, H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3786-7). The bill extends this Act from May 15, 1946, to Feb. 15, 1947; prohibits inductions between May 15 and Oct. 15 but permits the President to resume drafting then if volunteer enlistments are inadequate; prohibits further inductions of 18 and 19-year-olds after May 15; provides an 18-month limit on service of inductees, including those now in service; prohibits induction of fathers or essential farm workers.
- 2. FORESTRY.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2854, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest (p. 3792).
- 3. SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rejected, 53-171, a motion by Rep. Poage, Tex., to suspend the rules and pass S. 1414, to permit the Agriculture Department to requisition surplus equipment for soil- and water-conservation work, forest-fire prevention and suppression, and forest improvement (pp. 3795-803).
- 4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5400, which includes appropriations for War Department flood-control projects (pp. 3813-14).
- 5. PATMAN HOUSING BILL.** Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble, and Sens. Barkley, Mardock, Taylor, Mitchell, Taft, Buck, and Caphart were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 4761, which provides for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 3766, 3814-15).
- 6. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES.** Began debate on H. R. 6042, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts and limit subsidies on farm products (pp. 3815-30). For summary of bill see Digest 66.

7. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2115, to transfer to this Department the functions of the Interior Department regarding fur-bearing animals. (p. 3830). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. COTTON. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (pp. 3830-1).
9. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Received the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission report for 1945 (p. 3833).
10. HEALTH. Received various petitions opposing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, H.R. 4730 and S. 1606 (p. 3833).
11. PHILIPPINE TRADE. Rcps. Doughton, Cooper, Dingell, Robertson of Va., Knutson, Reed of N.Y., and Woodruff, and Sens. Walsh, Barkley, Connally, Byrd, La Follette, Vandenberg, and Taft were appointed conferees on H.R. 5856 (pp. 3766, 3777).
12. PAN-AMERICAN DAY. Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 599, greeting Latin American nations on Pan-American Day (pp. 3778-86).

SENATE

13. WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT HOUSING BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, S. 1592 (pp. 3758-74). Title VIII of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make 33-year loans at interest not over 4%, with limited subsidies where needed, for a period not over 10 years in the form of partial credit against interest and principal, on farms potentially capable of providing adequate income, and to enable the owners to construct, improve, etc., dwellings and facilities incident to family living to provide them, their tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers with decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions, and special loans or grants for minor improvements to meet minimum health standards on farms not potentially capable of providing adequate income; authorizes the Secretary to make loans totaling \$250,000,000 for a 4-year period, and contributions or grants reaching a maximum rate at the end of 4 years of \$10,000,000 a year; provides for FPHA assistance under a variant of the established public-housing program adapting it to special rural needs, and authorizes its contributions at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year for 5 years following enactment of the bill, with a maximum of \$25,000,000 a year at the end of the 5-year period. Other provisions of the bill make NHA permanent, broaden the scope of Federal assistance to private enterprise in constructing and financing housing; provide for the disposition of permanent war housing and other federally-owned housing with preference to servicemen and veterans, and provide for a periodic inventory of housing needs and programs.
During the debate Sens. Taft, Ohio, and Wherry, Nebr., discussed the provisions for rural-housing loans (pp. 3767-8).
14. COTTON. Sens. Eastland, Miss., Maybank, S.C., and Bankhead, Ala., criticized the OPA and Stabilization Director Bowles for the order fixing cotton margins requirements (pp. 3751-7). Sen. Bankhead claimed that the action taken by the Stabilization Director was "a direct overruling of the statutes, and directly in conflict with it" and that evidently the Secretary did not want to approve the order (p. 3756).
15. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION BILL. Sens. Tydings, Hayden, Wheeler, Vandenberg, and Austin were appointed conferees on this bill, S. 1610 (p. 3749). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

indicate the broad outlines of our policy. On the whole, we have far more to be proud of than ashamed.

In the first place, we should never forget that it was the Monroe Doctrine which prevented the South and Central American states from being conquered by the European nations and reduced to the role of dependent vassals. For this was just what the holy alliance of Russia, Austria, Spain, and France wanted to do. It was because of the Monroe Doctrine, backed up by our potential strength and the friendly help of Great Britain, that the Americas in the nineteenth century did not go the way of Africa and Asia and were not partitioned among the big imperialistic powers. We gave them the protection which allowed them to continue free. After the Civil War we helped to get France to withdraw its support from its puppet, Maximilian, whom it had placed on the throne of Mexico while our energies were absorbed in the conflict of 1861-65. In this way we restored Mexico to its own rule. At the turn of the century, we kept Germany off from Venezuela. By these and other acts, we restrained Europe from taking the aggressive against the weaker republics to our south.

By the Spanish-American War, we gave freedom to Cuba as well as to the Philippines. The diplomats and the press of Europe were cynical about our motives in this war and said that once having entered these countries, we would never leave. It was charged that we ousted the Spaniards not to give freedom to the native peoples but to enthrone ourselves as their rulers. There were indeed some in this country who were tempted to act in this fashion but they were fortunately in the minority. We freed the Cubans as we are now giving independence to the Philippines. This furnished a unique and happy example in the dealings of great countries with smaller nations.

During the troubled years from 1912-30, we resisted temptation and provocation to deal harshly with Mexico and instead allowed the Mexican people to work out their own salvation.

We cannot pretend, however, that our record is perfect. The more one goes into the circumstances under which we took the Panama Canal, the more it looks as though we were collusive partners in the rebellion of 1903. This wrong we later recognized when we paid Colombia the full price for the Canal, to which we had formerly objected. I believe also that the dollar diplomacy which embroiled us in armed interventions in Haiti, San Domingo, and Nicaragua was unfortunate and unjust. It offended peoples not only of these countries but of all Latin America as well, and created distrust and ill will. But happily, the conscience and good sense of the American people rejected these one-sided acts. The theory that the Monroe Doctrine allowed us to do whatever we wished was repudiated. In its place came the principle that it should be a mutual relationship in which all the American countries agreed to protect each other against aggression. In our own dealings with Latin America,

the good-neighbor policy replaced the selfish doctrine of dollar diplomacy. We chose to build on good will rather than on force and it is in this spirit that we are acting today.

Not only is our conscience easier because of this better policy but we are reaping some of the fruits of right conduct. In this last war, all of the Latin-American countries save one were emphatically on our side. They have learned not to fear us and realize that we were their protectors against Germany as over a century ago we had protected them from Spain. In all of the countries without exception the great masses of the people are now far more friendly toward us than they were 15 years ago.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, we have come through a tragic war and all of us are hopefully and prayerfully looking forward to a just and lasting peace. No greater step can be made than that we of the United States must be good neighbors to all the world. That policy as pursued in the Americas has borne good fruit and will continue to do so through the years. We so often forget that nations are made up of individuals and that they react by and large as individuals. Friendship and neighborliness always pay dividends of peace. Let us continue to strive to be tolerant and understanding of our neighbors.

I congratulate the gentleman from Alabama for the fine work which he has done and is doing. I am happy to be associated with him and to do my small part in this great work.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following letter and declaration of principles of the Peoples Mandate Committee:

PEOPLES MANDATE COMMITTEE
FOR INTER-AMERICAN PEACE
AND COOPERATION,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1946.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN ROGERS: We hear from the Pan American Union that the session of the House on Monday will be devoted to observance of Pan-American Day. We shall indeed appreciate it if you on this occasion call attention to the enclosed declaration of principles adopted by a conference in which women of all the American republics took part. A list of delegates from Latin America is enclosed.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

MABEL VERNON.

PEOPLES MANDATE COMMITTEE
FOR INTER-AMERICAN PEACE
AND COOPERATION,
Washington, D. C.

Believing too little public attention is being given to the peace treaties, the Peoples Mandate Committee held a Conference on Peace Settlements at the Shoreham Hotel on March 21 and 22. This conference was attended by women from all the American republics. Program of the conference is attached.

The conference adopted the enclosed declaration of principles, which in our opinion, are indispensable if a peaceful world is to be established. We are using this declaration as the means of bringing the moral force of the Americas to bear upon the great powers which are dictating the peace treaties demanding that the interests of the

people affected not the rivalry of governments for power must be their first concern.

The declaration will be presented to the heads of government in all the American republics during the week of April 23. We are now asking President Truman to receive a delegation from our committee during that time. It will be sent to Secretary of State Byrnes before he leaves for Paris by people in all parts of the country who are asking him to adhere to these principles generally supported by American public opinion.

We are asking Members of Congress to help in bringing these fundamental principles to public attention and urging them upon the foreign ministers of the great powers, particularly upon our own Secretary of State. We shall be deeply appreciative of any assistance you can give.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE
CONFERENCE ON PEACE SETTLEMENTS OF THE
PEOPLES MANDATE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON,
D. C., MARCH 21 AND 22, 1946

We call upon men and women throughout the world whose lives are at stake to demand of the great powers dictating the peace treaties that they be based on justice.

The way to end war must be found now.

The treaties which are now being negotiated ending the World War must lay down terms that will make possible the maintenance of peace.

These treaties must be based on justice. Peoples always have combatted and always will combat intolerable conditions. Neither armaments nor machinery can be created strong enough to maintain an unjust peace.

We pledge ourselves to seek the support of the peoples and governments of the Americas for the following principles which are indispensable if a peaceful world is to be established:

In all the peace settlements human values must be placed first. Human needs, physical, mental, and spiritual, and the equal rights of all men to have these needs satisfied provide the only basis of unity on which an enduring world organization can be established and lasting peace maintained.

Provision for the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the destitute must be given precedence over every concern of power politics. The interests of the people affected, not the rivalry of governments for power, must be the first consideration in all treaties and agreements made.

The treaties must promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations.

Agreements must provide, in accordance with the dignity and worth of individual man, that all people shall be free to choose their own form of government and enjoy the guaranty of a universal bill of individual rights.

The treaties must provide for free flow of information between nations through the radio, the press, and books. They must remove restrictions upon the dissemination of news and of scientific knowledge, including atomic-energy research to be used for the benefit of humanity.

The treaties must open the way for the trade arrangements whereby each country can fully develop its resources, thus gaining the means to sustain itself and raise the standard of living of its people.

The people must be fully informed of all treaties and agreements that are made before any final decision is taken.

We, women of the American Republics, dedicate ourselves to bringing all the moral force of the Americas to bear upon the great powers in support of treaties based upon these principles.

We recommend that the declaration of principles be opened to the endorsement of all organizations and to the signature of men and women throughout the Americas, that it be presented to the heads of government of all the American Republics and brought before the Peace Conference scheduled to meet in Paris no later than May 1.

The executive council of the peoples mandate voted on March 23 to proceed at once with these recommendations.

Among the delegates to the Peoples Mandate Conference from the other American republics are the following:

Senora de Brunet, Argentina, wife of Admiral Brunet, member of Inter-American Defense Committee; Senora de Andrade, wife of the Ambassador of Bolivia; Senorita Marina Núñez del Prado, famous sculptor, and Senora Carmen de Lozada, of Bolivia; Miss Alice dos Santos Maia, of Brazil, winner of Mademoiselle scholarship; Mme. A. Boulitreau Fragoso, wife of the first secretary of the Brazilian Embassy; Mme. Geraldo de Paula Souza, Brazil; Senora Marta Vergara de Chamudis, Chilean educator; Senora de Belt, wife of the Ambassador of Cuba; Senorita Rosella Caballero, vice consul at the Cuban Embassy; Senora Celia de Hazera, sister of the Ambassador of Costa Rica; Senora Lottie T. de González, cultural attaché, of Costa Rica; Dr. Anita Figueredo, distinguished physician, of Costa Rica; Senorita Consuelo Reyes Calderón, Costa Rica, Latin-American secretary of the Peoples Mandate committee; Senorita Leticia Guerrero, daughter of the late President of Ecuador, member of the staff of the Pan American Union; Senora Fiedad Levi de Suro, correspondent for her family newspaper, *El Telégrafo*, of Guayaquil, Ecuador; Senora Concha de Ferris, El Salvador; Senora Judith de García Granados, wife of the Ambassador of Guatemala, and daughter, Miriam; Senora Lucy de Linares Aranda, wife of the first secretary of the Guatemalan Embassy; Senora Clemencia Ostos de Kiel, prominent Mexican educator; Senoritas Alicia and Esther M. Saavedra, Dolores Banda, Isabel Arroyo, and Bertha Rodríguez, of Mexico; Senora Graciela Rojas Sucre, special commissioner of the ministry of education, Panama; Senora Maria Luisa Candia de Burt, journalist, broadcaster, and Senorita Leopoldina González, of Paraguay; Senora Olga Briceño, distinguished novelist, of Venezuela. From Puerto Rico come Senoritas Lidia Clemencia Rosario, Gladys Lasa, woman lawyer, and Senora Angela Muñoz de Rodríguez.

"Neither the United States nor any other major power can buy its safety by sanctioning the present spreading disregard of the rights of weaker people, by doing homage to force rather than to justice, or by abandoning for the sake of apparent expediency those proven principles in international relations which alone can make for a free and peaceful world.

"SUMNER WELLES."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, all Members may have the privilege of extending their own remarks following the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama on Pan-American Day.

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 599) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas April 14 is the fifty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union and is the date celebrated throughout the Americas as Pan-American Day since its designation 16 years ago by the Governing Board of the Union; and

Whereas the President of the United States has issued a proclamation ordering the week beginning April 14, 1946, to be known as

Pan-American Week, in order that the people of the United States may publicly testify to the mutual confidence and good will existing between them and the peoples of the other American republics; and

Whereas there is special reason at this time to give recognition to the Pan American Union, the official organization of the 21 republics of the hemisphere as one of the world's oldest international organizations, in view of the contribution which this organization of the Americas has made and will be called upon to make to the building of world peace and to the support of the United Nations; and

Whereas this House adopted a resolution setting aside Monday, April 15, for the celebration of Pan-American Day: Therefore be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives of the United States reaffirms its belief in the principle of friendly cooperation for the solution of all problems which face the countries of this hemisphere, a principle that is a cornerstone of the inter-American system; and

(2) the House of Representatives hereby extends its most cordial greetings to the other popular representative organs of each of the other American republics; and

(3) the Pan American Union is felicitated on this occasion of its anniversary; and

(4) copies of the present resolution shall be distributed to the legislative bodies of the other American republics, and one copy shall be transmitted to the Pan American Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the engrossed copy be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

(The engrossed copy of the bill reads as follows:)

H. R. 6064

An act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 20 and 30, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of 20 after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States: *Provided*, That so much of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso in such sentence is amended to

read as follows: 'The President is authorized after, and not before, October 15, 1946, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this Act, such number of men as is required for such forces to bring them to the strength authorized by the Congress, and no monthly requisitions for men shall be made on Selective Service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy between May 15, 1946, and October 15, 1946, and thereafter only with the approval of the President.'

SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service shall not exceed 1,070,000 in the Army, 558,000 in the Navy, and 108,000 in the Marine Corps; and the monthly requisitions on Selective Service under this act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the previous month, the number of men so required."

SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training and service period of 18 months, unless sooner discharged, with the exception of cadets of the Military Academy and midshipmen of the Naval Academy who have been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to have completed successfully 18 months of satisfactory service."

SEC. 4. Section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) After May 15, 1946, no individual who has a child or children shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act. As used in this paragraph the term 'child' includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person 18 years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

SEC. 5. Section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In carrying out the provisions of this subsection the local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor."

SEC. 6. Section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All of the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. On February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all of the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may prescribe."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, as a minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SHORT. I am unmistakably, sir.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHORT moves to recommit the bill (H. R. 6064) to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMASON) there were—ayes 74, noes 135.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 290, nays 108, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 83]

YEAS—290

Abernethy	D'Alesandro	Halleck
Adams	Daughfon, Va.	Hand
Allen, La.	Davis	Hare
Almond	Delaney,	Harless, Ariz.
Anderson, Calif.	James J.	Harness, Ind.
Andrews, Ala.	Delaney,	Harris
Angell	John J.	Hart
Arends	D'Ewart	Hartley
Auchincloss	Dingell	Hays
Baldwin, Md.	Dirksen	Hébert
Baldwin, N. Y.	Domengeaux	Hedrick
Barrett, Wyo.	Dondero	Heffernan
Barry	Doughton, N. C.	Hendricks
Bates, Ky.	Douglas, Calif.	Herter
Bates, Mass.	Doyle	Heslerton
Beckworth	Drewry	Hess
Bell	Durham	Hill
Bennet, N. Y.	Dworshak	Hinshaw
Blackney	Earthman	Hobbs
Bland	Eaton	Holmes, Mass.
Bloom	Eberharter	Holmes, Wash.
Bolton	Elliott	Hope
Bonner	Ellis	Horan
Brooks	Ellsworth	Howell
Brown, Ga.	Elsaesser	Huber
Bryson	Elston	Jackson
Buck	Engel, Mich.	Jarman
Buckley	Engle, Calif.	Jenkins
Bulwinkle	Ervin	Jennings
Burch	Fallon	Johnson, Calif.
Butler	Fenton	Johnson, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Fernandez	Johnson,
Byrnes, Wis.	Flannagan	Luther A.
Camp	Fogarty	Johnson,
Campbell	Forand	Lyndon B.
Canfield	Fuller	Johnson, Okla.
Cannon, Fla.	Fulton	Jonkman
Cannon, Mo.	Gallagher	Judd
Carlson	Gamble	Kean
Carnahan	Gardner	Kearney
Case, N. J.	Gary	Kee
Case, S. Dak.	Gathings	Keefe
Chapman	Gavin	Kefauver
Chelf	Gearhart	Kelly, Ill.
Clark	Geelan	Keogh
Clason	Gifford	Kerr
Clements	Gillette	Kilburn
Clippinger	Gore	Kilday
Cole, Kans.	Gorski	Kirwan
Cole, N. Y.	Gossett	Kopplemann
Combs	Grant, Ala.	Kunkel
Cooley	Green	Lanham
Cooper	Gregory	Larcade
Corbett	Gwinn, N. Y.	Latham
Courtney	Hale	Lea
Cox	Hall,	LeCompte
Cravens	Edwin Arthur	LeFevre
Crawford	Hall,	Lesinski
Curtis	Leonard W.	Lewis

Luce	Price, Ill.	Somers, N. Y.
Lyle	Priest	Sparkman
Lynch	Quinn, N. Y.	Spence
McConnell	Rabaut	Starkey
McCormack	Rabin	Stewart
McGehee	Ramey	Sullivan
McMillan, S. C.	Randolph	Summers, Tex.
Mahon	Rankin	Taber
Maloney	Rayfiel	Talbot
Manasco	Reed, Ill.	Tarver
Mankin	Resa	Taylor
Martin, Mass.	Rich	Thom
Mathews	Richards	Thomas, N. J.
May	Riley	Thomas, Tex.
Meirow	Rivers	Thomason
Michener	Rizley	Tibbott
Miller, Calif.	Robertson,	Torrens
Mills	N. Dak.	Towe
Monroney	Robertson, Va.	Trimble
Morrison	Robinson, Utah	Vinson
Mundt	Robison, Ky.	Vorys, Ohio
Murdock	Rodgers, Pa.	Vursell
Murphy	Roe, Md.	Wadsworth
Murray, Tenn.	Rogers, Fla.	Walter
Neely	Rogers, Mass.	Wasielewski
Norblad	Rogers, N. Y.	Weaver
Norrell	Rooney	Weichel
O'Brien, Ill.	Rowan	West
O'Brien, Mich.	Ryter	Whitten
O'Hara	Sabath	Whittington
O'Toole	Sadowski	Wickersham
Outland	Sasscer	Wigglesworth
Pace	Scrivner	Winstead
Fatman	Shafer	Wolcott
Pfeifer	Sharp	Wolverton, N. J.
Phillips	Simpson, Ill.	Wood
Pickett	Simpson, Pa.	Woodhouse
Ploeser	Slaughter	Woodruff
Poage	Smith, Maine	Worley
Price, Fla.	Smith, Va.	Zimmerman

NAYS—108

Allen, Ill.	Gordon	Martin, Iowa
Andersen,	Granahan	Mason
H. Carl	Granger	Miller, Nebr.
Andresen,	Grant, Ind.	Morgan
August H.	Griffiths,	Murray, Wis.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gross	O'Konski
Arnold	Gwynne, Iowa	Patterson
Barden	Hagen	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Havenner	Philbin
Beall	Healy	Pittenger
Bender	Hoch	Plumley
Bennett, Mo.	Hoeven	Powell
Biemiller	Hoffman	Reed, N. Y.
Boren	Hollifield	Rees, Kans.
Bradley, Mich.	Hook	Rockwell
Bradley, Pa.	Hull	Russell
Brehm	Jensen	Savage
Brown, Ohio	Johnson, Ind.	Schwabe, Mo.
Brumbaugh	Jones	Schwabe, Okla.
Buffett	Kelley, Pa.	Sheridan
Celler	King	Short
Chenoweth	Kinzer	Smith, Ohio
Chiperfield	Klein	Smith, Wis.
Church	Knutson	Springer
Clevenger	Landis	Stefan
Coffee	Lane	Stevenson
Cole, Mo.	Lemke	Stockman
Crosser	Link	Sumner, Ill.
Cunningham	Ludlow	Talle
De Lacy	McCowen	Tolan
Dolliver	McDonough	Traynor
Feighan	McGlinchey	Voorhis, Calif.
Flood	McGregor	Welch
Folger	Madden	White
Gillespie	Mansfield,	Wilson
Gillie	Mont.	Winter
Goodwin	Marcantonio	Wolfenden, Pa.

NOT VOTING—32

Bailey	Gerlach	O'Neal
Bishop	Gibson	Patrick
Boykin	Graham	Peterson, Fla.
Bunker	Hancock	Rains
Cochran	Henry	Reece, Tenn.
Colmer	Izac	Roe, N. Y.
Curley	LaFollette	Sheppard
Dawson	McKenzie	Sikes
Douglas, Ill.	McMillen, Ill.	Stigler
Fellows	Mansfield, Tex.	Sundstrom
Fisher	Norton	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Graham for, with Mr. Bishop against.
Mrs. Douglas of Illinois for, with Mr. Mansfield of Texas against.

Mr. Fellows for, with Mr. Henry against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Rains with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. LaFollette.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Sundstrom.

Mr. McDONOUGH changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. O'KONSKI changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. RANKIN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE LATE BENJAMIN JONES

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to be obliged to announce the death of Mr. Benjamin Jones, who for 39 years has been in charge of the Republican cloakroom.

Mr. Jones came from Illinois when Speaker Cannon occupied the chair of this House, and upon appointment at the request of Congressman Rodenberg, of Illinois. For 39 years Ben Jones has endeared himself to all of us who sit on the Republican side of the aisle by his good nature, his kindly disposition, and courteous service. He was a man of fine character, and he had a profound knowledge of national affairs. He loved the House; he was a sturdy champion of it as an institution and strong in the Republican faith.

We all regret his untimely death. We extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

Mr. McCORMACK. I deeply regret to hear the announcement of our late friend, and I join with the distinguished minority leader in his touching expression of sympathy.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member who wishes may extend his remarks on this subject at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, it was with real sadness that I this morning learned of the death of Ben Jones, who for 39 years has so ably and efficiently presided over the Republican cloak room.

During the 12 years I have been a Member, I got to know Ben, as we affectionately called him, real well. Our entire membership respected and admired him for the fine qualities he possessed. He was always a gentleman; faithful, sincere, and thoughtful of those with whom he came in daily contact. He served well, and we will miss him. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his family.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I am grieved at the death of Ben Jones. The attentive yet unobtrusive and quiet manner

with which he performed his duties in the Republican cloak room brought him admiration and respect. His aim was to serve and he served well. He will be missed in the House of Representatives. The world needs more men of Ben Jones' character.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I have learned of the sudden passing of one of the most capable, trustworthy, and faithful employees of the House—our friend, Ben Jones.

Thirty-nine years ago today he became attached to the House of Representatives and when I came to Congress many years ago he was well-versed in procedure and was of much assistance to me as a new Representative. He was always dependable and occupied a unique position in connection with the House. His long experience and keen mind made it possible for him to have a general understanding of the House procedure in general. In charge of the Republican cloakroom and lunchroom, he was in daily contact with the membership on the Republican side of the aisle, and was always prepared to advise as to what the program of the day would be. A man with a character above reproach, a patriotic citizen, and one who took pride in his race, he was a credit to his race. Mr. Speaker, Ben Jones will be greatly missed. I want to extend my sympathy to his family and especially the two daughters who have so politely and so ably assisted in his work here in the Capitol.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the announcement by the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN] of the death of Mr. Ben Jones comes as a shock to me.

Soon after I came to Washington, in March 1933, as secretary to former Congressman Edwin M. Schaefer, I met Mr. Jones when he paid a visit to Mr. Schaefer's office. I have had many pleasant contacts with him since.

He liked to talk about his old home, Lovejoy, Ill., in my congressional district. He came to Washington about 38 years ago at the request of Congressman William Rodenberger. He was a familiar figure in the Republican cloak room ever since.

His passing will be mourned by the great number of Members on the left side of the aisle whom he served so well, and by many on the right side who also admired him for his genial ways.

I personally mourn the loss of a fine constituent, and extend my deepest sympathy to his family.

THE LATE BEN JONES

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I think the House generally, but especially the Republican membership, will join me in paying a fitting tribute to the memory of Ben Jones, who served us so long and who departed this life last Saturday night.

Ben Jones came from Illinois. Thirty-nine years ago on this very day he began his service in the House as a janitor. He early saw an opportunity to be of greater service, however, by selling a few apples in the Republican cloak room, a service that proved so desirable that he gradually enlarged it to include some other fruits and some sandwiches. From that hum-

ble beginning has grown the service, similar to that on the Democratic side, that is patronized by almost 200 Members daily.

Ben Jones was able to render this singular service to the Republican Members of the House and to some 50 employees because of his fine courtesy, his foresightedness, his willingness to work, and the high quality of his products. He exemplified in his daily conduct the type of citizen that America needs.

Thousands of Members on both sides of the House have come and gone during the long service of this faithful employee, and today but one Member, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], remains of the Congress that Ben came first to serve, 39 years ago. Ben Jones leaves behind him an example that can be followed appropriately by the youth of his race.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 (a) of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the National Capital Housing Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 15, 1946.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

DRAFT EXTENSION

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I think the House ought to do whatever it is going to do about extending the draft now, before the Easter recess, and that is why I voted for this bill and against recommitting it. The bill in its present form does not suit me. I did not decide upon an Easter recess for the House, and feel that we had better stay in session for this period, in order to go ahead with the heavy schedule that faces us. The House leadership has, however, decided in favor of a recess, and this bill is the best bill, in fact the only bill, that this House can put together before the first of May, and the draft ends May 15.

The important amendments adopted were offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY], chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. It is natural that the House should adopt these amendments. Taken together, they make the draft extension bill a very clumsy piece of legislation.

I voted against the May amendment which excluded the teen-age boys from

the draft. This was a hard vote, and a difficult decision, but if we need a draft at all now; we need to draft the 18- and 19-year old boys. There are only 100,000 in the whole group from 20 to 30 years of age who are available for the draft. The rest of them have either been in service or are not fit for service. Out of this 100,000 only about 50,000 would qualify for the draft, according to the past experience of selective service. There are about 100,000 boys becoming 18 every month in the United States. About half of them would qualify for the draft. If we find we must resort to the draft, and leave out the teen-agers, we may find that we are redrafting men who have already served, in order to secure the necessary forces.

There is another reason why I voted to draft the teen-agers. My son was 18 this spring. He feels, and so do I, that as I voted to draft teen-agers to fight during the war, it would be wrong for me to leave them in the service indefinitely because I refused to vote to draft this year's teen-agers to replace them.

I believe it is a mistake to call this a peacetime draft. Whatever else you may call this state we are in, we are not in a state of peace. Both Congress and the President now have the power to declare that the war is over and they have not done it. We have not yet made peace treaties. We have thousands of troops occupying enemy countries. Congress recently extended the President's war powers. I felt that these powers should be reduced, in recognition of the fact that, while we are not at peace, we are not in a fighting war, but I was voted down. In 1943 I said this, "How will we know we have won the war? Not when our troops march into Berlin and Tokyo, but when our troops march out of Berlin and Tokyo for home, for good, knowing that he will not have to return." That statement made in the middle of the war is still true. We have not yet won the war. It is a mistake to call this peacetime conscription.

There is still another reason why we dare not consider this as a period of peace. The United Nations Organization, in which we are pinning our faith and hope for a peaceful world, is being subjected to a series of shocks and crises by one member, which is apparently determined to use the Organization as a means of carrying out and confirming a series of aggressions in defiance of the very principles for which we fought, or to wreck the United Nations Organization so that the aggressions may continue unhindered. We all hope and pray that these present difficulties can be settled without war. To pretend to ourselves, however, that the Soviet threat is not a threat to peace which prevents this from being a time of peace for our country and the world, is simply to ignore the facts.

I voted for the Vinson amendment which would have provided for a 5-month period to find out whether the volunteer system would meet our needs. Many statistics have been quoted to show that this is possible. The Army's own figures show that where they anticipated securing 300,000 volunteers they have already secured more than twice that

Calendar No. 1197

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6064

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 15 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

AN ACT

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That so much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the
4 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
5 as precedes the first proviso is amended to read as follows:
6 “SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
7 every male citizen of the United States, and every other
8 male person residing in the United States, who is between
9 the ages of twenty and thirty, at the time fixed for his
10 registration, or who attains the age of twenty after having
11 been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this Act,

1 shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval
2 forces of the United States: *Provided*, That so much of the
3 second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training
4 and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first
5 proviso in such sentence is amended to read as follows: 'The
6 President is authorized after, and not before, October 15,
7 1946, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United
8 States for training and service, in the manner provided in
9 this Act, such number of men as is required for such forces
10 to bring them to the strength authorized by the Congress,
11 and no monthly requisitions for men shall be made on Selec-
12 tive Service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary
13 of the Navy between May 15, 1946, and October 15, 1946,
14 and thereafter only with the approval of the President'".

15 SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of
16 section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of
17 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men
19 in active training or service shall not exceed one million
20 and seventy thousand in the Army, five hundred and fifty-
21 eight thousand in the Navy, and one hundred and eight
22 thousand in the Marine Corps; and the monthly requis-
23 itions on Selective Service under this Act by the Secretary
24 of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed, after

1 consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments
2 during the previous month, the number of men so required.”

3 SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and
4 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “(b) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under
7 the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training
8 and service period of eighteen months, unless sooner dis-
9 charged, with the exception of cadets of the Military
10 Academy and midshipmen of the Naval Academy who have
11 been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary
12 of the Navy to have completed successfully eighteen months
13 of satisfactory service.”

14 SEC. 4. Section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and
15 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding
16 at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

17 “(3) After May 15, 1946, no individual who has a child
18 or children shall be inducted without his consent for training
19 and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph the
20 term ‘child’ includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a
21 foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by
22 the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent
23 and child but such term does not include any person eighteen
24 years of age or over unless such person is physically or
25 mentally handicapped.”

1 SEC. 5. Section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and
2 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at
3 the end thereof the following new paragraph:

4 “In carrying out the provisions of this subsection the
5 local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall
6 base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the
7 registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agri-
8 cultural occupation or endeavor.”

9 SEC. 6. Section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and
10 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as
11 follows:

12 “(b) All of the provisions of this Act, except the pro-
13 visions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth
14 proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall be-
15 come inoperative and cease to apply on and after February
16 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in
17 a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for
18 that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such
19 date. On February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as
20 may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all of the
21 functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the
22 Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall
23 be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government
24 as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to

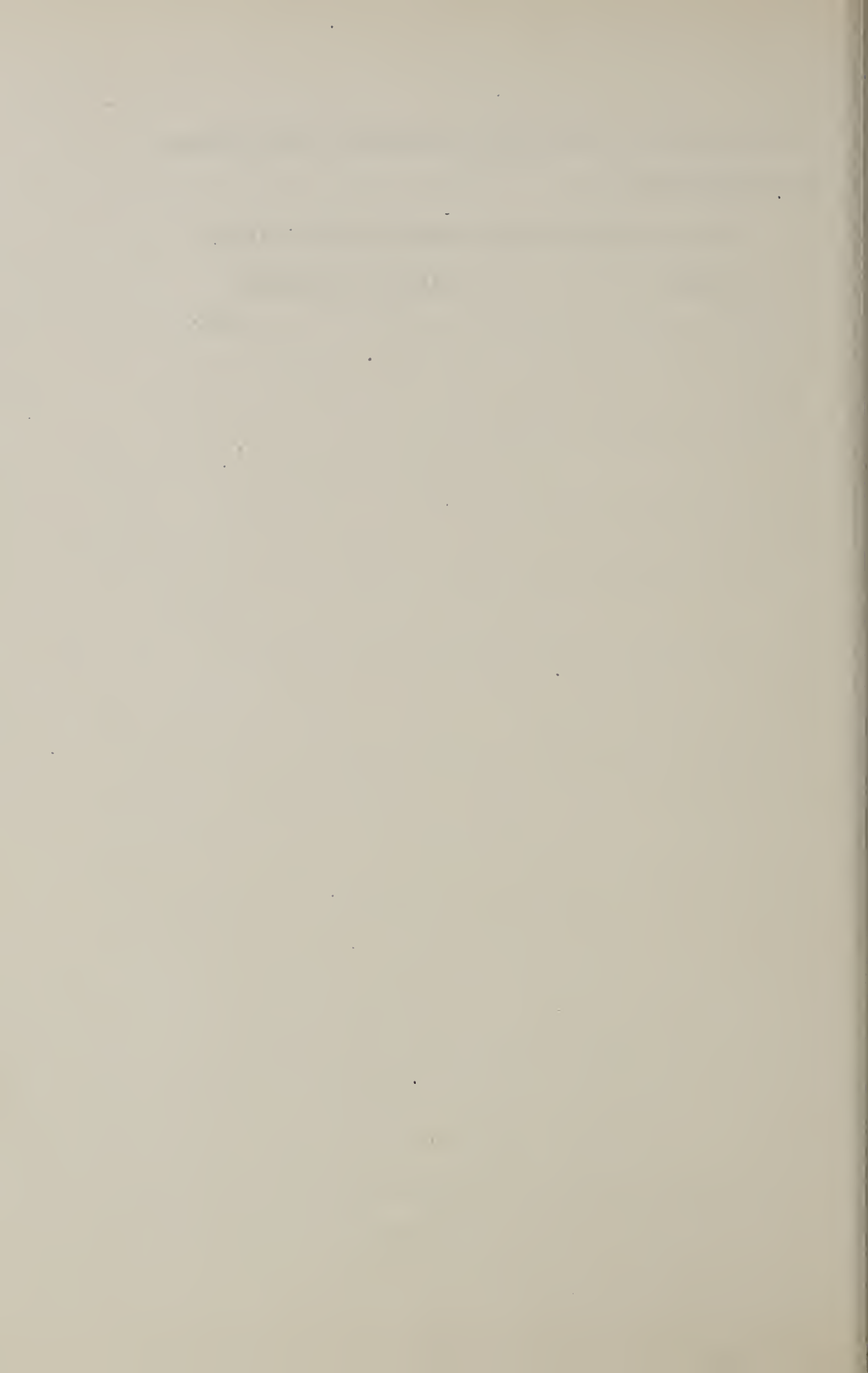
- 1 such agency of the Federal Government as the President
- 2 may prescribe.”

Passed the House of Representatives April 15, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.



Calendar No. 1197

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6064

AN ACT

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

APRIL 15 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Butler to the bill (S. 2057)
to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,
as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes,
viz: At the end of the bill, add the following section:

1 SEC. . (a) The Secretary of War is authorized to
2 enlist not to exceed 200,000 nonresident alien men in the
3 Army of the United States for service outside of the terri-
4 torial limits of the United States. All enlistments accepted
5 under the provisions of this subsection shall be for the dura-
6 tion of the existing wars and six months thereafter but shall
7 be subject to termination at any time by the Secretary of
8 War.

9 (b) The President is authorized to appoint, under the

1 persons who serve in the Army of the United States under
 2 the provisions of this section.

3 (e) The Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe
 4 such regulations as may be necessary to enable him to carry
 5 out the provisions of this section.

79TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 2057

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 24 (legislative day, March 5), 1946
 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 16 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the bill (S. 2057) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 5, strike out lines 4 to 15, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 SEC. 8. The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay
2 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
3 to read as follows:

4 "The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army,
5 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows:
6 Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the
7 second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106;

1 enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the
 2 fifth grade, \$87; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and
 3 enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers
 4 under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade
 5 at a monthly base pay of \$132.”

79TH CONGRESS
 2D SESSION

S. 2057

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. LA FOLLETTE) to the bill (S. 2057) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 16 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. AUSTIN to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GURNEY to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 6, line 20, after the period insert the following:
- 2 “Hereafter the retired or retirement pay of any person
- 3 whose name is borne on the emergency officers’ retired list
- 4 of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the
- 5 United States and who is entitled to receive retired or retire-
- 6 ment pay shall, in lieu of being computed upon the basis of
- 7 the pay to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge
- 8 from his commissioned service, be computed upon the basis

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2057

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Gurney to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GURNEY to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 3, beginning with line 8, strike out all down to and including line 22, on page 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended,
2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 “(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a
4 child or children dependent upon him for support, or with
5 whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their
6 home, shall be inducted without his consent for training
7 and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph the

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Gurney to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 22 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GURNEY to the bill (S. 2057)
to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,
as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes,
viz:

- 1 On page 4, line 16, delete the word "proviso" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof the following language: "and fifth provisos".

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2057

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GURNEY to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 22 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: Beginning on page 4, line 13, strike out all down to and including line 3, on page 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 SEC. 7. (a) Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended,
2 is amended to read as follows:

3 “(b) All of the provisions of this Act, except the pro-
4 visions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth
5 proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become
6 inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15,
7 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a con-

1 current resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that
2 purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such
3 date."

4 (b) Effective July 1, 1946, the functions of the Per-
5 sonnel Division (created pursuant to section 8 (g) of the
6 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940) of the Selective
7 Service System are transferred to the Veterans' Employ-
8 ment Service of the United States Employment Service.
9 The President is authorized to transfer to the Veterans'
10 Employment Service any of the personnel, records, property,
11 and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or
12 available for use in the administration of the functions trans-
13 ferred by this section.

14 (c) Effective July 1, 1946, section 600 (a) of the
15 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (rela-
16 ting to the membership of the Veterans' Placement Service
17 Board), is amended by striking out "the Director of the
18 National Selective Service System" and inserting in lieu
19 thereof "the President of the Civil Service Commission".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 29 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. LA FOLLETTE to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 5, strike out lines 4 to 15, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 SEC. 8. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay
2 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
3 to read as follows:

4 "The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army,
5 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows:
6 Enlisted men of the first grade, \$165; enlisted men of the
7 second grade, \$135; enlisted men of the third grade, \$115;

1 enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of
2 the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80;
3 and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty
4 officers under acting appointment shall be included in the
5 first grade at a monthly base pay of \$150.”

6 (b) The third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Re-
7 adjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
8 to read as follows:

9 “Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this
10 section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base
11 pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty
12 years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any
13 of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or reserve
14 components thereof; service in the National Guard of the
15 several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia;
16 and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the
17 Officers’ Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve,
18 the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve:
19 *Provided*, That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereafter
20 retired with credit for thirty years’ service in the Army,
21 Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the con-
22 tinental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912,
23 such service having been computed under previous laws
24 as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive

1 the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in
2 which retired.”

3 (c) Section 11 of the Act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat.
4 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as
5 follows:

6 “SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine
7 Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances
8 shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second
9 leader whose pay shall be \$220 per month and who shall
10 have the allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musi-
11 cians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; twenty-five first-
12 class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; twenty
13 second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month;
14 and ten third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per
15 month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances
16 of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians
17 of the band shall receive the same increases for length of
18 service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for
19 reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other
20 enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That
21 the pay authorized herein shall apply in computing the pay
22 of former members of the band now on the retired list and
23 who have been retired since June 30, 1922: *Provided*
24 *further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader,

1 or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service
2 as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or
3 both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in
4 pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert
5 tours approved by the President, members of the Marine
6 Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

7 SEC. 9. (a) The second and third paragraphs of sec-
8 tion 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended,
9 are hereby amended to read as follows:

10 "First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine
11 Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340
12 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances
13 for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by
14 sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of
15 the first period.

16 "Chief warrant officers of the Army, except masters and
17 chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service, and
18 commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of
19 commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast
20 Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,520 per
21 annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for
22 subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sec-
23 tions 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay for
24 the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant

1 officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of
2 warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer
3 no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Provided*
4 *further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to
5 affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate
6 permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army
7 to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and
8 fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act
9 approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-
10 seventh Congress)."

11 (b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay
12 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
13 to read as follows:

14 "When the total pay and allowances authorized by this
15 section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550 per
16 month, the amount of the allowances to which such person
17 is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550."

18 SEC. 10. The first paragraph of section 7 of the Pay
19 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
20 to read as follows:

21 "The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the
22 Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of
23 the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic
24 Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard,

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. La FOLLETTE) to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 29 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 3, 1946
For actions of May 31, June 1, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 103 and 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill; agreed to amendment to exempt personnel increases needed for projects authorized by this bill from new pay law. Senate passed bill giving FWA additional powers over buildings and grounds and authorizing additional building construction. Senate passed atomic-energy bill. Sen. Johnston introduced and discussed bill to provide a secondary market for farm loans under GI Bill. Senate Congressional Reorganization Committee reported LaFollette bill with amendments. Sen. Byrd presented figures on employment and urged reductions in personnel. Rep. Lenke criticized collection by FCA of old feed and seed loans. Rep. Ellsworth inserted Food Study Committee's request to the Secretary to make public allocations on world-wide food distribution. Rep. Hull criticized this Department's and OPA's regulations as a cause of dairy-products situation in Wis.

SENATE - May 31

1. LABOR-DISPUTES. Passed with amendments H. R. 6578, the President's temporary labor bill (pp. 6114-84).
2. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. The Special Committee on the Organization of Congress reported with amendments S. 2177, to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch (S. Rept. 1400) (p. 6105).
3. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal employment during March and April 1946, and Chairman Byrd spoke in favor of reduction in the number of employees (pp. 6105-8).
4. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment H. R. 4510, granting consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact between Colorado and New Mexico regarding Costilla Creek waters (p. 6115). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Moore, Okla., criticized OPA's actions as they affect small cafes (p. 6110).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Beloit Teachers Association resolution commending the Government's anti-inflation efforts (p. 6105).
6. APPROPRIATIONS CHAIRMAN. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., was elected chairman of the Appropriations Committee (p. 6104).

7. SELECTIVE SERVICE. S. 2057, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947, was made the unfinished business (p. 6184).

SENATE - June 1

8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 6212-22). Agreed to these amendments, in addition to committee amendments:
 - By Sen. Russell, to finance school lunches from Sec. 32 (pp. 6218-9).
 - By Sen. Russell, to make the committee-amendment limitation on BAE work applicable to only that under "economic investigations" (p. 6213).
 - By Sen. Hayden, to provide that the BAI "animal husbandry" item shall include not over \$20,000 for construction of 3 or more buildings at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station (p. 6213).
 - By Sen. Russell, to require that at least \$10,000 of the FS "forest products" item be spent for research on utilization of waste woods (p. 6216).
 - By Sen. Russell, to provide that Sec. 14 (a) of the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to employment of personnel required to do the work authorized by those appropriations for which increased funds are provided in this bill (p. 6220).

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Myers, Pa., to increase BrISAE's "fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops" item by \$15,000 for mushroom work (pp. 6213-4). Sens. Russell and Barkley discussed a recommendation for inclusion of funds to investigate and develop foreign markets for agricultural products (pp. 6214-5). Sen. Murdock, Utah, inserted his statement urging an increase in the appropriation for reseeding forest lands (pp. 6215-6). Sen. Myers inserted his statement favoring funds for a research center in the Delaware River Basin (p. 6216). Sen. La Follette, Wis., inserted his statement favoring restoration of funds for forest recreation facilities (pp. 6216-7). Sens. Barkley and Russell discussed the forest-roads-and-trails item in connection with a letter from the Attorney General regarding title investigations, etc., and the \$15,000,000 provided for in the housing bill (pp. 6217-8). Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted his statement favoring funds for SCS for earth-moving equipment (p. 6218). Sen. Maybank, S. C., inserted a statement by E. C. McArthur favoring SCS funds for purchase of equipment from surplus property (pp. 6221-2). Sens. Aiken and Russell discussed whether the \$2,500 rural-rehabilitation loan limit should be increased (p. 6219). Sen. Pepper, Fla., spoke against the labor-union rider (p. 6222). An amendment by Sen. Connally, Tex., to provide that not over \$75,000 of the BAI "inspection and quarantine" item shall be available for the establishment on Swan Island of an international quarantine station in cooperation with various organizations, was stricken on a point of order raised by Sen. Russell (pp. 6220-1).

Sens. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Thomas of Okla., Gurney, Brooks, and Reed were appointed conferees on the bill (p. 6221).

9. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed with amendments S. 1717, the atomic-energy bill (pp. 6190-212). For bill's provisions see Digest 75-6.
10. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed as reported H. R. 5407, to grant FWA certain powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (p. 6225). Sens. Andrews, Fulbright, and Taft were appointed conferees on this bill (p. 6225).
11. RETIREMENT. Received the report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (S. Doc. 197). To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6188.)
12. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Willis, Ind., spoke in favor of his amendment to abolish OPA and transfer its food functions to USDA (pp. 6189-90).

constitutional guaranties of the people of this country.

Mr. President, when I make this statement I want to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that my record in the Senate in the last 3 weeks in connection with the consideration of the amendments to the Case bill indicates certainly that I am not one of those who have gone all-out for organized labor solely because it happens to be organized labor. I voted right down the line for amendments which substantially put into that bill the so-called Case provisions. I did that, Mr. President, because in my considered opinion when we contemplated the emergency facing the country it was better to put some affirmative provisions into that law which could go into effect, and through actual operation give to the Senate and to the people an experience in fact upon which we could base our conclusions as to where we may have been wrong in those amendments.

The fact, Mr. President, that the law before the amendments were added was inadequate, the fact that there were injustices, was so evident that it needed no consideration. I voted for those amendments to the Case bill. I hoped that we would have there at least the basis upon which we could create a structure of law that was fair to all people. I still have that hope.

Mr. President, I recognize what faced the Senate when the seizure bill came forth, I recognized what faced that harassed man at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue when the coal strike hit him, and the railroad strike hit him, and he knew not where to turn. I recognize those things and appreciate them, and I am willing to go as far as the next patriotic American citizen in assisting in working out a solution of the problem.

But Mr. President, I cannot believe that this bill is even an approach to the solution. There is nothing in it in the way of fundamental law that does not exist in the Smith-Connally Act. Shall we say, "Yes, we have the injunction proceeding?" Let me answer, Mr. President, that in the Smith-Connally Act we have a criminal provision which is far stronger. Has it ever been used? It never has. Have we not witnessed the strike in the coal fields led by Mr. John L. Lewis in connection with which for almost 3 weeks he was in violation of the criminal section of the Smith-Connally Act—guilty of a crime under the law of the United States, subject to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment in a Federal institution for a year? Has anything been done with reference to an indictment under that law? There has not.

Mr. President, understand me, I do not criticize that situation. In the very nature of things such a thing could not have been done. Mr. Lewis was representing the men who charged him with the duty of representing them. The only possibility in the wide world that the Federal Government had of reopening the coal mines rested in the Government dealing with the only representative in the United States with the power to deal. So the Government did the only thing it could, and the same thing will be true Mr. President, if we add to that penalty

an equally ineffective injunction proceeding.

Mr. President, the point I want to make is this: We are putting this law on the statute books without having given to the workingman of this country a fair break. We are saying that the industries involved, the public utilities, all those of interstate character and essential to the economy of the Nation, or any them, may be seized; that the various mechanics of the act may be used; all of them directed against men whose honest day's labor makes for their functioning or makes them worth a continental. Have we anywhere in the measure set up any board, any tribunal, any court to which that workingman can come and bring his appeal or his complaint and say, "This is what I think is wrong. This is where I think an injustice exists. These are the facts upon which my complaint is based. I ask for an honest adjudication so I may not be compelled to strike"?

Is there anything in the measure that gives the workingman that chance? Again let us be wholly fair. In connection with the railroads there is. The Railway Act gives an opportunity for arbitration. But where else—where in connection with communications, where in connection with the busses, where in connection with all the other industries, including the coal mines, may the workers go for an opportunity to present their case to anybody but to those who are opposed to them: their employers? Where can they go?

I want to say frankly, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the philosophy that there can be no right to strike against one's government. I shall support that to any extent that may be necessary. But, Mr. President, so long as there are men in great numbers who are dependent on their work every day for their daily bread and for the lives of their wives and children, I shall not support the type of legislation which comes here until we have established a tribunal which is fair and impartial, where those men may go and have their cases considered before this type of action—seizure—is authorized to be invoked. We have not done it, Mr. President.

I regret that the Senator from Florida did not insist upon his motion to recommit. I can not but feel that if we devote 5 days or 10 days to careful and complete committee action, out of it can come a bill which will give to the average working "stiff" an opportunity to be heard before he is brought before a court in an injunction proceeding because he is attempting to get a little more of this world's goods than some one else thinks he should have.

So, Mr. President, I move that the bill be recommitted, with its amendments, to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, with directions that that committee report the bill, with its recommendations and such comments as it wishes to make, on or before the 10th day of June, 1946.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator recall any other instance since he has been a Member of the Senate when citizens of the United States have been denied the right of petition to their Congress? Is it not true that responsible citizens of this country, including ex-Governor Stassen, of Minnesota, have asked to be heard on this bill and have been denied that right?

Mr. CORDON. I have no personal knowledge as to the facts; but the fact is clear that there has been no opportunity, which should be given, in order that we may enact the type of American legislation which gives to every man the honest break to which he is entitled, while at all times maintaining the supremacy of the Government of the United States for the benefit of all the people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to recommit the bill.

The motion to recommit was laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BUTLER. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], who would vote as I am about to vote. I vote "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). My colleague, the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness. If present and voting, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], and the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on public business.

I announce further that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

I also announce that on this question the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. If present and vot-

ing, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is unavoidably absent. If present he would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business. If present he would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—61

Austin	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hart	Overton
Barkley	Hatch	Radcliffe
Brewster	Hawkes	Reed
Briggs	Hayden	Revercomb
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Buck	Hill	Russell
Burch	Hoey	Saltonstall
Butler	Huffman	Smith
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Stanfill
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Capper	Knowland	Thomas, Okla.
Connally	Lucas	Vandenberg
Donnell	McClellan	Walsh
Eastland	McFarland	Wherry
Ellender	McKellar	White
Ferguson	McMahon	Wiley
Fulbright	Maybank	Willis
George	Moore	Wilson
Gerry	Murdock	
Green	Myers	

NAYS—20

Aiken	Magnuson	Pepper
Cordon	Mead	Shipstead
Downey	Millikin	Taft
Guffey	Mitchell	Tunnell
Kilgore	Morse	Wagner
La Follette	Murray	Wheeler
McCarran	O'Daniel	

NOT VOTING—15

Andrews	Bushfield	Taylor
Bailey	Carville	Thomas, Utah
Bankhead	Chavez	Tobey
Bilbo	Gosssett	Tydings
Briggs	Langer	Young

So the bill (H. R. 6578) was passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will announce the appointment of conferees at a later time.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1184, Senate bill 2057, and that it be made the unfinished business of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly reenacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter amended or repealed.

SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed 1,550,000, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall be 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947: And provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall be 558,000 and in the Marine Corps 108,000: And provided further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the 3 months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. The men inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall be assigned to camps or units of such forces."

SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months, unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this act of 18 months or more shall, upon his request, on and after such date, be relieved from active service. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interest of national defense."

SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such act, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Section 5 (e) of such act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(3) Every registrant found by his selective-service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2), to have a child or children dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall not, without his consent, be inducted for training and service under this act. The term 'child' as used in this paragraph includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the registrant in a relationship similar to that of parent and child, but such term does not include any person 18 years of age or over, unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped.

"(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section 3 (a) of this act who has a child or children, as hereinabove defined, dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this act."

SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to report to induction stations,

or be inducted because of their occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories."

SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All of the provisions of this act, except the provisions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. On May 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if not so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may prescribe."

SEC. 8. The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$82; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$70; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$65. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at monthly base pay of \$132."

SEC. 9. The provisions of section 8 of this act shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act.

REFINANCING OF NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bridge measure which was reported earlier in the day. I have discussed the matter with the majority and minority leaders, and it is necessary to take it up tonight in order that the refinancing which is now under way may take place. I refer to House Joint Resolution 340.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 340) to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I inquire to what does the joint resolution apply?

Mr. MEAD. The joint resolution would permit the refinancing of a bridge built just before the emergency. The operation of the bridge was impaired as a result of gasoline restrictions, automobile restrictions, and so forth. It is desired to refinance so as to reduce the interest rate from 4½ percent to 2½ percent, and in that way expedite payment for the bridge. When the bridge is paid for it will become the property of the State of New York and the Province

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 31 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. REVERCOMB (for himself, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WHERRY) to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 That section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and
2 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by striking
3 out "July 1, 1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "May 15,
4 1947": *Provided*, That no individual shall be inducted for
5 training and service under such Act unless the Congress by
6 law declares that national security requires that inductions
7 be resumed.

8 SEC. 2. (a) There shall be discharged from or relieved

1 from active duty in the military and naval forces of the
2 United States, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit,
3 every member of such forces, or any component part of
4 either, who applies therefor and who has on the date of
5 enactment of this Act one or more children to whom he
6 bears, or would maintain, but for his service, a bona fide
7 family relationship in his home: *Provided, however, That*
8 the provisions of this section shall not apply to anyone who
9 has volunteered for service in the Army or the Navy.

10 (b) Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Serv-
11 ice Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

12 “(b) Each man heretofore inducted under the pro-
13 visions of subsection (a) who shall have served for a
14 training and service period of at least eighteen months shall
15 be discharged upon his written application for discharge, as
16 rapidly as discharge facilities will permit: *Provided, That*
17 the foregoing provision shall not apply to any person who
18 has voluntarily enlisted for a longer period of service.”

19 SEC. 3. This Act shall not be deemed to affect the exist-
20 ing program of the Army and Navy for the discharge of men
21 in the service on other grounds and for other reasons not
22 named in this Act, but shall be construed as an additional
23 ground and reason in the demobilization and discharge of
24 servicemen from the Army and the Navy.

25 SEC. 4. Any person discharged under the provisions of

1 this Act shall be given and granted an honorable discharge,
2 unless for cause found to be not entitled to honorable dis-
3 charge.

4 SEC. 5. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of
5 section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of
6 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: *Provided*
7 *further*, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active
8 training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million
9 five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall
10 be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's
11 strength shall be one million and seventy thousand on July 1,
12 1947: *And provided further*, That on July 1, 1947 the
13 number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall
14 be five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the Marine
15 Corps one hundred and eight thousand."

16 SEC. 6. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay
17 Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended
18 to read as follows:

19 "The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army,
20 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows:
21 Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the
22 second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106;
23 enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the
24 fifth grade, \$82; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$70; and
25 enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$65. Chief petty offi-

1 cers under acting appointment shall be included in the first
 2 grade at a monthly base pay of \$132.”

3 (b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section
 4 shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar
 5 month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for
 6 any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enact-
 7 ment of this Act.

79TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 2057

AMENDMENT

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. REVERCOMB (for himself, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 31 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Utah (by request)
to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and
Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and
for other purposes, viz: On page 4, between lines 4 and 5,
insert the following:

1 SEC. 6. Section 5 (f) of such Act, as amended, is
2 amended by inserting “(1)” after “(f)” and by adding at
3 the end thereof the following new paragraph:

4 “(2) There shall be deferred from training and service
5 under this Act 25 per centum, or such greater percentage as
6 the President may prescribe, of the full-time students in any
7 college or university, approved by the Commissioner of Edu-
8 cation, who are otherwise subject to induction under the pro-

1 visions of this Act. Each such college or university shall
2 determine which of its full-time students shall be so deferred
3 and in making such determination shall give preference to
4 those students whose scholastic standing is highest. For the
5 purposes of this paragraph, a person who was a full-time
6 student in any such college or university during any academic
7 year and who proposes to be a full-time student in such col-
8 lege or university during the next ensuing academic year
9 shall be deemed to be a full-time student in such college or
10 university during the interval between such academic years.
11 No deferment from training and service under this paragraph
12 shall continue after the cause therefor ceases to exist.”

13 Renumber succeeding sections.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Utah to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 1 (legislative day, March 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section.

(For Department staff only)

Issued

June 4, 1946

For actions of

June 3, 1946

79th-2nd, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent agricultural appropriation bill to conference. House passed Manasco bill to provide substantive authority for administrative-expense provisions now carried in Independent Offices Act. Senate passed measure extending time during which alcohol plants may produce sugars or sirups. Senate passed bill reducing debt limit to \$275,000,000,000.

HOUSE

1. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Passed as reported H. R. 6533, which provides substantive authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act on an annual basis, with modifications (pp. 6280-2). For bill's provisions see Digests 196 (1945) and 101.
2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Tarver, Cannon of Mo., Sheppard, Whitten, Dirksen, Plumley, and Andersen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 5605 (p. 6302). Senate conferees were appointed June 1.
3. FORESTRY; MINERALS. Passed without amendment S. 913, which provides for retaining U. S. control of the surfaces of locations and entries under the general mining laws adjacent to the Catalina Highway, Coronado National Forest, Ariz., except parts actually needed to conduct mining operations and requires that use of the surface and the timber thereon, necessary for mining operations, be in conformity with national forest rules and regulations (p. 6276). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. RURAL REHABILITATION. At the request of Rep. Kean, N. J., passed over S. 1336, to transfer the FSA Burlington Farms Project to N. Dak., after he had asked how much the project has cost the Government (p. 6276).
5. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. At the request of Rep. Kean, passed over H. R. 6459, to continue Federal administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, after he had called attention to a statement in the report that the bill was to provide "a reasonable opportunity for legislative action" and asked how long that was (p. 6275).

6. WATER COMPACT. At the request of Rep. Robertson, Utah, after discussion, passed over H. R. 4701, to grant consent for Utah, Idaho, and Wyo. to enter a compact for division of Bear River waters (p. 6275).
7. FISHERIES. Passed as reported H. R. 5552, to authorize sale of surplus vessels suitable for fishing (p. 6277).
8. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, said strikes have interfered with farm-machinery production and that this should receive Government attention (p. 6273).
9. ECONOMY; INFLATION. Rep. Buffett, Nebr., spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures and control of inflation; he said housing subsidies and the British loan will contribute to inflation (pp. 6302-4).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures (p. 6273).

SENATE

11. SUGAR. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 162, to extend for seven months (until Feb. 1, 1947) the period during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol (p. 6246).
12. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed as reported S. 1760, to decrease the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 6245-6).
13. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN RELATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (p. 6257).
14. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Reconsidered and passed again with an amendment to authorize the exchange of Federal land for other land in Portland, Oreg. H. R. 5407, to grant FWA certain powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (p. 6246). Sens. Andrews, Fulbright, and Taft were again appointed conferees (p. 6246).
15. GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC. Passed as reported H. R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (p. 6258).
16. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on S. 2057, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947 (pp. 6232-44).
17. LABOR DISPUTES. Sens. Barkley, Johnson, Stewart, White, and Austin were appointed conferees on H. R. 6578, to President's temporary labor bill (p. 6228). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
18. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a Kans. Grain, Feed, and Seed Dealers Association resolution urging that the CPA be abolished (p. 6228).
19. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Following is a summary of some of the provisions of S. 2177 (see Digest 103): Provides for open hearings on appropriation bills, all such bills to be fully and carefully considered by the full Appropriations Committees. Allows members time to study committee hearings and reports on appropriation bills before their floor consideration. Provides each appropriation subcommittee with a staff of 4 specialists with a view to making a more thorough scrutiny of departmental estimates and to serve both the majority and

There is still an opportunity to recover what may amount to several hundred million dollars of United States taxpayers' money if such a committee as I propose is authorized to make a thorough and prompt investigation.

Failure of the Congress to interest itself in the Comptroller General's charges that billions of dollars of taxpayers' money have been improperly accounted for cannot help but increase the fears now held by many that an unscrupulous element of big business has nothing to fear from the Congress.

I earnestly hope that this body will allay such fears by promptly authorizing the investigation called for in the resolution.

I understand that a similar demand for an investigation of Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration affairs is being made in the House by Representative RICHARD WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, who has worked unceasingly in the public interest.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 276), submitted by Mr. AIKEN, was received and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States owes a definite obligation to the American people to insist that all appropriated money shall be properly accounted for; and

Whereas the Comptroller General of the United States has reported to the Congress, in an audit of and findings pertaining to the financial operations of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration up to June 30, 1943, which audit and findings are found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 23, 1946, pages 290-299 inclusive, that a total of \$8,007,163,990.60 of the money appropriated for the use of these Governmental agencies has not been properly accounted for; and

Whereas no action or consideration of this failure on the part of the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration to properly account for this sum of \$8,007,163,-

990.60 has been taken by any standing committee or either House of Congress; and

Whereas it is imperative that the Congress ascertain the accuracy or the inaccuracy of this charge that the sum of \$8,007,163,990.60 has not been properly accounted for by these governmental agencies: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of seven Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the expenditure of, and accounting for, (1) all money appropriated for and expended by the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration and (2) all money received by such agencies from other Federal agencies and from other sources. Such study and investigation shall be made with a view to the determination of the facts as to whether or not the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration have properly and adequately safeguarded the interests of the United States in the expenditure of, and accounting for, such money in connection with the acquisition of vessels, the charter hire or chartering of vessels, the placing of insurance and the payment of insurance losses, the allowance and payment of agency fees and other fees and emoluments, and with respect to all other matters relating to the expenditure of, and accounting for, such money which the committee may deem it appropriate to study and investigate. The committee shall report to the Senate, not later than 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25

cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR CARTER GLASS

Mr. BYRD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 277), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Carter Glass, late a Senator from the State of Virginia, on vouchers to be approved by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently said: Mr. President, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 277, submitted early today by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], which deals with the funeral expenses of the late Honorable Carter Glass, and I request consent for its consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 277) was considered, and agreed to.

SENATOR SHIPSTEAD'S VOTING RECORD ON VETERANS' LEGISLATION, 1923-46

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, my voting record on veterans' legislation from 1923 to 1946 has been incorporated in a statement prepared by the Senate Library. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows

Senator Henrik Shipstead's Voting Record on Veterans' Legislation, 1923-46

Congress	Session	Year	Page	Bill	Vote	Subject
68th	1st	1923-24	1972	H. R. 7959	Yea	Adjusted compensation for ex-servicemen.
			8871	H. R. 7959	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
			5333	S. 5	do	Increase pension for service in Civil War, Mexican War, and War of 1812.
			8422	S. 5	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
			7855	S. 2257	do	To extend, for 5 years after discharge, time for showing neuropsychiatric disease.
68th	2d	1924-25	4240	S. 33	do	Retirement of disabled emergency officers of World War I.
69th	1st	1925-26	12037	H. R. 12175	Yea	Hospitalization of disabled servicemen.
			12089	H. R. 12175	Nay	To allow unpaid premiums to be renewed by deducting 5 percent interest annually from "face of policy."
			7435	H. R. 8132	Yea	Granting pensions for service in war with Spain.
69th	2d	1926-27	4333	H. R. 16886	(Not voting)	Authorizing Veterans' Bureau to make loans to ex-servicemen.
			4336	H. R. 16886		
			4547	H. R. 16886	Yea	Ibid. Vote on passage of bill.
70th	1st	1927-28	9674	S. 777	do	Disabled emergency officers of World War, retirement. Passage over veto.
71st	2d	1929-30	11496	H. R. 10381	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans' Act.
			12194	H. R. 13174	Nay	Bill to amend World War Veterans' Act, World War I. Raise amount of disability compensation.
			12196	H. R. 13174	Yea	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I, to provide that willful misconduct resulting in venereal disease will not preclude disability allowance.
			12198	H. R. 13174	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I.
			12198	H. R. 13174	do	Passage of bill.
71st	2d	1929-30	12418	H. R. 13174	do	Bill to amend World War Veterans Act, World War I. Conference report.
71st	3d	1930-31	5386	H. R. 1704	do	Adjusted certificates, increase loan basis.
			6230	H. R. 1704	do	Ibid. Passage over President's veto.
72d	1st	1931-32	13274	H. R. 7726	do	Ibid. Immediate payment of face value of adjusted-service certificates.
			12173		do	Motion to strike out title VII of legislative appropriation bill relative to adjustment of veterans' benefits which would reduce compensation.
73d	1st	1933	4816	H. R. 5389		Veterans: Compensation or pension for service-connected disabilities—amendments:
			4816	H. R. 5389	Nay	1. Reduction not to exceed 15 percent.
			4832	H. R. 5389	do	2. Reduction not to exceed 25 percent.
			6014	H. R. 5389	Yea	3. Reduction not to exceed 25 percent.
73d	2d	1934	3308	H. R. 6663	do	Exservicemen, amendment relative to benefits.
			5400	H. R. 6663	Nay	Ibid. Motion to concur in House amendment.
			3066	H. R. 6663	Yea	Veterans' claims, restoring veterans' benefits.
			3304	H. R. 6663	Nay	Immediate payment of veterans' bonus.
			3214	H. R. 6663	Yea	War with Spain, amendment to independent offices appropriation bill to limit reductions of pensions to veterans of.

Senator Henrik Shipstead's Voting Record on Veterans' Legislation, 1923-46—Continued

Congress	Session	Year	Page	Bill	Vote	Subject
74th	1st	1935	8066	H. R. 3896	Yea	Adjusted-service certificate, payment of.
			6862	H. R. 3896	do	Ibid. Amendment.
			7052	H. R. 3896	do	Ibid.
			7068	H. R. 3896	do	Passage of bill.
74th	2d	1936	670	H. R. 9870	do	Adjusted-service certificates, payment of.
			700	H. R. 9870	do	Ibid. Amendment.
			703	H. R. 9870	do	Passage of bill.
			1015	H. R. 9870	do	Passage over veto of President.
78th	2d		3081	S. 1767	do	Relief of returning veterans of World War II (GI bill of rights).
79th	2d		13498	H. R. 4761	Nay	Vote on amendment to cut subsidy from \$600,000,000 to \$400,000,000 in Veterans' Emergency Housing Act.
			13421	H. R. 4761	do	Veterans' Emergency Housing Act amendment to strike out permission relative to guarantee by RFC for prefabricated houses.
79th	2d	1946	13421	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Strike out \$600,000,000 in subsidies for production of materials.
			13474	H. R. 4761	Yea	Ibid. Strike out provisions for price ceilings on existing homes and unimproved land.
			13488	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Provide for outright grant to veterans desiring to purchase homes.
			13501	H. R. 4761	do	Ibid. Passage of bill creating Housing Expediter and to prevent speculation and excessive prices sale of housing.

¹ Temporary RECORD.

Prepared by Senate Library, May 31, 1946.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD AT ACADEMIC CONVOCATION OF ADELPHI COLLEGE, NEW YORK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on June 1, 1946, at the academic convocation of Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the chartering of the college, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LABOR BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON TEAMSTER

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "This is a time for cool heads, sober judgment," published in the Washington Teamster of Seattle, Wash., May 31, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR RADIO STATION LICENSEES WITH REGARD TO PROGRAMING—ADDRESS BY HON. THURMAN ARNOLD

[Mr. MITCHELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of rules and regulations for radio-station licensees with regard to programming, delivered by Judge Thurman Arnold on June 1, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Congress has passed and the President has signed a new bill affecting the selective service, namely, one which increased the minimum age and decreased the maximum age of those selected under the selective service and training act, an amendment is necessary so as to make Senate bill 2057 in line with the recommendations of the committee. So I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be read, and I offer the amendment at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore: The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, between lines 6 and 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes

the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

On page 1, line 7, delete "SEC. 2." and insert in lieu thereof "(b)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—
Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hickenlooper	Overton
Austin	Hoey	Pepper
Ball	Huffman	Radcliffe
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Briggs	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Brooks	Kilgore	Robertson
Buck	Knowland	Russell
Bushfield	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capehart	Lucas	Smith
Connally	McCarran	Stanfill
Cordon	McClellan	Stewart
Donnell	McFarland	Taft
Downey	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McMahon	Tunnell
Ellender	Magnuson	Tydings
Ferguson	Maybank	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Mead	Wagner
George	Millikin	Walsh
Gerry	Mitchell	Wheeler
Green	Moore	Wherry
Guffey	Murdock	White
Gurney	Murray	Wiley
Hart	O'Daniel	Wilson

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], the Senators from New Mexico

[Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an address entitled "Peace Forces," delivered by me at the Second Annual Commencement of the School of Advanced International Studies, Foreign Service Educational Foundation, on June 1. I offer it for printing at this place in the RECORD because in that address I discussed the peace forces which are within the United States, but which have world-wide scope, and which are within the special function of the Congress of the United States. Among such peace forces are those involved in the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Therefore I believe that the address may be of interest to my colleagues and perhaps to others.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PEACE FORCES

I speak to you about peace forces that are within the United States, but which have world-wide scope, because you have had training in this school of advanced international studies for development and employment of such forces.

The special knowledge you have acquired relating to affairs among nations, and the improvement of relations toward ultimate pacific settlements of controversies among

them, especially qualifies you to give impetus to these forces.

I speak of policies and activities of the departments of Government, especially the executive, legislative, and military departments, and the laws that seem so difficult to enact, but which are so vital to the actual power, and the appearance of power, essential for leadership by this country.

A condition precedent to enactment of these laws by Congress is well informed public opinion, in which you will participate, and in which you ought to lead.

Graphically stated, the measures that are indispensable to the efficiency of our negotiations for the definitive treaties of peace, for the firm and effective establishment of the United States, and for the negotiation and ratification of the treaty among the American Republics, to be founded on the Act of Chapultepec, include the following:

I. APPROPRIATIONS SUFFICIENT TO IMPLEMENT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NEW PROGRAM OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

These appropriations, now pending in Congress, are in danger. The activity is an old one for many of the great treaty powers, but it is practically a new one for us. It involves the transmission of news by radio, press, and motion pictures. Its objective is to give to the world a true day to day picture of the standards by which we live. This is a peace force of high value because no nation can excel our record for nonaggression, and for the encouragement of self-determination and independent sovereignty by smaller nations.

Moreover, this Nation has been the leading exponent of the capitalistic system of economy and of free institutions of government. By a true disclosure of what this Republican type of government has done to uplift the standard of living of the inhabitants of this great continent, we may lead other people to have faith that the pursuit of similar political philosophies might result in attainment of the higher level to which all peoples aspire. This is an element for peace because disparity in the possession of the good things of life is a cause of unrest.

Our way of life, our standards of living, are known to many people, but they are not known to many other people, among whom there is circulated propaganda to discredit the capitalistic system of economy and the republican form of government. Speeches of our statesmen are garbled in their reports, important events are not mentioned, or are given little significance, knowledge of our altruism is barred, our benevolence to them is misrepresented.

A specimen of distortion of facts about the United States is found in the following wireless to the New York Times, dated May 29:

"RUSSIAN ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF EXPANDING

"LONDON, May 29.—Certain circles in the United States 'are out for expansion in all seas and are eagerly preaching undivided American domination of the world', said a Soviet woman commentator, Ata Belskaya, in a broadcast over the Moscow radio in English today.

"We know, of course, that during the war the United States occupied bases in the Pacific and Atlantic and on the Mediterranean coast," she declared.

"No one denies that in wartime the establishment of naval and aircraft bases was dictated by military necessity.

"But the war is over and still American troops have not been withdrawn from these temporarily established bases. What it boils down to is that the United States is trying to keep these vantage points for good."

"Moscow, May 29.—A Tass dispatch reporting arrival of a United States military delegation in Copenhagen, Denmark, was car-

ried by the newspaper Pravda today under the headline 'Americans endeavoring to maintain military bases in Greenland.'

An example of petition to Congress representing public opinion is the following telegram from leaders of thought:

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 24, 1946.

HON. WARREN R. AUSTIN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Another unfortunate manifestation of American withdrawal from her world responsibilities since the end of the war is the action of the House Appropriations Committee in cutting almost by half the budget for the State Department's overseas information and cultural program.

It seems inconceivable that we have so soon forgotten the tragic cost to us of our failure to promote an adequate understanding before the war of American policies of American objectives and, indeed, of the American people themselves. The popular conception abroad of American and Americans was as warped as it was harmful. Little wonder that Germany had such fertile ground in which to plant its idea seeds against the American people. Little wonder that so many millions had to be spent by us during the war in counteracting the effect of enemy propaganda against us.

The people of Europe today are hungry for information about America. They are receptive and responsive to a constructive program that can give them a better understanding of the American people and their foreign policy.

Such being the case we find the House Appropriations Committee recommendation that the State Department budget be cut from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000, a deplorable and potentially harmful action. At a time when we should be recognizing our opportunities and our obligations, we are apparently defaulting on both. It is to be hoped that the cut will be restored in full by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Norman Cousins, Jonathan Daniels,
George Fielding Eliot, Mark Ethridge, Thomas K. Finletter, Ralph McGill, Harry Emerson Fosdick,
Owen J. Roberts.

Therefore, one of the peace forces to which we ought to give vitality is this agency of information and culture which would furnish the evidence to all countries penetrated by radio and other means of communication the true character of the American Nation. The most probative evidence of this is the chronicle of daily life broadcast as news.

II. THE ENACTMENT OF SUITABLE STATUTES TO PREVENT STRIKES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, AND COMBINATIONS EITHER OF CAPITAL OR OF LABOR, THAT EMPLOY STARVATION OF PEOPLE AS A MEANS OF ATTAINING OBJECTIVES IN LABOR DISPUTES

Our Government ought to be able to go into its own sanctuaries for the exercise of its sovereignty and protection of its citizens under the law. It should not be denied access, as it now is, to its courts in labor disputes that threaten the health or safety of our people, or the sovereignty of our Government.

What does this have to do with foreign relations? I answer that it directly impinges upon our status and our attitude in the family of nations. Its practical impact occurred with respect to our shipments of coal to France. At the time this strike suddenly stopped all shipments of coal Europe was receiving 500,000 tons per week from us. The stoppage informed nations who are in negotiations with us that a great weakness existed in our Government; that our Government had barred itself access to its own courts in labor disputes; that by virtue of that a counterbalancing tyranny had arisen, a tyranny that defied Government in its effort to maintain the health and safety of the people.

The obvious effect of depriving our neighbors of the shipments of coal went far beyond

physical inconvenience. It gave cause for derision of us by countries with an opposite ideology who have been declaring through their information and cultural systems for the past 10 years that republican government and capitalistic economy are failures.

Definitely, the answer is that strikes against the Government weaken our prestige and influence in our relations in the United Nations Conferences, in the consultative system with the American Republics, and in our efforts to expedite the making of the peace treaties in Europe.

III. REDUCTION OF TRADE BARRIERS, SUCH AS SUBSIDIES, TARIFFS, EMBARGOES, EXCHANGE POOLS AND BLOCS, BILATERAL TREATIES AND INTERREGIONAL PREFERENCES

You will find exercise of your special knowledge in society's consideration of the immediate problems relating to payment of our enormous debt, and conversion from war conditions to our customary circumstances.

I believe that we have to take an advanced position as a people—one that has an immediate sales resistance, but, upon careful deliberation fully recommends itself. That is, we should gradually modify, or repeal, laws, executive orders, and regulations which were required for the conduct of war, but which are hostile to a long range commercial policy, and are a hindrance to production and employment.

This comprehends, as you at once recognize, the problem of what to do with OPA. This is a live problem, upon which your thought, expressed freely, will help to form public opinion. I think you ought to guide that opinion, so far as you can, in the direction of timing such changes as would have an effect upon the relations of employer and employee, producer and consumer, distributor and carrier, so that they shall be as rapid as possible without too great inflation. I cannot conceive of the change being made without inflation. It is one of the hazards of our national life, and it ought to be kept within control. This policy bears directly upon our international relations because it will help to determine the economic soundness and vigor of the United States.

Therefore, it is one of the peace forces.

It is a part of the effort to pay our war debt expeditiously and to foster an expanding economy at home and abroad. It also has for its purpose the leveling off of peaks and depths of fluctuation in the prosperity or poverty of nations by working toward a better balance of production and consumption, and toward wider distribution of the good things of life.

Currently, also, we should be developing a strong popular backing for an economic arrangement—a treaty or treaties, if necessary—by which the trade barriers, which have amounted to economic warfare in the past, will be reduced, and reciprocal procedures in international trade promoted. By these means, more free access to the natural resources of the world would be given all nations and an opportunity afforded to the greatest possible number of consumers to raise the level of their living.

I regard this positive economic campaign as one of the most effective peace forces operating against the attack of totalitarianism upon the Western Hemisphere.

I have a deep feeling that we could not long stay at peace if a bitter conflict should develop between totalitarianism and free institutions.

For these reasons, this peace force seems to me to be a very important one.

IV. LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES PROMOTING ACTIVITIES OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION, THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I cannot do more than name these forces in the scope of a commencement address,

but I could not omit them from mention because of their place in the over-all mobilization for peace.

I call to your attention the fact that in all of these organizations there is activity at the present time of conspicuous character, and all of them are striving for such relations among the nations with respect to their specific purposes, that each country may be aided only so far as necessary to get it upon its feet following the devastation of war, and enable it to provide its own means of living and progress.

These organizations open up vistas of thought of leadership in technical skills and information, as well as afford access to materials of which these countries are in short supply.

V. AN IMPORTANT PEACE FORCE CONSISTS OF AID AND RELIEF IN THE FORM OF MONEY, CREDITS, FOOD, COAL, AND OTHER COMMODITIES

Peace is placed in jeopardy by the threat of famine or other conditions due to greatly inferior advantages of one or more nations. The prevalence of peace in the world is dependent upon the happiness and welfare of the whole family of nations.

The foregoing categories relate to a real change in our national attitude and represent progress away from extreme nationalism toward an expanding activity in the world. The attainment of social and economic objectives should raise the standard of living of all peoples and remove some of the causes of war.

There is another category of items which bear directly upon the authority of the voice of the United States of America in negotiations of all kinds, for in the present state of civilization, power is the element which persuades nations at conference with each other regarding short- or long-term arrangements.

This brings us to the vitally important legislation upon which Congress has yet to decide:

The extension of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Universal military training.

Unification of the armed forces.

Control of atomic energy and the secrets relating to nuclear fission, until there have been set up and put into effective operation in the United Nations safeguards against the use of such energy for destructive purposes.

Your firm convictions, effectively voiced to your neighbors, that these difficult and controversial statutes ought to be passed promptly, would promote the type of peace force that is needed. The lack of this peace force was felt by our negotiators and delegates in London, and New York and Paris.

What consternation must Russia have felt on witnessing her greatest ally bowing in subservience to an isolationist minority? She could draw no other conclusion than that the United States could be expected to fail in the occupation of Germany, Italy, Austria, Japan, and China, and that she could not carry out her express obligations under the United Nations Charter.

People who have suffered military aggression and the devastation of modern war have little faith in promises without works. Representations without apparent power to make them good have little persuasiveness.

After her desperate exposure to German aggression during the last 30 years, in which she was ravaged and looted in two wars, Russia is security-conscious. The conduct of the United States being inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, Russia is interested in buffer states for her security.

Moreover, the disintegration of our military efficiency following the brave promises made at Potsdam naturally raised a serious question in German minds whether to follow the leadership of Russia, which maintained its power, or America, which reduced it.

During the 12 months since we listened to that really great commencement oration by Acting Secretary of State Grew, entitled "The Responsibility of Power," we have observed the disintegration of our military power in the occupation of the enemy territory.

When Mr. Grew addressed us a year ago, this Nation possessed the most exalted leadership that any nation in all history had attained. The magnificence of its power gave its voice wings that swept round the world, uplifting the aspirations and hopes of mankind.

But, by our ineptitude, and our surrender to fatigue, we have, in 12 short months, fallen from these heights, apparently unmindful that the victory is not attained, and that it cannot be attained in any such state of lassitude and weakness.

It seems that to you there is no greater challenge than to sound the trumpet to rally again the stamina of this Nation around the standard of security and peace, and advance to the goal of such organizations for pacific determination of controversies, for the complete outlawry of the use of mass destructive weapons for any purpose whatever, for the maintenance of only those military forces which can prevent a situation developing into aggression.

I have for years called such forces peace forces because they so greatly resemble the peace officers of the common law whose primary duty is prevention of disturbance of the peace, but who also have a part in remedies for injury.

For this purpose there is no need of mass destructive weapons; for this purpose there is no need of armies and fleets and air wings great enough to wage war.

We must stay in the fight until the enemy is pacified completely—until he is qualified to join with us in the United Nations as a member in good faith. Cooperation for a peace must prevail by virtue of its intrinsic character—its new relationships to all the countries and governments of the earth.

It seems to me that the experience of 12 months carries a lesson of great persuasiveness. It is that the United States has the greatest responsibility of all the governments which have met in the conferences for peace treaties, hemispheric unity, and universal world organization. This responsibility is a result of the morals by which we are held, by the kind of life that we live, and the effect in happiness and wealth of many kinds which we enjoy above the people of any other part of the globe.

Therefore, we ought, forthwith, to pass the several statutes for restoration of the military effectiveness of the United States.

I congratulate you upon your graduation from the School of Advanced International Studies, and wish for you the opportunity of full exercise of your natural and acquired knowledge and skill in this critical hour of the world. No class graduating from such an institution of learning as this could have a higher challenge than that which is your commencement gift.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I realize that the bill now before the Senate is a very vital measure. I know that the whole country has been considering it for months. We have now reached the point where, in my opinion, we must speed up legislative action on this measure, for we are approaching the deadline of July 1, when the entire Selective Service Act will expire unless new legislation is agreed to by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President.

Briefly to place before the Senate the critical position of our armed forces at the moment, and particularly the Army, let me say that in the best judgment of national headquarters a total of only 12,000 men will come in by way of selec-

tive service during the month of May. I have complete figures for the first 3 weeks in May. I have not been able to obtain the exact figures for the last week.

In addition, I point out that, of the 12,000, most of them already appear in the figures which I shall shortly give, representing total volunteers during the month of May. We must realize that these men come into the Army and are immediately given an opportunity to volunteer for a specific length of time, the minimum being 18 months, in accordance with the bill which Congress passed last fall. They may also volunteer for a 2-year period or a 3-year period. Volunteers and inductees for the first 3 weeks in May total 32,750. We must add to that number some of those who remained in the Army as inductees; but certainly the total number of volunteers for the month of May will not reach a figure larger than 43,000. The figure of 43,000 for the month of May tells us absolutely that we are not getting the volunteers necessary to maintain the strength of the Army, as everyone knows it is to be on July 1, namely, 1,550,000, reduced progressively during the next 12 months to 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. I may say that I have word from the War Department to the effect that on July 1st it will meet the figure of 1,550,000. It may be off a few thousand; nevertheless, it will meet, on the line, the promise made to the Congress and to the country.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. MAYBANK addressed the chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Volunteers for the month of May are estimated to reach the number of approximately 43,000. Going backward a little, in the month of April the number was 63,000; in March 73,000; in February 93,000; in January 113,000; in December 131,000; in November 184,000. That shows that we are reaching a low point in connection with volunteers, and that something must be done about it.

I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to ask the Senator one question regarding the assumptions upon which the size of the Army contemplated in this bill is based. I notice, for example, that the fifth assumption, as stated in the report of the committee, is that we shall be relieved of occupation responsibilities in Austria and Italy by conclusion of peace treaties affecting those countries. I ask the able Senator whether the failure to conclude peace treaties respecting Austria and Italy will require a revision of the figures upward?

Mr. GURNEY. It certainly will. The senior Senator from Michigan knows that situation much better than I, and he knows that if we cannot conclude peace treaties, our occupation forces in Germany and other places cannot be reduced, or come home as soon as we thought might be possible, even when the Military Affairs Committee reported the bill. In my opinion, the situation which we face at the moment is much more critical than it was on April 11, when

the Committee on Military Affairs approved Senate bill 2057.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the other assumptions upon which the size of the Army is based confront as much jeopardy as does the fifth assumption—

Mr. GURNEY. We all know that the jeopardy on April 11 was even greater than we at that time thought possible, because on April 11 the committee felt that Congress would surely renew selective service in one form or another, and would not exclude from the reservoir of manpower, the 18- and 19-year olds, who constitute the only reservoir from which we can expect to maintain our armed strength at anywhere near the requirements on which that assumption was based. The House has since made the minimum age 20 and the maximum 29.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I was about to observe that if the fifth assumption is typical of the others, certainly the total armed forces contemplated in this measure represent not only a minimum, but a very dangerous minimum.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator mentioned the fact that the Army expected to meet its reduction. I wonder if the Senator intends, at a later time, to speak of the Navy and Marine Corps reductions, or whether he has any word from the Navy and Marine Corps as to their attitude and as to how this measure will affect them indirectly.

Mr. GURNEY. I may say to the Senator that all branches of the armed forces have definitely stated their full belief in the necessity for enacting this legislation. I shall be glad to answer particularly questions as soon as I have concluded my basic argument.

Mr. MAYBANK. My point is this: The Senator has stated that the Army intended to meet the reduced figures. If the Army should meet the reduced figures and, as was so ably explained by the Senator, the number of volunteers has fallen off to such an extent, does not that mean that many of those who have served long and faithfully in the Army overseas, and many of those who are fathers who have been absent from their families for many years, will not have the opportunity to return as early as they had been led by the Army to believe they would return if this measure had passed?

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to have the able Senator give us, if he can do so, the actual number of men in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. As to the number in the Army at the moment, I should make a rough guess of 1,700,000. I shall try to get the exact figures soon. As I previously stated, I am advised that the Army will meet the figure 1,550,000 on July 1.

In the bill recommended by the committee the maximum strength of the Army is fully set forth, and the corresponding figure is set forth for the Navy, as Senators will note if they look at page 2 of the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand what is proposed to be the strength of the Army on July 1, 1946, and then on July 1 of the following year; but I was anxious to know just what number of men are now in the armed forces.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall obtain those figures for the Senator, and shall get them exactly, and shall report them as soon as I am able to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I would ask that I first be permitted to present my basic argument on the bill, and then I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wished to answer the question just asked by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GURNEY. If the Senator has the information requested, I shall be glad to have him furnish it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. This information was given me last week, by the War Department. The total strength of the Army as of May 1, 1946, was 2,091,404 men. The estimated strength as of May 20, 1946, was 1,960,000 men.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the figures just given by the Senator from West Virginia are, of course, a few weeks old. I shall try to obtain figures which are more nearly up to date.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. When the Senator obtains for us the figures as to the strength of the Army today will he be able to get the figures for the strength of the Army on VE-day and the relative strength of officers and enlisted men on the same date? We constantly hear that the enlisted men are getting out of the Army, but that the officers are staying in it. When we go into the matter of continuing the draft I think we should know the relative strength of officers versus enlisted men at the present time and when they were actually counted.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to obtain that information, and I shall offer it a little later.

Mr. President, I have been receiving, of course, some letters from various States of the Union, possibly from all of them, and I have been receiving a few letters from my own State of South Dakota. For the information of the Senate I believe I can outline my feelings regarding the necessity for the proposed legislation by reading a reply which I sent only last Friday to a constituent in my own State. It reads as follows:

MAY 31, 1946.

I have read your thought-provoking letter containing sharp criticism of the United States Army with considerable interest. Your letter induces me to make several broad observations which I think should be pointed out.

First of all, the Army has just concluded a magnificent victory over adversaries who had all the advantages at the start of the

conflict. This has been done with a minimum loss of life.

I think we must also face the fact that there are still thousands of men in the Army and Navy who served during wartime when they were asked to risk their lives. These men cannot be released so that they may rejoin their families unless replacements are forthcoming. These replacements can only come from the 18- and 19-year-old group, as it is the only untapped reservoir of men left.

Let me interpolate here to say that the Director of Selective Service in my State advised on about May 1 that there were available for induction only 427 men in the category of those approved by the House of Representatives. I wish to point out the figures for a few other States:

California, only 9,000; New York State—we would think there would be more there—2,198; New York City, 2,500. The total for the entire United States available for induction in the age group authorized in the bill which was approved on May 9 was 71,860.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, does the Senator have the Michigan figure there?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; for Michigan the figure is 3,087.

For Minnesota it is 1,921.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the entire list inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Estimated number of registrants 20 through 29 years of age available for induction as reported in a national survey made Apr. 16, 1946¹

State:	Number
Alabama.....	500
Arizona.....	400
Arkansas.....	425
California.....	9,000
Colorado.....	300
Connecticut.....	105
Delaware.....	100
District of Columbia.....	800
Florida.....	1,238
Georgia.....	1,500
Idaho.....	150
Illinois.....	8,516
Indiana.....	200
Iowa.....	2,100
Kansas.....	352
Kentucky.....	476
Louisiana.....	1,340
Maine.....	100
Maryland.....	510
Massachusetts.....	130
Michigan.....	3,087
Minnesota.....	1,921
Mississippi.....	2,204
Missouri.....	2,000
Montana.....	450
Nebraska.....	309
Nevada.....	0
New Hampshire.....	60
New Jersey.....	1,850
New Mexico.....	268
New York State.....	2,198
New York City.....	2,500
North Carolina.....	535
North Dakota.....	320
Ohio.....	3,500
Oklahoma.....	2,398
Oregon.....	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	3,500
Rhode Island.....	226
South Carolina.....	1,707

¹ Approximately 50 percent of these registrants would be found physically and mentally unacceptable for military service.

State—Continued	Number
South Dakota-----	427
Tennessee-----	400
Texas-----	3,000
Utah-----	300
Vermont-----	382
Virginia-----	3,100
Washington-----	1,200
West Virginia-----	600
Wisconsin-----	1,450
Wyoming-----	35
Total-----	71,860

Mr. GURNEY. I now return to the letter which I had commenced to read:

It is also necessary that we maintain a strong army and navy so that we can fulfill our international responsibilities. I think it is more than coincidence that the Paris Peace Conference failed almost simultaneously with House emasculation of the selective-service law.

There is no question but what there is a certain amount of immorality in the Army. There are immoral men in every walk of civil life, and it would be strange indeed if the pattern of moral conceptions were any different in the Army. I have always felt that a boy's moral behavior was the responsibility first of his home, second of his church, and third of his school. Boys of 18 who have had the proper influence from these institutions will not fall into evil ways as the result of Army service.

I have introduced a bill in the Senate calling for extension of selective service in essentially its wartime form. It does not alter the minimum wage of 18 for inductees, but it does exempt fathers, and limits the period of service to 18 months. If this legislation is passed, it will enable young men to enter college when they are 19½ years old and continue uninterruptedly. This, I am sure, would result in less dislocation than if they were allowed to enter at 18 with the prospect of military service hovering over them after 2 years.

Thank you again for your very interesting letter.

Sincerely yours,

CHAN GURNEY.

Mr. President, the case for extension of the Selective Service Act must rest finally on the fundamental proposition that it is necessary in the national interest. We have the assurance of the President, Secretary Byrnes, Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal, General Eisenhower, and Admiral Nimitz, and of the Military Committees of both Houses of Congress that it is necessary.

We can agree with General Eisenhower also that—

Any gamble with the peace and security of the United States at this time is a gamble with the peace and security of the world.

I do not believe that anyone wants to take that gamble.

It seems to me that there are two overpowering reasons for extending the Selective Service Act at this time, as urged by those with whom rests the responsibility for protecting the peace we have won. These reasons are:

First. It is necessary in the opinion of men whose judgment we can trust to extend the act at this time to make certain that we can raise and maintain an Army of the minimum size required to do the job assigned it.

Second. It is necessary to strengthen the hand of the President and Secretary of State in their handling of our foreign relations.

There should be no partisanship and no politics in an issue so vital to the national security as this. We are all Americans. We may have our family fights on domestic issues. But when it comes to war or to the making of peace or to the broad fundamentals of foreign policy, we have always found it possible as a people to rise above partisanship and do what we thought right in the national interest. I am satisfied that we shall do this now.

The way to get peace in a world still suffering from the shocking aftermath of war is not suddenly to throw down our arms while others remained armed. We know now that we have demobilized too fast since hostilities ceased. We yielded too readily to a natural desire to have our sons brought home as rapidly as ships could carry them. In doing so we have literally wrecked the Army that won the war. This has occurred in the short space of less than a year.

When I say "we" did this, I mean all of us. We were all at fault. Not a single responsible voice was raised in any quarter to protest in time against this debacle. Now that the damage has been done it is our job as Americans to repair it and supply the men necessary to rebuild the Army and to put it again on a solid footing.

MANPOWER RESERVOIR EMPTY

No one likes to draft 18-year-old boys for military service in war or peace; but when we reach the point where our manpower resources are exhausted except for 18-year-olds, there is nothing else to do. We are told in effect that the manpower reservoir, once filled to overflowing by Selective Service, has so dried up that except for the 18- and 19-year-olds there are only 50,000 or 60,000 I-A's who can be called into the Army. These 50,000 or 60,000 men are the leftovers after the list has been combed and recombined for physically fit men not clearly entitled to deferment. We are told that every other man in this remaining pool of I-A's above 19 years of age has been repeatedly rejected as physically unfit, or is indispensable on the farm, or holds a key position in industry or science, or has dependents whom he must support, or is unavailable for other good and sufficient reasons.

What then could the Army do if we were to end the induction of 18- and 19-year-olds, or declare a moratorium on inductions, or otherwise render ineffective the law by nullifying amendments? The answer is very simple. The Army could retain combat veterans in the service. It could call others back to service. It could refuse to release fathers, and compel inductees now in the Army to serve longer than 18 months. On that basis it would be easy enough to guarantee the existence of an Army of the size required.

But the Army is not proposing and does not intend to do any of these things. We are committed to a policy of releasing fathers, discharging all combat veterans as soon as they can be brought home, and limiting the service of all inductees to 18 months. We shall stand on that policy. It is a sound policy.

PAY INCREASE ASSURED

The House of Representatives has approved increased pay for men and officers. The Senate committee recommends raising the pay of enlisted men to make the military service more attractive. A little later on, possibly this afternoon, when we reach the stage of discussing the rates of pay in the Army and the Navy, I shall have a suggestion to make. With the passage of one of the pay bills now before Congress, the Army plans to launch an even more intensified recruiting drive than the one now in progress. The purpose of this drive will be to obtain an all-volunteer Army. Everyone wants only a volunteer Army and Navy. There is no argument on that score. Everyone knows that in time of peace a volunteer Army and Navy is better than a draft Army and Navy. Everyone believes further that for policing occupied countries, men of mature years are better than younger men.

But suppose in the application of the present policy governing discharges, and in spite of pay increases and the recruiting drive now planned, the Army still finds itself short of a sufficient number of men to fill its ranks. What then?

Suppose further that we fail to extend the Selective Service Act, or so restrict it as to make it relatively ineffective as a means of bringing men into the Army, thus advertising to the world the fact that we are taking the gamble of which General Eisenhower spoke. What then?

Could we in that event escape responsibility for what might happen as a result of our refusal to underwrite the national security and back up our foreign policy by the passage of this bill? I think not.

WORLD NOT YET AT PEACE

Civil war rages in the Far East.

Small nations are fearful for their own national security.

Hundreds of millions of human beings in Germany, Italy, and the Balkans, in India and China, are dying day by day like flies or are threatened with starvation. Other millions are rioting or fighting for what little food there is.

The forces of violence released by war are still on the march in many parts of the world. Pestilence and famine are everywhere. Great armies remain under arms for no reason associated with peaceful purposes or the requirements of peace.

Far from being at peace, we are confronted with a world containing more explosive elements than at the time World War II started. It would be literally easier to go to war now than then.

It is our responsibility as a nation to do our utmost to preserve what little peace there is, to prevent an outbreak of another war, and to try through the UNO and otherwise to build a permanent peace.

So much for the background against which we are asked to consider this measure.

STATISTICS CONFUSING, REQUIREMENT CLEAR

Other speakers will, no doubt, discuss the various provisions of the House bill, as well as restrictive amendments which may be offered in the Senate. For the

present I shall confine myself to the bill as reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs. In doing so, I shall confine myself also to what I regard as the basic facts. I shall attempt to explain the significance of this measure as it is understood by those of us who support it.

It may be admitted that the various estimates and statistics dealing with manpower resources and requirements are confusing. Some of them are conflicting. It is possible, by using some of the figures and ignoring others, to make out a case for almost anything—for extension, for repeal, for any one of a dozen proposals tending to hamstring Selective Service and the War and Navy Departments, and raising a question as to our good faith as well as the Army's ability to carry out its mission.

If we do our duty, we shall sweep all confusion aside and stick to the clear and simple requirements of the situation in which we find ourselves. We shall remember that it is not a question of extending selective service for a few weeks in order to force into the Army large numbers who may or may not be required to make up a deficit 18 months or 2 years from now.

We shall recognize that it is a question of guaranteeing that the Army will be able from month to month to maintain that strength which all have agreed to be necessary to the national security.

We shall extend the Selective Service Act for 1 year, from May 15, and we shall not restrict the operations of the Selective Service System in any way.

In doing so, we can be certain that a wholly volunteer Army will be raised if possible, and that not one man will be inducted unless he is actually needed. We can be certain that not one will be inducted if there is a volunteer to take his place. The President and the most responsible men of the Army and the Navy uphold this policy.

If, on the other hand, we fail in our duty, and there are no men available through selective service to meet an emergency, we can be doubly certain that we alone will be responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO

Now, as to the bill before us. What would it do?

First, let us see what it would do, and then what it would not do; for, in considering this problem, I think we should take note of some of the misrepresentations injected into public discussions of the subject, as well as of the provisions of the bill itself.

Five things would be accomplished by extension of the Selective Service and Training Act as proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs.

First. It would assure us of an Army of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947, following monthly reduction from a total of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946.

Second. It would make it possible to maintain the interim postwar Army at 1,070,000 until we can determine the size of the permanent military force required ultimately to serve peacetime needs and fulfill our obligation to the United Nations Organization.

Third. If accompanied by a pay increase as recommended by the Military Affairs Committee and the War and Navy Departments, it would stimulate volunteer enlistments to the point where relatively few inductions would be necessary, thus holding out the hope of an all-volunteer Army and Navy for the immediate postwar period and beyond.

Fourth. It would make it possible to cut to 18 months the period of service for all inductees as well as those who wish to volunteer for a short enlistment.

Fifth. It would permit the release or exemption from service of all fathers, and speed the return to civil life of many men now in the Army who would become eligible for discharge under the 18 months' limitation on service.

That is what it would do.

The legislation itself fixes the size of the Army and limits the service of inductees to 18 months.

Experience proves that the law operates to stimulate volunteer enlistments.

WHAT THE BILL WOULD NOT DO

On the other side of the picture, there are certain things the legislation would not do. These are:

First. It would not take needed farm workers from rural areas during the harvest season or work-year unless they could be spared, with necessary replacements in sight.

Second. It would not take high school or college students who had actually entered on their school work for the year until the end of the school year.

Third. It would not "irrevocably foist conscription on the country," or "militarize the United States," or "lead to war," or bring about any of the other evils predicted by radicals and pacifists and propagandists in their efforts to defeat extension. On the contrary, it would give us an Army which, together with our trained reserves, would constitute almost the only hope of peace, security, and freedom from foreign dangers and domination during the next few years.

It is to be hoped that extension of the Selective Service and Training Act will be accompanied by an increase in service pay. Such an increase would supply an additional incentive to voluntary enlistments. We want a 100 percent volunteer Army in peacetime if we can get one. This is one way to help get it.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY

Why is it necessary to extend the Selective Service Act? Why cannot the Army get a sufficient number of volunteers to meet its requirements without drafting anyone, especially if the pay of the armed forces is to be increased?

There is a simple, all-inclusive answer to these questions. The answer is that we do not know and can only guess at the number of volunteers the armed forces may expect to get in the next year or two, either with or without the Selective Service Act on the books and with or without a pay increase.

All the figures which have been cited either in support or in opposition for extension are, after all, only guesses. That is all they can be. But there are some facts that we know.

We know that the rate of enlistments is declining about 20,000 a month.

We know that enlistments are stimulated by the knowledge that men of draft age are liable for military service. We know that without the Selective Service Act we cannot guarantee an Army of 1,070,000 from midyear of 1947 on.

We know that unless the act is extended the number of those volunteering for military service will be substantially less than if the act is extended.

Estimates of the shortage in manpower which would be faced without Selective Service range all the way from 170,000 to 400,000 as of January 1, 1948. The whole point of this conflict in estimates, based on separate studies by different authorities, is that no one can say definitely what the shortage will be. It cannot even be said with complete certainty that there will be a shortage, especially if the pay of the armed forces is to be increased.

We know that all the factors and all the studies and all the experience of our armed forces point to the probability, if not the certainty, of a shortage which in less than 2 years might wreck the Army, defeat our national purposes, and threaten the security of the Nation unless Selective Service is extended by Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I notice the Senator intends to propose several amendments to the pending bill and those amendments have to do with the pay of the men in the different services. Are the proposed pay increases on a percentage basis, and about what do they amount to on a percentage basis?

Mr. GURNEY. There are about 11 proposals for increases in the rate of pay for men in the armed forces. I intend to go into that matter fully as soon as we reach it. But the Committee on Military Affairs recommended a 30-percent increase for privates and privates first class in the Army, and a decreasing percentage of increase for the higher ranks of enlisted men. The committee did not recommend an increase in the pay rates of officers. After the Senate Military Affairs Committee considered the bill and made their recommendations the House of Representatives passed a bill increasing the pay of privates 50 percent, from \$50 to \$75.

Mr. AIKEN. Is that a separate bill?

Mr. GURNEY. That is a separate bill, and is now on the desks of Senators. The House also recommended an increase of 20 percent in the pay of junior officers and 10 percent in the pay of officers above the junior grade. I hope to reach the pay section of this bill a little later this afternoon or tomorrow.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator intends to go into it in more detail, I shall not ask him to go into it now.

Mr. GURNEY. I will have placed on the desk of each Senator a complete schedule of the proposals which have been made, 11 in all.

WHY AN ARMY OF THIS SIZE?

Why do we need an Army of 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947? What will we do with it?

The answer to these questions is short and simple: Our Nation and the world at large are in a period of transition from war to peace. In this interval the Army has been given certain tasks. Other tasks lie ahead. These tasks together call for a minimum force of the size indicated. These are General Eisenhower's estimates. They are supported by staff studies. Secretary Patterson has accepted the estimates. They will govern the size of the Army until it is possible to say what size Army will be required in peacetime, following the discharge of our wartime obligations.

WHAT ARE THE ARMY'S PRESENT TASKS?

In the main they are:

First. Occupation of former enemy territory.

Second. Training of new recruits and replacements for men now in the service.

Third. Maintenance of communications and of Army installations in the United States.

Fourth. Manning of overseas Army bases, particularly air bases.

Fifth. Maintenance of adequate intelligence and research organizations, that the United States may be prepared to meet any dangers which may arise in the future.

Sixth. Protection of American territory against attack.

Seventh. Support of the UNO as a contribution to world peace.

This outline of Army tasks is based on certain assumptions. These assumptions are (a) that peaceful occupation of Japan and Germany will continue for some years, (b) that peace treaties will soon be signed.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] and I had a little conversation back and forth at the start of my remarks, which indicated to me that possibly peace treaties will not soon be signed.

The other assumptions are (c) that our allies will share the responsibility for occupation, both before and after the signing of peace treaties, (d) that we shall continue to use prisoners of war and people of other countries to perform overseas duties under American direction, (e) that surplus property on hand at the end of hostilities will be disposed of promptly and in orderly fashion, and (f) that the UNO will prove an enduring and effective instrumentality for peace.

No one who is acquainted with the magnitude of the job given the Army will question its size. With the sole exception of France, the Army now planned is smaller than those of any of our allies. Russia alone has announced plans for an army three times the size of ours. Thus, we are not planning an Army which threatens the security of any other nation. In no sense would it approach the force required for war. The proposed American Army, cut to 1,070,000 men by July 1, 1947, would be an interim army required for the transition job to be done between war and peace. It would be held at that figure until the world shakes down to what we hope will prove a peaceful basis.

It is the present plan to use 400,000 of the 1,070,000 men in the Air Forces. The remaining 670,000 would be in ground and service forces. These two

forces would be scattered from Alaska to Panama, and in Europe and across the Pacific. On the basis of geography alone, the estimate of requirements is low. Approximately half of the Army would be on duty outside continental United States. The other half will be required for training and other duties in the United States.

USE OF THE ARMY OVERSEAS

Much has been made of the circumstance that the United States now maintains military forces in many countries throughout the world where we never had troops before. This is misleading. The facts are:

First. Most of these troops in these countries were employed there only temporarily, while the "fighting war" was on. They are being pulled out and brought home as rapidly as we can close up our wartime bases.

Second. American forces still to be found in most foreign countries number only a few hundred or a few thousand at most. They are not being kept on foreign soil for any purpose other than to protect or dispose of surplus property or clean up other wartime jobs before coming home, or they are there for the necessary service of supply and to maintain the line of communication of our occupation forces.

Third. It is not the policy of the United States to keep military forces in any country which, in addition, does not welcome their presence.

While the war was in progress we sent troops to India and Burma to help open the back door to China. We sent them to help train the Chinese armies. They were sent to Africa, Italy, France, and Germany to fight. We sent them to England for training. We sent them to countries of the Near East to build and operate a supply line to Russia. We sent them to Australia both for training and to protect that country. We sent them to build up and maintain air bases all around the world to keep our lines of communication open.

Now, except for occupation forces, practically all of them are coming home, or are home. We are even closing up air bases in South America, Cuba and temporary bases in the Caribbean.

The whole world knows that the United States is peacefully disposed. It knows that we want to be good neighbors and that we will go as far as any other nation to preserve the peace of the world. The United States has committed itself to a policy of peace and to the support of the UNO as an instrumentality of peace.

The first postwar elections in Japan, held this month under American supervision, were wholly peaceful. Germany likewise is being encouraged to elect her own local officials. The small American force which remains in China is not only a stabilizing political influence, but is assisting in the evacuation of Japanese troops and nationals. The United States has assumed an important responsibility in helping restore independence and self-government in Korea. It will be necessary to maintain a relatively small force in the Philippines, where Japanese guerrillas are still fighting in the mountains,

until an adequate force of Philippine Scouts can be raised and trained to take their place.

Aside from these overseas activities, we must give thought to the security of our country, both internally and externally. It will always be necessary also to maintain Army and Navy bases in Panama and the Caribbean.

There is nothing in any of these facts, any of these plans, or in any Army estimates to justify the conclusion that the United States is being militarized or that it is a threat to any other nation, or that the War Department is asking for an extension of the Selective Service Act in preparation for another war, or that we are "undermining UNO by unilateral action to rearm."

Exactly the reverse is true. We are demobilizing, not remobilizing. A positive need of Selective Service is to allow the continuance of an orderly reduction in Army strength.

It is the policy of the War Department to recruit and maintain the future Army from volunteers, to the extent that this is possible. Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower have both said they would prefer to get the entire strength of the Army in this manner. But until it can be demonstrated that it is possible to raise a volunteer Army of the required size—and I think it is now demonstrated that we cannot get it—it will be necessary to keep the Selective Service Act another year. They are convinced that the force recommended is the absolute minimum required for the job immediately ahead.

If in the coming year the world should settle down to peaceful pursuits and normal relationships, and if Congress should approve a pay increase for the Army and Navy, and if this in turn should increase the rate of volunteer enlistments to the point required to maintain the Army at 1,070,000, it should not be necessary to extend selective service beyond May 15, 1947.

But these are intangibles. They are the expression of a hope.

Right now we are faced with facts, and must deal with them, realistically. The facts call for extension of selective service now.

The Army needs young men for training. It needs bright, quick, active, enthusiastic men. This is an age of technology. No army in the world is so highly mechanized as the American Army, and mechanization is only beginning.

Rockets, jet propulsion, pilotless planes, the achievements of science—these are the weapons of the future. In the hands of a Nation like ours, they are the safeguards of the future.

This is the age of air as well as the age of science. Where can our young men get mass training in these fields except in the Army and Navy? It is an opportunity for them as well as the salvation of the country.

SELECTIVE SERVICE A LIFE PRESERVER

At this stage of our history the Selective Service Act is like a life preserver on a ship sailing uncharted seas. We may not need it, but if we do, we shall need it desperately. We cannot afford to take the chance of throwing it over-

board because some think the sea looks smooth today.

All statistics aside, this is what the issue comes down to in its final analysis.

We play safe if we extend the act as proposed. We gamble with disaster if we do not.

To restrict the age limits as was done in the House is to punch holes in the life preserver, to rip its cover, and then hope it will keep us afloat.

Do opponents of extension want to so cripple the Air Force that planes cannot fly because there are no trained mechanics to service them?

Do they want to so weaken our occupation forces as to permit militarism again to rear its head in Germany and Japan?

What shall it profit us to play politics with the national security now if to do so may plunge us into another war?

Regardless of all other considerations, we must avoid another war if possible. We must, if we can, avoid sending our young men again into battle in our lifetime. We have been plunged into two world wars within 25 years, each more destructive than any of its predecessors. World War II lasted twice as long as World War I.

We were unprepared for World War I and only half prepared for World War II. God forbid that there should be a World War III.

But, for the sake of our young men—for the sake of these young men whom we are proposing to train now as soldiers of peace—let us be strong and let us be prepared, so that we can say to all the world: The United States wants peace, but not because it is weak.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. I wish to ask the Senator a question in order to understand clearly what is meant by certain language. I believe I understand its meaning, but I wish to ask a question concerning language on page 2, in subsection (b) of section 3, as follows:

Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this act of 18 months or more.

Does that mean at the time he is inducted?

Mr. GURNEY. No; it means that on October 1, 1946, which is about 4 months from now, if he has at that time put in 18 months of service he will be discharged absolutely.

Mr. TUNNELL. When his total service amounts to 18 months?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. TUNNELL. What I am trying to find out is whether if he lacks a little of having served 18 months he would be inducted, and if he does not lack any he would not be inducted?

Mr. GURNEY. The date October 1 is about 4 months from now. Suppose a man in the armed forces, whether it be the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, has had 13 months of service as of now.

He knows that as soon as this bill is passed he will be wearing civilian clothes on October 1, provided under the authority granted in this measure he applies for discharge 30 or 60 days prior to October 1.

Mr. TUNNELL. I think the Senator knows what I have in mind. The language is "who shall have completed a period of training." I was wondering whether some words might be added to clarify the language, so that it would provide that the total of his service both before and after his selection under this act should amount to 18 months.

Mr. GURNEY. The Committee on Military Affairs wanted to be sure that he spent only 18 months from the time he first put on his uniform, so the committee included the word "training." The words "active service" mean that all that period would be included. So the meaning is that he shall have 18 months with the uniform on.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall speak for only a very short time on the pending measure.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, before the Senator begins his statement, will he yield to me so I may ask a question of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. MAYBANK. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. On page 4, line 10, we find this language:

Except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories.

Should not a comma be inserted after the word "medical"? There are three categories named, are there not—medical, professional, and specialists?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; I believe a comma should be placed after the word "medical," and I thank the Senator for suggesting it.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. GURNEY. There is an amendment pending at the moment, I will say to the Senator. We can consider technical changes after the pending amendment is disposed of. I shall be glad to follow through and see that the suggestion made by the Senator is carried out.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to commend the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for his very clear statement regarding the necessity for the extension of the draft, which many of us who are members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee—certainly I myself—believe should have been done long ago.

Addressing myself to the bill for a few moments, I should like to make a short statement in connection with a proposed amendment to Senate bill 2057—a statement in support of an increase in retirement pay. I want it distinctly understood that the proposed increase in retirement pay applies only to those who are now retired, and has nothing whatsoever to do with the many retirement bills which are now before a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which I am chairman. I may say that the various bills which are before our committee have been studied,

one short hearing has been held on them, and at the request of the officers of the National Guard, Reserve officers, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other organizations, we have delayed the hearings on the permanent retirement program until perhaps a meeting of minds could be had between the Secretary of War, General Eisenhower, General Collins, and those representing the various patriotic organizations, as well as the Reserve officers and the National Guard. It is my information received from Generals Reckord and Evans, who represent the National Guard and Reserve officers, that the meetings so far have been quite satisfactory and that they hope they will be able to work out something so that we might go fully into the many bills now before our committee.

Mr. President, the proposed amendment to Senate bill 2057 would extend the increases in pay provided therein to personnel heretofore retired. Retired officers and enlisted men and personnel in receipt of retirement pay should be included in any measure providing increases in active-duty pay. The amount of retired pay received by retired personnel is measured by active-duty pay, and the higher costs of living which make pay increases necessary affect retired personnel to the same extent as those on active duty. Due to increased living costs, the purchasing power of retirement benefits, based on a pay scale in effect at the time of retirement, have definitely decreased, and, therefore, such benefits originally granted by the Congress have in fact been lowered. To provide increased benefits for personnel hereafter retired, and to deny the same benefits for those heretofore retired, would result in a discrimination as between groups who have rendered equally meritorious service in the armed forces and who deserve equal treatment.

The Congress has heretofore increased retired pay when it provided increases in active-duty pay. When the active-duty pay of personnel of the armed forces was increased by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, those increases were made applicable to the retired pay of personnel who were retired prior to the date of enactment of that act. In view of that precedent it would be only just and equitable to make the increases provided by the proposed amendment applicable to the retired pay of personnel who were retired prior to the date of its enactment.

Consideration must also be given to the fact that the majority of those who would benefit by the proposed amendment to S. 2057 are not officers of the Regular Army but are officers of the civilian components who became physically disabled during the war and who are now receiving retirement pay. There are approximately 22,000 non-Regular officers who became physically disabled during the war and who are being paid retirement pay by the Veterans' Administration. There are only approximately 5,000 Regular Army officers on the retired list and about 15,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army who have been retired.

Mr. President, I wished to make that statement so that it would be distinctly understood that these increases apply

not only to the 5,000 Regular officers, but to the 15,000 enlisted men who are on retirement, as well as the non-Regular officers who were disabled in World War II.

I see the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] present in the Chamber. I had the opportunity of talking with him the other day about a bill in connection with the increases which many Senators, including myself, believe should be made also under the GI bill of rights, upon the same theory of the decreasing purchasing value of the dollar. It is my hope that the Congress, before it recesses, will adjust many discriminations in the GI bill of rights, and perhaps afford additional funds to those who served at lower pay during the war and who are now trying to obtain an education. The distinguished Senator from Colorado advises me that within the next few weeks he expects to hold hearings on this all-important matter before a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Within the next few days, I may say to the Senator, not the next few weeks.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator for the correction. I spoke to him last week.

I sincerely hope that under the able leadership of the Senator from Colorado the boys who served so faithfully in the war, and who are now at college, or engaged in farming or other industries, will be better provided for under the GI Act. At this time I do not intend to offer an amendment which I had intended to offer, because I believe a hearing should be held. I know that the distinguished Senator from Colorado will see that a hearing is held within the next few days, so that those now attending school may receive sufficient funds, considering the devalued dollar, to continue their education, because it must be remembered that those who are in the situation which has been described served on the basis of lower pay.

Mr. President, I had another amendment to the bill which I do not intend to call up at this time, for the reason that, in my opinion, there has been such a long and unnecessary delay in the passage of the pending legislation as in my judgment seriously to impair the prestige of the United States and of our armed forces, which at this time are so necessary to our Commander in Chief, the President, and to the State Department. So I shall forego offering the amendment, with the hope that we may complete consideration of this bill within the next few days.

Mr. President, through some of my acquaintances in the Marine Corps, I have learned that there was left out of the original bill a certain provision which I think should be included in it, and which the Senator from South Dakota has accepted, and which is written into the bill. I should like to explain it.

The pay of members of the Marine Corps Band is not governed by the provisions of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, but is fixed by section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925. Therefore, unless the provisions of the act of March 4, 1925, are amended, these persons will

receive no increases in pay. I am advised by many of my friends in the Marine Corps that they have received no benefit since 1925.

Section 8 (c) of the Gurney amendment of April 19 amends section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925, so as to provide increases in pay for members of the Marine Corps Band in accordance with the increases in pay which are authorized by the amendment for other personnel of the armed forces. Such increases for members of the Marine Corps Band are as follows:

Grade	Present pay	Proposed pay	Percentage of increase
Leader.....	\$200	\$220	10
Second leader.....	200	220	10
Principal musician.....	150	180	20
First-class musician.....	125	150	20
Second-class musician.....	100	120	20
Third-class musician.....	85	102	20

In conclusion, I wish to say that I hope, trust, and pray, that the time is not far distant when this measure will be passed by the Senate, sent to the House, agreed to there, and become law, for the purpose of maintaining the prestige of the United States in these troublous times. As the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] so ably pointed out earlier today in a question which he asked the Senator from South Dakota, this is the very minimum that we can afford to have for our Army.

While the Navy and the Marine Corps are made up of volunteers, nevertheless they likewise suffer. The number of volunteers has fallen off during the time when this proposed law has been in abeyance. I feel, as do most other Senators, and as the Senator from South Dakota so ably pointed out, that we want a volunteer Army. The generals, the admirals, The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and all of us want a volunteer Army. It is my hope that with these pay increases, and with this bill upon the statute books, perhaps it may not be necessary to draft so many of our citizens. But without the enactment of this bill I am deeply fearful of our national prestige. Unless the Congress acts wisely and quickly, I fear that those who are not so friendly toward us may be encouraged in the direction of further expansion of political ideology on the Continent, perhaps looking forward to another war, in which event the more than 300,000 who died in this war, and the more than 1,000,000 who are in hospitals, many of whom will never recover, will be done a great disservice.

If the Army is to be maintained at a level of approximately one and a half million, the Navy at a level of approximately 600,000, and the Marine Corps at a level of approximately 100,000, the only way those levels can be reached and held is by new enlistments, so that those who have served long and faithfully through the hard, dark days of war may be released to return to their homes and enjoy the benefits of education, and so that fathers may be returned to their families.

Those who enter the service under the terms of this bill will know that they are to serve for only 18 months. Those who have been in the service for a period of 18 months will be released. Mr. Presi-

dent, there were many who went into the service not for 18 months, but for years. This morning I talked with a man who had been gone for six long years. He was one of the first to be called when the National Guard was called out in 1940.

So in justice to those who have served, and in a spirit of democratic fairness, I hope the Congress will see the wisdom of enacting this legislation so that the true and the tried, the worthy and the faithful, who have labored long and hard under the stress and strain of battle, and who have been absent from their education and their families, may return home, and those who have not performed the arduous tasks and duties of military service may either volunteer or, if necessary, be selected, although I hope that it will not be necessary to select them.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs I wish to make my position clear in support of the pending legislation.

The extension of the Selective Service Act of 1940 presents the specific question as to whether we should discontinue the compulsory draft on July 1 when the present unsatisfactory extension expires, or whether the world unrest is such that we must consider the reenactment of draft legislation that will call for maintaining a substantial military force until world conditions are more settled. We must bear in mind that if we reenact a selective service act beyond July 1, next, we will be asking our young men, as they become 18 years of age, at least to stand by to be ready for military or naval service for their country if they should be called to fill the induction quotas.

Mr. President, in opening my remarks I wish to pay a special tribute to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], who has made such an excellent presentation today of the case for the extension of the Selective Service Act. I particularly commend him for the splendid work he did while the bill was under consideration by the committee, and in getting together the facts, thus making possible the orderly presentation of the case before the Senate.

Let me also point out in opening my remarks that the question of the immediate reenactment of the Selective Service Act for a limited, fixed time has nothing to do with the broader question of universal military training. I think we should get that fact clearly in our minds before we begin the discussion. A policy of universal military training is a totally different subject, and I recognize that there is a wide divergence of views as to the wisdom of adopting such a policy. In order not to confuse the debate here on the floor of the Senate, I wish to put to one side at this time the subject of universal military training, and I shall focus my attention on what the immediate issue is. The immediate issue, briefly stated, is whether we should carry on for a relatively short, but definite, time our selective service policy as set forth in the present Selective Service Act and in Senate bill S. 2057—the so-called Gurney bill.

In the minds of most of our people the war is over, and I am deeply sympathetic with the writers of the hundreds of letters I have received who urge that we

discontinue calling our boys into military service. All of us would like to let them return to their studies and to the preparation for their life work, without asking them to go abroad, even for a limited period of time, to serve in our armed forces. I feel that the argument is sound that there may be many who would like to volunteer for military service, and that those who do volunteer actually make better soldiers than those who are compelled to go into the service. I am in entire accord with those who argue that a volunteer Army and a volunteer Navy are far preferable to any form of conscription. At our hearings, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and our military and naval officers all agreed on the desirability of our having a volunteer Army at the earliest possible date. But the question whether we should have a volunteer or a conscript Army is not the issue before us at this time. The present question is what we need under the existing circumstances.

In connection with this debate, I think there is a further point that should also be disposed of. There are no Americans of my acquaintance who have any imperialistic ambitions for the United States, or who feel there is any area in the world that we should be interested in taking under our jurisdiction. We are very definitely not a militaristic nation. We seek no conquest, and as a people we are wedded to the paths of peace and good will toward our neighbors. I do not think the issue of imperialistic militarism is involved in the present discussion.

Why, then, should we even consider continuation of the Selective Service Act? Let me briefly review the situation in which the United States finds itself at the close of the most terrible war of all history. We have found rather definitely, after the experiences of World Wars I and II, that we as a people cannot live alone. Time and space have been annihilated; and the conquest of the air, coupled with the discovery and dreadful possibilities of the atomic bomb, make us realize that, whether we desire it or not, we have very definite responsibilities to cooperate in preserving the peace of the world. I wish to emphasize very clearly, Mr. President, that I look upon this measure as an indication of our cooperation with the world to preserve the peace, not to strengthen ourselves for war with other countries.

I am one of those who have insisted, ever since I have been in the United States Senate, that our country should take every successive step that we were called upon to take to assist in the future preservation of the peace. I approved the Dumbarton Oaks blueprints which pointed the way to San Francisco. I favored the efforts of the administration in developing our international relationships even before the war was over; I favored the extension of the reciprocal trade treaties, which seemed to me to open up opportunity for international trade which would be another milestone on the road to peace; I favored the Bretton Woods monetary plan for the same reason, and of course I favored with enthusiasm the United Nations Charter written at San Francisco. I shall con-

tinue to favor all programs properly set up for working with the other nations of the world in this postwar development. I supported UNRRA. I am supporting the President in his appeal to relieve the famine situation. I supported Mr. Hoover in his trip abroad to save the starving peoples. I am supporting the Economic and Social Committee of the United Nations Organization and, of course, the present efforts of the Security Council to preserve the peace. And I recently voted to approve the British loan.

I have recited these different international activities in order to give the setting of the stage for the participation by our country in the international complexities that lie immediately ahead of us. With VE-day, we assumed very definite responsibilities on the Continent of Europe, looking to the rehabilitation of the countries that had been shattered by the war, and their postwar recovery. This includes especially what might be called the humane operations, such as the feeding of the peoples and their economic recovery. Let me emphasize that in our thinking. This is all a part of the humane aid to people who are suffering from famine, and an aid to their economic recovery. Any program, however, even if it be only humane and unwarlike, requires law and order; and law and order during these troubled times require the use of force legitimately administered. Since VJ-day we have had similar responsibilities throughout the Far East, and especially in Japan and China; and on top of these particular law-and-order jobs which we have had to assume, as a conquering nation—which jobs, let me emphasize again, are primarily humane jobs to save the very existence of human beings—we have assumed a large responsibility for the successful development of the UNO. Under the UNO we are called upon to accept our quota of military and naval contingents in order to do our share in the future preservation of the peace of the world. And certainly the recent experience in Paris only emphasizes the need of a strong, firm America. In my judgment, Mr. President, not only is this action of ours in extending the Selective Service Act not in opposition to the UNO but it is the one thing which we are called upon to do to strengthen the UNO and to make it practical and effective.

In light of these responsibilities, which I think we are all agreed we should have assumed, how large a military and naval force are we called upon to have available in the period that lies immediately ahead? In answer to this question, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and our Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, after making a careful survey of the world situation, and acting in line with the policies laid down by our Department of State—and Mr. Byrnes appeared before us when we were having the hearings and stated what our international policies were—advised us during the hearings that the minimum requirements for our Army on July 1, 1946, will be 1,550,000 men, including officers.

One year later, on July 1, 1947, General Eisenhower estimates that our Army will need 1,070,000 men—a reduction of

approximately 500,000 men during the year. Corresponding figures show that on July 1, 1947, the Navy will need 558,000 men and the Marine Corps will need 108,000 men.

In order that we might get away as quickly as possible from the necessity of continuing the drafting of our citizens for military service, some months ago we established a system of voluntary enlistments in order to determine whether we could obtain our personnel needs through volunteers.

I have received a great many letters asking, in effect, "Why don't we have a voluntary system? Why draft the boys?" I wish to point out that we did establish a voluntary system and did our best to obtain men through the voluntary route. That program was, at first, successful beyond expectation, and I think if we could rely on the volunteer system to meet the minimum needs which I have already outlined, everyone would agree that the selective service policy should not be continued. We must bear in mind, however, that we have made a binding commitment to those in our armed forces who have been serving abroad since the ending of hostilities that they will be brought home as rapidly as they can be replaced. This presents immediately the replacement problem if we are adequately to meet these responsibilities which we have assumed and which, as I said above, include our very special responsibility to the UNO. And it begins to be clear that we cannot meet our needs by volunteers alone.

I have had some interesting correspondence in connection with this subject. At first I received letters from parents who did not want the 18-year-old boys inducted. Now I received letters from parents asking why we do not continue the Selective Service Act so that their boys who have been abroad for many months or even years can be brought back home.

The best judgment that the majority of our members on the Military Affairs Committee has been able to arrive at from the evidence placed before them, is that while there may be a possibility of our military and naval needs being filled by voluntary enlistments, the risk to be taken in not continuing a selective service policy is too great in light of our minimum commitments. We came to the conclusion, therefore, that the policy should be reenacted both as a stimulant to voluntary enlistments, and also as a necessary refuge in the event we do not get enough men by the volunteer route. Let me emphasize here that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act will not increase the size of our Army one man over the figures already determined by General Eisenhower and his staff. Nor will men registered under the Selective Service Act be inducted if the necessary replacements can be furnished by voluntary enlistments. The extension of the act, therefore, can be looked upon as an insurance rather than in any way an expansion of our military policy. If we can get men by the volunteer route, the men who are now being registered will not be inducted into service unless they are absolutely needed.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to what our policy is, we have written into the act, as reported by the committee, and now under consideration, a limitation on the size of our Army on July 1, 1946 and July 1, 1947, with a provision for a decrease month by month during the coming year. We have further provided that the monthly requisitions under the Selective Service Act shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments for the 3 months preceding that in which the requisition is made. We afforded every protection against inducting new men who are registered unless our voluntary systems fail.

The real question of difficulty that has been presented to me in considering the reenactment of our Selective Service Act has been this problem of the 18-year-olds. On first consideration of this issue my immediate instinct was to take men of more mature years and give the younger boys a chance, at least, to get their higher education under way before being called to serve their country. I am aware of the force of the argument that though the younger boys are not so well qualified for the obvious police duty they will be called upon to perform as are men of more mature years. If it were possible to exempt these younger boys I would want to do so. I have received literally thousands of letters from parents urging that these youngsters be exempted.

The problem which we face, however, is one of real practical difficulty. For the past few years we have been calling the 18-year-old class as fast as it matured, and all the young men of that age have been carefully considered, and the maximum numbers from year to year have been inducted into the service. Many of these young men have now matured and many have served their full reasonable quota of time in the Army and Navy. We must consider those who have served and think in terms of the necessary replacements in order to do justice to all our GI boys. The fact of the matter is that there is no other reservoir to draw on than the maturing 18-year-olds if we are to meet the obligations which we have assumed.

The answer to my problem has been given to me by these boys themselves. As long ago as April 5 I was asked to meet with a carefully selected group of high-school boys in my State who were meeting at our State capital in Trenton in connection with what we call our boy legislature. Every year in New Jersey a selected group of our high-school students are chosen by their fellows to act as a model legislature in studying the processes of legislating and the responsibilities of citizenship. In being asked to address this group it seemed that the most appropriate subject I could discuss with them was this subject of the reenactment of the Selective Service Act. I frankly presented to them the pros and cons of the situation and asked them just as frankly for expressions of their views. I had the most amazing response. I received from those boys the most warm-hearted expressions of enthusiasm in expecting and wanting to do their share in

meeting the responsibilities of our country at this time. It was a most heartening experience, and I felt that I would be on sound ground in asking them to cooperate with their Government in meeting this pressing need.

I may add, Mr. President, that in my own personal case this means a great deal to me. I have a grandson who will be 18 years of age on the second day of next July. If the effective date of this act is extended he will be one of those called. I asked him how he felt about it. He and I are very close and he calls me his pal. He said, "Pal, the only thing to do is to vote for the extension of this act. I want to serve and other boys in my school want to serve. We all want to meet whatever responsibilities we are confronted with at this time. If the 18-year-olds were called a year ago, we want to be called when our time comes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I presume the Senator, in his very persuasive speech to those youngsters, pointed out to them that the greatest service they could render their country in its defense would be to provide themselves with the very best education they can obtain; that the defense of the Nation does not depend entirely on foot soldiers, but upon science and work in the laboratories as well.

I presume that the Senator also pointed out to those boys that this Nation of 140 million people, with all its wealth, has deteriorated to the point where it must depend on the high-school youngsters to defend its welfare. I presume that the Senator pointed out to the boys all those facts.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator from Colorado is correct. I pointed out those facts to the boys because at one time it was my privilege to be a member of the faculty of Princeton University. I was a member there for several years and I have been urging upon the representatives of Selective Service the exemption of promising young scientific groups, because their greatest service would be performed by remaining in the university and giving to their country of their scientific knowledge. I also pointed out that the number inducted into the service would be relatively small. I advised them to remain in their schools wherever they could do so and qualify for service among the scientific groups and others requiring special training.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to inquire further if the Senator pointed out to those young men that in all other categories of service, civil service and everything else, our country is able to get all the employees it needs by paying wages commensurate with the services required; that cities of New Jersey get all the policemen and firemen they require merely because they are willing to pay adequate compensation for such services; that the only reason why we have any difficulty getting international police, or soldiers in the Army, is because this great and powerful and rich Nation of ours refuses to pay the price of such services, and has to resort to drafting, merely to save a few paltry

dollars to all the people of this country. I wonder if the Senator emphasized that fact.

Mr. SMITH. I did not emphasize it quite as eloquently as has the distinguished Senator from Colorado, but I am still of the opinion that we have to think the matter through carefully, because I am not convinced in my own mind that the mere offering of larger salaries will result in our getting all the men we need. If so, we will get them because the program which is being advocated here, and which will be presented by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota more fully, with regard to increases of pay, is aimed at getting the maximum number of volunteers we can secure. If we can get our men by the voluntary route, we will not need to take boys by the draft. It was explained that we intended to increase the salaries, and to get as many as we could by the volunteer route. My point in talking to these boys was that, having done all we could to get them by the volunteer route, if there was still a deficiency, then by the extension of the Selective Service Act there would be opportunity to give expression to their wholehearted purpose to see to it that the United States take its position of leadership, and bring about the cooperation of all the peoples of the world to preserve the peace. That was what caught their imagination, and that is what catches the imagination of all young men of 18, to take all the preparation they can get, and then to be assigned to the occupation in which they will be most helpful to their country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator will yield further, I am sure of the patriotism of our youngsters. There can be no question about it. Whether their judgment is sound as to whether they should prefer military service, or international police service, to books, and to laboratories, and to science—whether their judgment is mature on that point I have some question.

Before the day is over I hope the Senator from New Jersey will have an opportunity to vote for an amendment to the pending measure which will increase the pay schedules of the privates, the volunteers we need so desperately in the Army, an amendment which will be offered by the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and myself, to increase the pay of these privates 50 percent. I sincerely hope that Senators who are saying, and who keep repeating on this floor, that we have done everything we can do to get volunteers, and that we have met with nothing but failure, will go along with us in this proposal, and see if we cannot get the volunteers, if we are willing to pay what the service is worth.

Mr. SMITH. Certainly I am agreed that we must work out our pay schedules in a way to make the service as attractive as possible, and give full compensation for the services rendered. I understand that there are a number of different proposals relating to the pay schedules. We will have to choose between them, and I am open to the arguments concerning them. There are some who think the pay particularly of the men in the lower brackets should be raised, and

some think the Army should be made a career by providing higher pay for the officers. I think there is legitimate difference of opinion, and I am convinced the Senate will work out a program for giving inducement to men to volunteer, and make the Army a worth-while career.

I thank the Senator very much for his observation, because I think it helps bring out some of the questions we had before us, and some of the questions the Senate will have to decide in extending the Selective Service Act.

In light of the situation which exists, and in light of the magnificent expression from the chosen representatives of this group in my own State, I have come to the conclusion that we are not only justified in asking this group to respond, but that we will have their enthusiastic support.

I say that recognizing, as the Senator from Colorado has said, that being young men, and not having had wide experience, perhaps, they should not be given credit for the same judgment as more mature men, but they do have the enthusiasm of youth, and a willingness to serve, and I feel we can trust these 18-year-old boys if they are called upon to serve.

As a matter of fact, all these youngsters will not be inducted. It is estimated that, taking the country as a whole, approximately 1,200,000 become 18 years of age each year, and as our demands will probably not exceed 150,000, something less than 15 percent will be called upon actually to serve. For this reason, in response to questions from parents and boys themselves as to whether they should continue their studies irrespective of the possibility of their being called in the draft, I have advised them all to continue their studies. I was supported in this position at the hearings before our committee. I asked the specific question of both Secretary Patterson and General Eisenhower as to what their advice would be to young men in this position, and both of them said they would give the same advice that I had given; namely, that these boys should go ahead with their plans, but simply be prepared to answer the call if the call came to them personally.

I may say, in line with the policy which I understand is the policy of the War Department, to exempt from active military service those who show scientific talent, that many of these boys will be told that their best service will be in the laboratories in some of our institutions of learning, where they can render better service to the country than if they actually went into the military camps.

In the course of the hearings before the Military Affairs Committee, we decided that the term of the men to be called under the Selective Service Act should be limited to 18 months, so that even if called and asked to serve, their education would be interfered with as little as possible. Furthermore, we decided that there should be a fixed date for termination of the act, and this date in the bill has been fixed as May 15, 1947. This will make it necessary for us to consider 1 year hence what policy should be

adopted at that time in light of the then existing world situation.

I emphasize that so that no one will get the impression that we are adopting a continuing selective service plan. We are merely taking the situation as we find it, and extending the act for the period that seems to be necessary to meet our immediate responsibilities.

These policies are all embodied in the bill under discussion, and in addition thereto we have added a provision covering increase of pay, to the end that voluntary enlistments may be more attractive. This we hope will reduce the number of draftees actually inducted into the service.

In my recent exchange with the Senator from Colorado, I pointed out that there were a number of different plans for pay increases which will be discussed later in connection with the final passage of the bill, and of course I am wholeheartedly in favor of pay adjustments so that this service can be made one of the most dignified and one of the most fairly paid services of the Government.

I wish to assure my colleagues in the Senate, and my constituents in my own State of New Jersey, that this vitally important matter of national policy has been given the most careful study by every member of our committee. There have been disagreements in the committee on various questions, but I have never had an experience that was so stimulating to me as to find every member of the committee interested in discovering the right answer to our problem.

We have reviewed in detail all the estimates of our military and naval authorities and others as to the actual needs for manpower. We have all favored the extension of the benefits of Army life in order to attract volunteers. I have felt it important, in thus explaining my position, to make it clear to those who are primarily affected—both the young men who may be drafted and their parents—the reason why we are taking this important step. I hope this approach to the matter will be understood by those who have written me on the subject, and who obviously are somewhat confused as to what the real issues are. Let me repeat, in recommending the extension of the act for this limited period we are not in any way endorsing or establishing a policy of universal military training.

It was with real reluctance that I personally came to the conclusion that the act must be extended. This was a particularly hard decision for me, because for some years, as I have said, I was connected with Princeton University, and, therefore, one of my primary interests has been the education of our younger generation. It is difficult for me to endorse a national policy which calls upon our young men, just at the moment when they are about to enter on their more advanced studies, to accept responsibility to be on call to help our country meet its international obligations. But I have come to the conclusion that our country and our international responsibilities are the primary considerations.

To me the issue has become clear-cut and very challenging. It is whether we

will or will not take a definite stand for the all-out support of the United Nations Organization and the effectiveness of the Security Council. The world at this moment is looking toward the United States to see whether we are serious in our announced intention to cooperate to preserve the peace of the world. We have demobilized our Army so rapidly that the question arises whether we will have the necessary strength to take care of our obvious commitments.

Members of this distinguished body are about to go abroad again with the Secretary of State to participate in the drafting of the peace settlements, and I can imagine nothing more important than for the Secretary of State, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] to go to those conferences with the assurance that we in the Congress of the United States are prepared to give them the firm support they need for carrying out our policies.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator from New Jersey believe that any Member of the Senate or of the Congress as a whole will not stand back of the flag of the United States with full force and effect, with all our treasure and all our manpower? Does the Senator think that anyone needs any further assurance of our determination to stand back of the Stars and Stripes come what may?

Mr. SMITH. Of course not. I agree with the implications of the Senator's question; but it is my very strong feeling that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act at this time will give to the world an assurance that we are all united, that we are not divided, that we are going ahead, that we are going to support the United Nations Organization and our commitments to it. That is what I mean. It is not any reflection on us. It is merely my feeling that we can show a united front and that we are going to support the Secretary of State with this concrete evidence of our united support.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Does the Senator know of any request coming from the United Nations as to what they may expect or want from the United States in the way of military strength?

Mr. SMITH. No; I do not think we have had a definite indication as yet, but the reenactment of the Draft Act will indicate that we are prepared to do whatever we are asked to do in their behalf. I understand from talking with officials of the Government that this program would seem to be adequate to take care of whatever our commitments may be to the United Nations Organization.

The whole world is in a state of confusion. Millions of people are faced with starvation from famine. Law and order cannot be maintained without an adequate police force. Our problem is carefully to appraise our responsibilities and then determine what force will be neces-

sary to meet those responsibilities if we are not to let the UNO down. The extension of the draft is in no sense a call to arms for militaristic purposes or for expanding our power throughout the world. It is merely an insurance that we will be able to contribute the minimum force estimated to be necessary to preserve law and order during the transition from war to peace.

In my judgment, Mr. President, America has a great chance for leadership, but to maintain that leadership we must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices that the reenactment of the Selective Service Act entails for the moment. We in the Congress are about to ask our young people to serve their country in fulfilling its present international obligations. Our young people are justified in doing this as the country which they are about to serve is not only worth their serving and worth preserving, but it is the hope of mankind throughout the world.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, while I was on my feet a while ago I received an inquiry from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks] concerning the strength of the Army at three different dates, on VE-day, 1945, on VJ-day, 1945, and the strength of the Army now. The Senator also asked for information respecting the number of officers and the number of enlisted men, the two categories to be stated separately. It is impossible for me to obtain the figure as to the number of men on the exact VE- and VJ-days, but I do have the figures for May 31, 1945, August 31, 1945, and May 20, 1946. I should like to have the information printed in the Record at this point in accordance with the request made by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the Senator be kind enough to read the figures for the information of the Senate now?

Mr. GURNEY. I am very glad to read the figures.

On May 31, 1945, approximately 11 percent of the armed strength of the Army consisted of officers. The figures were: Officers, 892,000; enlisted men, 7,399,000; total strength of the Army, 8,291,000.

August 31, 1945, approximately 11 percent of the armed strength was made up of officers, the number being 885,000 officers, and 7,125,000 enlisted men; total strength, 8,010,000 men and officers.

On May 20, 1946, the latest date for which I could secure the figures, the officer strength was approximately 13 percent. Officers 250,000; enlisted men, 1,710,000; total strength of the Army, 1,960,000.

I will say to the Senator from Illinois that I hope to be able to give him what the actual officer strength will be as compared with the enlisted men in the Army on July 1, 1946.

Mr. President, it is evident that no other Senator at the moment is prepared to continue the discussion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator states that the discussion is concluded, he is mistaken.

Mr. GURNEY. No; I did not say that. I was about to remark that it was apparent that there was no Senator presently prepared to discuss the bill. Quite a

number of Senators are out of town, but will return tomorrow. I am informed that there has been a general understanding there will be no vote of consequence on the bill today, and relying on that understanding some Senators have left town. If no other Senator is prepared to ask for the floor to discuss the bill, or if there are no questions to be asked at the moment, I suggest that the Senate might recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator has anticipated my question, namely, Would the remainder of the day be taken up with the discussion of the bill or would we take up something else? I suppose the Senator has conferred with the Democratic leader.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; and I understand he is compelled to leave town very shortly.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was about to say that we can all put in a very profitable afternoon in our own offices.

Mr. GURNEY. I am sure we can. I am, therefore, prepared to move that the Senate—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is acting as the majority leader at the moment, and who is also a member of the District of Columbia Committee, if it would be agreeable that I call up for consideration at this time, under a unanimous-consent agreement, two bills affecting the District of Columbia, which it is very necessary to have passed before July 1.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator name them, so we can see which bills he has in mind?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will do so in a moment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I may say that if the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside it must be done by unanimous consent, with the agreement that we will return to consideration of Senate bill 2057 at noon tomorrow. Otherwise, I would be compelled to object.

Mr. TYDINGS. That would be the understanding.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have just discussed with the Senator from Maryland the two bills, Calendar No. 1400, Senate bill 2218, and Calendar No. 1401, Senate bill 5718. The title of Senate bill 2218 is to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended. My reason, Mr. President, for asking to call up that bill out of order, and asking unanimous consent for immediate action upon it is it has to do with the so-called slum clearance act of the District of Columbia, which will expire on June 30 of this year. The bill would extend the act for 1 year. If the act is not extended all the various alley dwellers will have to move out of their alley dwellings. The Senate has passed the so-called slum clearance bill, but the House has not as yet acted upon it. The House has acted upon this bill, and it is necessary for the Senate to act

upon it. For that reason I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill being called up at this time, provided consideration and action on the measure can be had during today's session. On that condition I am willing to agree to the request.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I do not understand that there will be any debate of any kind on either of the measures which I seek to have considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2218) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2218) to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 (b) of the act known as the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"(b) On and after July 1, 1947, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy any alley building or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of such act, as amended, be further amended by striking "1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "1947."

LIQUIDATION OF WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 5718, Calendar No. 1401, a bill to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co.

This bill has passed the House. It carries out the principle of liquidation of holding companies. The Washington Railway & Electric Co. is a holding company which holds the assets of the Potomac Electric Power Co. and one of the street railroad companies in the city. It has no other assets. The bill has the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission. I understand also that the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia approves it. So far as I know, there is no objection whatever to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5718) to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not like to see the Senate take a recess at this hour. I wonder if we could not,

June
2

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 5, 1946
For actions of June 4, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 106

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated selective-service continuation; agreed to amendments authorizing induction of 18-45-year-olds, prohibiting induction of veterans, and authorizing deferment of scientific and engineering students and workers. Sen. Capper inserted Farm Bureau statement urging removal of consumer subsidies by end of year, removal of price ceilings as supply reaches demand, and transfer of price functions on agricultural commodities to USDA. Senate committee reported bill to continue priorities power until June 30, 1947. Rep. Reed (N.Y.) criticized failure of "bureaucrats" to handle congressional phone calls, mentioning OPA "in particular." Sen. Ellender and Rep. Domengaux introduced bills to continue Sugar Act for 1 year. House rules Committee cleared bill to delegate tort claims to departments and courts. President approved school-lunch bill and bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act.

SENATE

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on S. 2057, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947 (pp. 6380, 6383-433).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Gurney, S. Dak., to make males between the ages of 18 to 45 subject to induction, by a 53-26 vote (p. 6408).

By Sen. Gurney, to preclude induction of only those fathers who have a child or children dependent upon them or with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes (p. 6409).

By Sen. Johnson, Colo., to increase the pay of enlisted men, by a 67-4 vote (p. 6421).

By Sen. Johnson, to prohibit induction of veterans (p. 6424).

By Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to authorize deferment of scientific and engineering students, teachers of these subjects, professional personnel in scientific or engineering activities, and technicians in scientific research and development (p. 6428).

2. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Sen. La Follette, Wis., inserted a petition from the Wis. Council of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers opposing restrictions against use of grain for beer (pp. 6375-6).

3. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a statement by the Farm Bureau urging that the price-control bill be amended to provide for a definite schedule for removal of consumer subsidies by Dec. 31, 1946; to require removal of price ceilings on commodities or items when supply is reasonably in line with demand; to transfer price determinations on agricultural commodities to this Department; to provide for an independent decontrol board with final power to decide when

- supplies of nonagricultural products warrant removal of controls (pp.6376-7).
4. RECLAMATION; SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Military Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1672, to authorize transfer to Interior of surplus lands and property of Federal agencies on reclamation projects (S. Rept. 1412)(p. 6377).
 5. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5716, to continue certain provisions of the Second War Powers Act, including a provision for continuation of priorities powers until June 30, 1947 (S.Rept.1414)(p.6377).
 6. EMPLOYEE DETAILS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee submitted a report on details to it from the executive branch, including detail of a Forest Service employee (p. 6377).
 7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates in the form of 1947 Budget amendments, for the Interior Department as follows: Bureau of Reclamation - Owyhee project, \$125,000, Colorado River project, \$68,400; Missouri River Basin, \$125,000, and language to facilitate use of funds for the Columbia Basin project; and National Park Service - land acquisition, \$25,000, and language to permit transfer of boats and generating units from War Assets Administration (S. Doc. 194). To Appropriations Committee. (May 31.)

HOUSE

8. CLAIMS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 181, to delegate adjudication of certain tort claims to departments and the courts. (pp. 6317, 6373).
9. BUREAUCRACY. Rep. Reed, N.Y., criticized Government "bureaucrats" for failure to return Congressional calls "on matters of great concern to industry and to labor", making particular reference to CPA (p. 6309).
10. PERSONNEL. Rep. Celler, N.Y., criticized congressional interference in executive-branch dismissals of personnel, stating that such dismissals are an "executive function" (p. 6309).
11. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received an Onandaga County (N.Y. citizens' petition favoring legislation to prevent the use of grains for alcohol during the present shortage (p. 6374).
12. RIVERS AND HARBORS. Began debate on H.R. 6407, the rivers and harbors omnibus bill (pp. 6310-7, 6318-46). During the debate Reps. Mansfield (Tex.) and Rankin (Miss.) discussed rural electrification in connection with the Miss. River project (p. 6341) and Rep. Norrell, Ark., spoke favoring the Ark. River project as it would affect agricultural crops in that area (p. 6342).
13. VETERANS REHABILITATION. Rep. Philbin, Mass., summarized veterans' rehabilitation benefits, inserting sundry letters, telegrams, and articles, referring to Federal reemployment rights, GI loans, educational facilities, surplus property priorities, etc. (pp. 6347-72).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. SUGAR. H.R. 6671, by Rep. Domengeaux, La., and S. 2289, by Sen. Ellender, La., to extend, for one additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, and the taxes with respect to sugar. To H. Agriculture and S. Agriculture and Forestry Committees. (pp.6373, 6377.) Remarks of authors (pp.A3563-4, 6377-8).

H. R. 5552. An act relating to the sale by the United States of surplus vessels suitable for fishing;

H. R. 5595. An act for the relief of Marjorie See;

H. R. 5640. An act to reestablish the status of funds of the midshipmen's store, barber shop, cobbler shop, and tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5676. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to certain real estate in Converse County, Wyo;

H. R. 5739. An act for the relief of Frances Fitzgerald;

H. R. 5792. An act for the relief of certain postmasters;

H. R. 5806. An act for the relief of Etta Yoakam;

H. R. 5872. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton;

H. R. 5878. An act for the relief of Elsie Elmhurst;

H. R. 5884. An act for the relief of Frances Krzys;

H. R. 5907. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Lebanon County, Pa., and for other purposes;

H. R. 6035. An act to provide that there shall be no liability for acts done or omitted in accordance with regulations of the Director of Selective Service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6069. An act to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944;

H. R. 6153. An act to remove the existing limitation on the number of associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration;

H. R. 6371. An act to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6463. An act to provide for making certain War Department articles and equipment available for use at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Boston, Mass., in September 1946;

H. R. 6486. An act to authorize an appropriation for the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska;

H. R. 6533. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 347. Joint resolution to correct a technical error in the act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, 79th Cong., 2d sess.).

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 4510) granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact between Colorado and New Mexico with respect to the waters of Costilla Creek and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 763. An act for the relief of Karl E. Bond;

H. R. 797. An act for the relief of William W. Willett, Jr.;

H. R. 975. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lula Wilson Nevers;

H. R. 1258. An act for the relief of Cecil Atkinson;

H. R. 1331. An act for the relief of the Hatheway Patterson Corp.;

H. R. 1469. An act for the relief of Cox Bros.;

H. R. 1614. An act for the relief of Jennie Olsen Andersen;

H. R. 2287. An act for the relief of Susan S. Wiseman;

H. R. 2489. An act for the relief of Gaylon Dhu;

H. R. 2772. An act for the relief of Juan Calcano;

H. R. 2785. An act for the relief of Will O'Brien, Mrs. Bessie O'Brien, and the legal guardian of Jane O'Brien;

H. R. 3359. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Belk;

H. R. 3399. An act for the relief of Philibert L. Bergeron, Alfred Quist, and Astrid Quist;

H. R. 3401. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hattie Main Babcock, Chester N. Main, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman;

H. R. 3455. An act for the relief of Chatham M. Towers;

H. R. 3484. An act for the relief of the Poultry Producers of Central California;

H. R. 3494. An act for the relief of the J. B. McCrary Co., Inc., and for other purposes;

H. R. 3508. An act for the relief of the Northern Lumber & Millwork Co., of Spokane, Wash.;

H. R. 3623. An act for the relief of William A. Pixley;

H. R. 3672. An act for the relief of Dimple Benoit;

H. R. 3827. An act for the relief of Fred W. Grant;

H. R. 4247. An act for the relief of Jesus Lassalle and Mrs. America Bonet Medina;

H. R. 4353. An act for the relief of Amy Mary Richter;

H. R. 4357. An act for the relief of the estate of the late Alberto Lopez Ramos;

H. R. 4458. An act for the relief of Rosella J. Masters;

H. R. 4466. An act for the relief of Francis T. Lillie and Lois E. Lillie;

H. R. 4479. An act for the relief of William E. Robertson and Estelle Robertson;

H. R. 4673. An act for the relief of Mrs. Minnie Jenkins Ward;

H. R. 4834. An act for the relief of the estates of Katherine Delores Booth and Agnes Jane True;

H. R. 4862. An act for the relief of Walter E. Newcomb, Sr., Corbin A. Newcomb, and Walter R. Newcomb, Jr.;

H. R. 4888. An act for the relief of Gustav F. Doscher;

H. R. 4917. An act for the relief of the Western Union Telegraph Co.;

H. R. 4919. An act for the relief of Archibald J. Alcorn;

H. R. 4996. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Joan Esther Hedin, a minor;

H. R. 5026. An act for the relief of the estate of Drury Lee Jordan;

H. R. 5053. An act for the relief of the estate of Jasper A. Mealer;

H. R. 5228. An act for the relief of Stephen Lacey;

H. R. 5284. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucy T. Harris;

H. R. 5324. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Francoline and Mrs. Rose Wallace;

H. R. 5349. An act for the relief of Charles F. Barrett;

H. R. 5351. An act for the relief of Charles Booker;

H. R. 5510. An act for the relief of Newton William Lowery;

H. R. 5538. An act for the relief of Mae Maxine Stone;

H. R. 5539. An act for the relief of Andrew M. Halvorsen;

H. R. 5541. An act for the relief of F. B. Sweat;

H. R. 5739. An act for the relief of Frances Fitzgerald;

H. R. 5792. An act for the relief of certain postmasters;

H. R. 5806. An act for the relief of Etta Yoakam;

H. R. 5872. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton;

H. R. 5878. An act for the relief of Elsie Elmhurst; and

H. R. 5884. An act for the relief of Frances Krzys; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2325. An act to extend the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1923, to officers honorably discharged from the Army under Public, No. 259, Sixty-seventh Congress, June 30, 1922;

H. R. 5552. An act relating to the sale by the United States of surplus vessels suitable for fishing;

H. R. 6035. An act to provide that there shall be no liability for acts done or omitted in accordance with regulations of the Director of Selective Service, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6463. An act to provide for making certain War Department articles and equipment available for use at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Boston, Mass., in September 1946; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 4433. An act to provide for the conveyance to the State of Alabama for use as a public park of the military reservation known as Fort Morgan;

H. R. 4525. An act for the relief of Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill;

H. R. 4863. An act to establish the date of acceptance of a commission as lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, by William Leon de Carbonel to be June 1, 1941, and the date of reporting for active duty to be December 9, 1941, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5640. An act to reestablish the status of funds of the midshipmen's store, barber shop, cobbler shop, and tailor shop at the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 347. Joint resolution to correct a technical error in the act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, 79th Cong., 2d sess.); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 4486. An act to abolish the Santa Rosa Island National Monument and to provide for the conveyance to Escambia County, State of Florida, of that portion of Santa Rosa Island which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; and

H. R. 5676. An act to quiet title and possession with respect to certain real estate in Converse County, Wyo.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 4701. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Bear River and its tributaries; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

H. R. 5595. An act for the relief of Marjorie See; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 5907. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Lebanon County, Pa., and for other purposes;

H. R. 6069. An act to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944;

H. R. 6153. An act to remove the existing limitation on the number of associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration;

H. R. 6371. An act to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for

The purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 6486. An act to authorize an appropriation for the establishment of a geophysical institute at the University of Alaska; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6533. An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment I intend to offer at the proper time. I ask that the amendment be read and printed and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the amendment was received, ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table, as follows:

On page 4, line 4, strike out the quotation marks.

On page 4, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following new paragraph:

"(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States after September 16, 1940, and was discharged or released from active service under honorable conditions. Any such individual who was inducted without his consent after being so discharged or released and is serving on active duty when this paragraph becomes effective shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this act."

At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

"SEC. —. Hereafter no individual who has been transferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (c) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, shall be ordered to active duty for a longer period than 15 days in any one calendar year without his consent."

Mr. GURNEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ferguson	McCarran
Andrews	Fulbright	McClellan
Austin	George	McFarland
Ball	Gerry	McKellar
Barkley	Green	Magnuson
Bridges	Gurney	Maybank
Briggs	Hart	Mead
Brooks	Hawkes	Millikin
Buck	Hayden	Mitchell
Burch	Hickenlooper	Moore
Bushfield	Hill	Morse
Butler	Hoey	Murdock
Byrd	Huffman	Murray
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Kilgore	Overton
Cordon	Knowland	Pepper
Downey	La Follette	Radcliffe
Eastland	Langer	Reed
Ellender	Lucas	Revercomb

Robertson	Taft	Wagner
Russell	Thomas, Okla.	Walsh
Saltonstall	Thomas, Utah	Wheeler
Shipstead	Tobey	Wherry
Smith	Tunnell	White
Stanfill	Tydings	Wiley
Stewart	Vandenberg	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL] is detained on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN ARMED SERVICES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, America has been shocked by the vicious outpouring of intolerance which has followed the end of World War II, a war for liberty and freedom of all peoples. This intolerance has been directed against the traditional victims—American minority groups, such as the foreign born, the Catholic, the Jew, and the Negro.

Every American-thinking American deplores and will fight this evil of bigotry, racial and religious hatred and persecution, whether it be under the title of Ku Klux Klanism or any phony, high-sounding title. Every American-thinking American knows that each human has a right to be considered on his own individual merit rather than on the basis of what the color of his skin is, which church he attends, or where his ancestors originated.

Mr. President, one of the groups which is the victim of this outpouring of hatred has been the some 5,000,000 Americans of Jewish faith. Yet these Americans, like their coreligionists throughout American history, yield to no group in their patriotism, in their magnificent war record, in their wholesome contributions to science, literature, the professions, industry, and commerce.

Yes, on the field of battle, the Americans of Jewish faith have more than proved their stalwart Americanism. In the war just concluded they contributed the equivalent of 37 divisions to our armed forces, or some 550,000 men and women.

Nearly 7,500 Jews are already known to have died in the service of their beloved land. Authentic records show that some 23,000 fell as casualties. Almost 17,500 Jewish men and women have already received citations of valor and merit.

Mr. President, years ago in the darkest days of the war I pointed out that there

was in the Middle East a considerable reservoir of Jewish manpower which was ready, willing, and eager to bear arms in the service of the United Nations against their terrible persecutor who exterminated 6,000,000 of their brethren. Yes, this Jewish manpower was eager to fight and, if need be, die, preferably under their own flag, but in any case in the cause of world freedom. Unfortunately, the policies of the British empire were such that this reservoir of manpower was not fully utilized.

America, however, gratefully accepted the contribution of her Jewish sons and daughters in the armed services, and, as a result, they have made the magnificent record which I should now like to cite.

The Jewish Welfare Board has prepared a brief leaflet entitled, "These Are the Facts," which reflects Jewish contributions to American victory, compiled as of January 1, 1946. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this leaflet be reprinted in the RECORD.

May it serve as an answer to the bigots and hatemongers in our midst who would villify our fellow Americans of Jewish faith and any other minority.

There being no objection, the leaflet was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THESE ARE THE FACTS—AS OF JANUARY 1, 1946

(This is the fourth issue of These Are the Facts, bringing the figures up to January 1, 1946. This leaflet has been prepared in response to numerous requests for a few salient facts concerning Jewish participation in the armed forces of the United States in World War II.)

(Bureau of War Records, National Jewish Welfare Board, New York, N. Y.)

CASUALTIES

(Returns on casualties are not yet complete)

Nearly 7,500 Jews are already known to have died in service, 6,000 in combat. The total number of all casualties, thus far definitely authenticated, is 23,401.

550,000 IN SERVICE

Studies by the bureau of war records indicate that 550,000 men and women of Jewish faith have served in the armed forces of the United States in the course of World War II, or in military terms, the equivalent of 37 divisions. Population studies completed in 20 representative American cities demonstrated that the percentage of Jews in uniform was equal to, and in a number of cases was higher than, the ratio of Jews to the general population.

DENTISTS IN SERVICE

Thirty percent of the Jewish dentists in the New York metropolitan area saw service in the military forces of the United States, according to a study made by the JWB bureau of war records.

CONTRIBUTION

Thousands of Jewish families have given three or more members to the service.

Nineteen such families have contributed six members each.

Thirteen more families have contributed seven members each.

Four other families have contributed eight members each.

RANK

Twenty-one men of Jewish faith have attained senior rank in our armed forces in World War II. Seventeen were generals; 6 major generals and 11 brigadier generals; 4 were admirals, or commodores; 1 vice admiral, 2 rear admirals, and 1 commodore.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks the address delivered by the gentleman from Mississippi, Representative RANKIN:

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the President of the United States I desire to accept this token of your patriotism in the form of this living oak which you have just planted, nurtured by soil from each one of the 48 States as well as from the Territories and insular possessions.

It is an all-American tree, and the soil which you have placed at its roots is all-American soil. It will be a symbol of the love and gratitude of all the American people for this, the greatest Government the world has ever known.

The representative of the American Legion Auxiliary which sponsored this magnanimous gesture has called attention to the fact that it is dedicated to our fallen heroes and watered, as it were, by the tears of their sorrowing loved ones.

In accepting it on the part of the President, as well as on the part of the Congress of the United States, I should like to dedicate it also to the future generations of Americans.

This Government is the hope of civilization today and will be, no doubt, for generations to come. When our children gather beneath the shadow of this umbrageous manifestations of your gratitude, to look upon the dome of yonder Capitol and contemplate the blessings of this great Republic, may they behold a Government more powerful than the Athens of Pericles or the Rome of Augustus, more splendid than the France of Louis, or the England of Queen Elizabeth, more beneficent than anything pictured in the wildest utopian dream, and as enduring as the eternal hills, as she goes down to the future leading the way in the onward march of modern progress toward a greater era of peace, happiness, progress, and prosperity for all mankind.

American institutions can never fail as long as they are supported by the patriotism and devotion of those glorious men who have offered up their lives in her cause, and by the undying devotion of the untold millions of men, women, and children whose love for their country this tree will symbolize.

This Government is here to stay, and, as Chief Justice Marshall once said, to endure throughout the ages. Those alien enemies that now attempt to undermine and destroy it will find their efforts no more effective in the long run than that of the tiny termites that gnaw at the base of Washington's Monument have on the destiny of the Father of our Country.

As this tree grows and spreads its branches and points its towering pinnacle heavenward, America will grow in power, in strength, and in influence throughout the world.

If I might borrow from the lips of a great English poet a verse dedicated to the British Empire, revise it and appropriate it to my own country, I would say:

"All our past acclaims our future; Jefferson's voice and Washington's hand,
Marshall's faith and Franklin's trust in this
our chosen and chainless land,
Bear us witness: come the world against her,
America yet shall stand!"

Mr. O'DANIEL. The 70-piece United States Army Band, directed by Chief Warrant Officer Hugh J. Curry, played the national anthem, which was followed by a moment of silent prayer. Master Sgt. Charles W. Barnes then played Taps, after which there was a retirement of the colors.

The following young ladies represented their States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. I ask unanimous consent to have the list printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Alabama, Miss Olivia Prowell; Arizona, Miss Penny Peck; Arkansas, Miss Lucile Trotter; California, Miss Christie Miles; Colorado, Miss Barba Cannon; Connecticut, Miss Ann King; Florida, Miss Jeanne Marsh; Georgia, Miss Mcdena McDowell; Idaho, Miss Jane Brown; Illinois, Miss Clair McAlister; Indiana, Miss Joan Smith; Iowa, Miss Mary Ann Wilson; Kansas, Miss Jane Perrin; Kentucky, Miss Mary Ann Kirkpatrick; Louisiana, Miss Florence LaCont; Maine, Miss Claire Cochran; Maryland, Miss Helen Dunkelberger; Massachusetts, Miss Janice Torngren; Michigan, Miss Marie Hood; Minnesota, Miss Gwyn Gage; Mississippi, Miss Nell Stokley; Missouri, Miss Wanda Tollock; Montana, Miss Betty McFarlane; Nebraska, Miss Marion Schmidt; Nevada, Miss Barbara McFarland; New Hampshire, Miss Elizabeth Savage; New Jersey, Miss Mary Brummer; New Mexico, Miss Dorothy Belmore; New York, Miss Priscilla Kramer; North Carolina, Miss Jane Moss; North Dakota, Miss Mary Ann Perkins; Ohio, Miss Louise Marshall; Oklahoma, Miss Joan Johnson; Oregon, Miss Patricia Jane Ellsworth; Pennsylvania, Miss Jo Anne Morehouse; South Carolina, Katherine Kitchens; Rhode Island, Miss Adrienne Crafton; South Dakota, Miss Dakota Mullen; Tennessee, Miss Betty Ann Stewart; Texas, Miss Evelyn Wilson; Utah, Miss Diane Walter; Vermont, Miss Lola Pierotti; Virginia, Miss Ethel Sale; Washington, Miss Elizabeth Johnston; West Virginia, Miss Betty Blair; Wisconsin, Miss Mary McFarlane; Wyoming, Miss Mary Ann Coffman; Alaska, Miss Doris Ann Bartlett; Hawaii, Miss Virginia Wilson; Puerto Rico, Miss Sonia Pereyo; Virgin Islands, Miss Barbara Cochran; District of Columbia, Miss Shirley Akers.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. GURNEY obtained the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I have been trying for some time to get the floor. Will the Senator take very long?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask whether or not the bill before the Senate is open to amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not at the present time. There is pending an amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. When that amendment is disposed of, will the bill then be open to amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will then be open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota the

only question pending before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is. Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I merely wish to express the hope that the Senate will be willing to remain in session today until this bill is disposed of. I doubt whether it will be necessary to have an evening session; but if it is necessary I hope Senators will not complain at an evening session. At the moment it seems that we may complete consideration of the bill before that becomes necessary, but I hope Senators will make such arrangements as are necessary if an evening session is required.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to ascertain whether, if the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota is adopted, further amendments to the bill will be in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Out of order, Mr. President, then, I should like to present an amendment and have it printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in my remarks on yesterday I gave my reasons for believing that the bill reported by the committee should be enacted. At that time I made some remarks regarding the number of volunteers and the number of inductees who have come into the Army during the past year or so. I now offer for the RECORD a complete list, by months, of the volunteers who have come into the Army, beginning with September 1945. The list shows how many enlisted for 1 year, how many enlisted for 18 months, how many enlisted for 2 years, and how many enlisted for 3 years; and it gives the total for each month and the total up to May 21, 1946.

Let me repeat now that enlistments in April 1946 were short 85,000; and when we receive the complete figures for the month of May they will be found to be short 40,000. That makes a total shortage of 125,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall yield in a moment. First, I wish to complete this statement for the RECORD.

Mr. President, I find from the War Department that through the next 12 months after July 1, 1946, they will have 410,000 men in order that they may, first, discharge all the fathers and, second, comply with the provisions of the committee-recommended bill, namely, that all those with 18 months' service be discharged, and then make up for the attrition which will occur because of the discharge of those who have served 2 years or more. The 410,000 I have mentioned are needed in order to bring the Army to a strength of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947.

Mr. President, I offer for the RECORD this tabulation of volunteers, which was prepared for me by the War Department.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

How enlistments are running

[The table below shows the flow of volunteers into the Army by month and term of service. In addition there is shown the number of men inducted each month by Selective Service]

Term of service	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May 1-21 ¹	Total
1 year.....		8,460	58,776	41,929	21,256	11,291	8,443	6,567	3,921	160,643
18 months.....		5,156	29,210	28,457	31,084	36,305	29,203	27,346	10,579	197,340
2 years.....		313	1,307	1,206	2,374	1,579	1,314	1,024	585	9,702
3 years.....	12,093	50,843	95,547	59,392	58,740	43,906	34,539	28,930	17,665	401,655
Total.....	12,093	64,772	184,840	130,984	113,454	93,081	73,499	63,867	32,750	769,340
Inductees.....		37,133	34,107	21,527	34,494	30,780	48,597	43,636	² 12,000	² 251,395

¹ Note that this is for 3-week period.

² Estimated.

Mr. STANFILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. STANFILL. What was the total number of volunteers?

Mr. GURNEY. That question has to be answered by saying, first, that most of the inductees, after they enter the service by way of induction, enlist for a specific length of time, in accordance with the bill which Congress passed last fall. In other words, 250,274 men were inducted, beginning in October of last year, with 37,000 in that month, 34,000 in November, and approximately the same number down through the month of April just passed, making a total, as I have said, of approximately 250,000 inductees.

Of course, after the inductees enter the service, approximately 80 percent enlist for the minimum-service period of 18 months. So we find that 197,000 have enlisted for 18 months during the last 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ months. One hundred and sixty thousand who had been in the Army for more than 6 months enlisted for 1 year, 9,700 enlisted for 2 years, and 401,655 enlisted for 3 years, making a total enlistment since September of last year of 769,340.

In order to bring the figure up to date, let me say that during the past few months the enlistments have been as follows:

November, 184,000; December, 130,000; January, 113,000; February, 93,000; March, 73,000; April, 63,000; and when we get the figures for May it is estimated that they will reveal that there were no more than 43,000 for the month of May.

Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. STANFILL. I think it does. Will the Senator state again the total?

Mr. GURNEY. The total is 769,000.

Mr. STANFILL. I thank the Senator. Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, as of what date was that figure?

Mr. GURNEY. Up to May 21, 1946, beginning with the month of September 1945, after VJ-day.

Mr. President, the pending question is an amendment which has committee approval. It is to bring the age down to 18 years and to reinstate the figures provided in the House bill up to May 15, 1945. Adoption of the amendment is necessary because of the passage on May

14, 1946, of Senate Joint Resolution 159, which is Public Law 379, which is the 6-week extension measure, as we know it. The last paragraph of it reads as follows:

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act—

The act approved on May 14—

every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 20 and 30, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of 20 after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

Because of the enactment of that act on May 14, which was subsequent to the committee report on Senate bill 2057 on April 11, adoption of the pending amendment is necessary in order to bring the age limits to what they were heretofore—namely, 18 to 45—in the original Selective Service Act.

Mr. STANFILL. Mr. President, I desire to speak on this amendment.

I had intended to offer an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, so as to make the bill conform to House bill 6064, passed by the House of Representatives, by inserting immediately following line 15, on page 2 of Senate bill 2057 the following:

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 20 and 30, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of 20 after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

But upon a careful study I have concluded that by the terms of Senate Joint Resolution 159, as amended by the House of Representatives, extending the Selective Service Act until July 1, 1946, 18- and 19-year-old boys are now exempted from the law. Is that the understanding of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to say that it is not only my understanding, but it is the law, as approved on May 14, 1946, Public Law 379. It specifically provides that only those who are between the ages of 20 and 30 can be drafted.

Mr. STANFILL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from South Dakota offered to the pend-

ing bill an amendment which provides as follows:

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STANFILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I desire to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the amendment which has been offered by the Senator from South Dakota is adopted, would it preclude the offering of an amendment as a substitute for the bill, which would be in absolute opposition to the amendment now pending?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such an amendment can be offered when no other amendment is pending, of course. But a perfecting amendment would take precedence.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The pending amendment is simply a perfecting amendment to the bill; and its adoption would not preclude the offering of an amendment which would strike out the entire text and change the whole bill, as I understand.

Mr. STANFILL. Mr. President, it is my judgment that the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] should be rejected by the Senate.

I have consistently supported the foreign policy of our Government in every vote I have cast in this body, and in offering the amendment I had intended to propose I cannot be accused of being an isolationist. If I thought it were necessary, in order to secure the Army our officers tell us we shall need, I would vote for the inclusion of the teen-age boys in the draft, but I do not believe it is necessary at this time to draft 18- and 19-year-old boys.

Article I, section 8, of our Constitution provides, in part:

The Congress shall have the power * * * to raise and support armies, * * * to provide and maintain a Navy.

Thus, it is up to us. We must not dodge our responsibility, and I will be the last to try to dodge mine. We must meet the question squarely and bravely. But does this mean that we must draft our teen-age boys—boys who will be subject to the terrible conditions which we are told prevail under the drastic court-martial procedure of the military; boys who are still babes, who never had a fling in life, but who are normal and natural individuals who will, in their mischievous ways, become involved in minor trouble, but, under military authority, will be tried like hardened criminals and, if the future is like the past, will be given jail sentences which will ruin their entire lives? To draft these boys would, of course, be the easiest solution to our problem of raising a peacetime Army,

but it is not the best solution, nor is it the right solution.

We fought World War I without teenage boys. It was perhaps necessary to use them in World War II because of the emergency, because of which there was the battle incentive to keep up their morale, but it is not necessary now. We do not use boys in our police force at home. Why send them for police work in Germany and Japan? General Eisenhower said before a congressional committee on April 8:

Frankly, if you can solve this problem without the 18-year-olds, I'm for it.

We have long-term commitments for the peace. That is not a job for drafted boys, but for volunteers, or, at least, for mature men. The first thing to do is to make the voluntary enlistment as attractive as possible. That should have been done long ago. But instead of encouraging volunteers, it seems as though the Army has deliberately tried to discourage them. Only recently the passing grade of volunteers was raised from 59 to 70, or a raise of 11 points. If a grade of 59 was sufficient for the boys who fought all through the war, why is it not good enough for the boys whom the Army wants in its peacetime forces?

The teen-age boys of today are no more "mothers' boys" than are their older brothers. But an extreme emergency justifies extreme measures which none of us care to perpetuate in peacetime. We will call even upon children to help put out a raging fire, but we do not advocate their being regular members of the fire department.

There can be no doubt that the Nation has already lost much in the matter of the development of future leadership, professionally and otherwise, by the compulsory interruption of the normal developmental and educational processes of our older youth and younger adults. This was a necessary emergency in the war period, but it should not be continued one minute longer than absolutely necessary, if our democracy is to prepare for a peaceful future.

The plunge into full adulthood can better be made than under the tutelage of the typical Army sergeant. Too many of our youth have already had that kind of introduction into adult life, and we shall pay a heavy penalty for the necessity which brought it about.

This does not mean that those of us who call for a different method of approach to this problem do not feel the need for a strong America, and one ready to accept its full responsibility to police the world and work for peace on an international level; far from it, but, let us realize that the real secret of future peace lies in learning the ways of international cooperation. During the interim period let us seek for a better way of training a strong American than through complete military control of our youth.

The evidence before the Senate committee shows that a major reason why educators oppose compulsory military training in peacetime is that it would do tremendous injury to our boys. The 18-year-old boy is at a very crucial and impressionable age. Habits and atti-

tudes learned at that age are likely to hold on for a long time. The 18-year-old boy needs the most stabilizing, wholesome, constructive environment possible. In such an environment he develops strength in every way.

In his own home or in a good college the boy has every chance to develop in an all round way. His education is related to his own life purposes and needs. He has the strengthening support of parents, teachers, relatives, neighbors, friends, churches, young people's clubs, and organizations. He is in an environment which is designed to bring out the noblest and best in him.

In a peacetime Army or Navy camp a boy would have none of those wholesome and stabilizing influences. He would not be an individual of dignity and importance; he would be a recruit, a boot, a "Private Hargrove" without the maturity, sense of humor, or sense of duty which the real Hargrove had.

There is a diametric contrast between conscript service in peacetime and conscript service in time of war. The GI's now in the Army had a splendid morale as long as the enemies of the country stood before them; but now that the enemies are defeated, their morale has degenerated to a sullen resentment against the Army which holds them as unwilling prisoners. Service in the armed forces is an ennobling experience when freemen are fighting the enemies of their country. But compulsory service of teen-age boys in the Army when the Nation is at peace is not conducive to patriotism, morale, or the building of character.

It has been claimed that compulsory military training would improve the health of our boys. I think that there are two ways in which some of them would be improved in health. Those who do not have enough to eat at home would be well fed; those too poor or too careless to receive medical care and dental care would have examinations and treatment. How much better it would be, however, to provide adequate lunches for all children at all ages in school. How much better it would be to provide in the schools, and even for pre-school children, complete dental and physical examinations every year and follow-up treatment to remove deficiencies among our school children. How much better to provide adequate physical and health education and recreation for all children under competent physical training experts and health educators. With only a small part of the cost of the proposed training there could be a health program for all children which would produce 20 times as much improvement in the Nation's health.

To take all able-bodied boys at 18 or when they finish high school would be a fatal disruption of the education of the great majority of those who would like to go to college. There has been a great deal of loose thinking on this point. Military men who do not know the facts have been naive enough to say that these boys would go on to college or technical schools anyway after their training. That is simply not true. We have ample facts on this point.

If a boy graduates from high school at 18 he is more than twice as likely to go to college as if he were 19 at graduation. Even of boys who go to college at age 18, about one-third drop out when they become 19. There is a still greater drop-out at age 20, and very few are still in college at 21 or 22. These facts would still be largely unchanged if all boys were required to go to Army camp at 18 or upon high-school graduation. A much smaller number of them would go to college, and the damage to them and to the Nation would be immense.

Persons not familiar with the facts seem to think that all the boys who would have gone to college during this war will now go after they are discharged. That is a seriously mistaken idea, even though the Government is offering tremendous financial inducements for them to pursue their college educations. Of the boys of college age in our present Army and Navy I would guess that not more than two-thirds as many of them will go to college as would have done so if they had not been in the service. A more likely guess would be one-half, even with GI benefits to stimulate them.

A tremendous number of boys and girls who should go to college cannot go now because of their economic inability. It would be a very constructive act for the Federal Government to provide competitive scholarships to encourage a greater number of boys and girls to go to college, and not adopt a program which would cut the number down even further.

The most absurd claim that has been advanced for military training is that it would improve citizenship. Citizenship in a democracy requires individual self-control, not blind obedience to an authority of force. If young boys were required to fulfill 1 year of training under the undemocratic caste system of the Regular Army and Navy, I will guarantee that crime and irresponsible acts of citizenship will increase tremendously among them after they are released from the artificial and undemocratic control of the military.

We need to strengthen our democratic attitudes, our loyalties to our Nation, and the sense of moral responsibility among our boys. The schools, churches, and colleges are doing a magnificent job of this on the whole. Not many of our criminals come from among college-trained people, or even from among our high-school graduates. But a year of training under military control in a program organized to teach force and killing will undo much of the good which we have been able to accomplish.

I know of no situation more obstructive of learning than the typical military atmosphere. The experience of educators with the training programs of the Army has revealed several fundamental disadvantages in matters of training and education. One of the essential principles of learning is the willingness of the student to learn the Regular Army attitude reverses this principle. Educators know that learning takes place more effectively in a democratic atmosphere in which there is a relationship of mutual respect and human equality between teacher and learner. Our Army and Navy still cling to the Prussian concepts

of a military caste and artificial class distinctions between officers and men, especially, in the treatment of recruits. The typical Regular Army attitude is one of fixed ideas and closed-mindedness which is the direct opposite of the learning attitude. As one well-known American is quoted as having said, "The Army never learns, it merely covers up."

For men to work side by side, fight shoulder to shoulder, and face death together in a war for their Nation and their freedom is an experience which frequently strengthens their character and makes them better citizens. But we should never assume that these values would be inherent in a system of conscript training under military authority in time of peace. The two experiences are utterly different, and the injury which a year of compulsory military training in time of peace would do to our younger boys is a major reason against the adoption of such a policy.

One of the very real dangers which we face in American life is the militarization of our youth. That was the way fascism got its start, both in Germany and in Japan. We are eager to see our younger lads raised with a freedom that will not be limited by the cut-and-dried processes of Army discipline. They need self-discipline, to be sure, but the kind the Army gives hinders the development of such discipline rather than helps it. Especially do both parents and educators feel the great urgency to have our boys delivered from the form of slavery and tyranny over their ideas and habits that Army life inevitably brings.

Notwithstanding the raising of the passing grade from 59 to 70, the Army's records show that up to April 30 there were 736,000 volunteers. I am now told by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota that the number up to May 21 was 769,000 and that these volunteers were enlisting at a rate of approximately 50,000 a month. Eight months remain in this year, including May, for which we do not have the figures, but at the rate of 50,000 a month we will have an additional 400,000 volunteers, which will make a total of 1,136,000 volunteers by December 31, 1946. It is true the Army says it wants 1,550,000 men as of July 1. But does it not already have them? And at the rate it is receiving volunteers it will have more volunteers by January 1 than it says it will need on July 1, 1947, because the figure it sets up for that date is only 1,070,000 men.

Besides all this, is it not to be assumed that there will be some hundreds of thousands of men taken in the draft who are 20 years of age and over? Where are all the men between the ages of 20 and 30 or 35 years who were deferred from the draft during the war because of the need for their services in war plants?

Of the men deferred other than IV-F's between 20 and 30 years of age, we find 1,183,000 men who are registered and subject to draft. The age groups are as follows:

20 years old.....	81,000
21 years old.....	65,000
22 through 25 years old.....	252,000
26 through 29 years old.....	785,000

Out of this reservoir of 1,183,000 men, not counting IV-F's, together with the

volunteers already in the service and joining every day, can there be any question that the Army quota of 1,550,000 men are available without taking the 18-year-old and 19-year-old boys?

I have prepared, from information given me this morning by the office of General Hershey, a table showing the number of registrants, the number in service or demobilized from service, the number of IV-F's, the number of agri-

	20-year-olds	21-year-olds	22-through-25-year-olds	26-through-29-year-olds	Total
Total registrants.....	1,093,000	1,091,000	4,876,000	4,604,000	11,664,000
In service or demobilized from service.....	785,000	801,000	3,814,000	2,736,000	8,136,000
IV-F's.....	227,000	225,000	810,000	1,083,000	2,345,000
Agricultural deferments.....	27,000	27,000	84,000	237,000	375,000
Industrial deferments.....	12,000	10,000	35,000	318,000	375,000
Other deferments (ministers, conscientious objectors, aliens).....	10,000	9,000	88,000	46,000	153,000
Available for service.....	32,000	19,000	45,000	184,000	280,000
Estimated nonfathers acceptable for service (part of 32,000).....	9,000	5,000	8,000	14,000	36,000

Moreover, it is undisputed, I believe, that if the Congress will increase the pay of the men in the armed forces to an amount which is adequate, and which I sincerely hope will be done, volunteering will increase very materially.

In the hearings before the committee of the Senate the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] asked General Eisenhower:

You have expressed yourself as in favor of a pay increase for men in the service? It certainly will induce greater volunteering.

General Eisenhower replied:

I should think so; I do not see how it could help but do so.

The bill passed by the House set the minimum age at 20. I believe this to be the sounder policy. Teen-age boys are too immature to meet the problems with which the army of occupation is confronted. They do themselves and this country no good. General Eisenhower has said they do not make good guards. Neither do they make good occupants of draft camps in this country.

In both Europe and Asia they are faced with appalling moral hazards—hazards which have resulted in an incidence of as many as 427 cases per thousand of venereal disease in Germany, according to General McNarney.

They are not much better off in this country, where no adequate safeguards have been taken to protect them against taverns and low dives which especially prey on the teen-age soldier, and where they will have the example of beer in their post exchanges set before them, notwithstanding State laws protect other minors who are not in the Army against such exploitation.

Mr. President, my attention has been called to an article which first appeared, as I understand, in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, but which was reprinted in the Christian Advocate, a Methodist newspaper published in Nashville, Tenn. The article is entitled "Navy Sex Laxity in Japan." At this point I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to insert the article in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The article is as follows:

cultural deferments, the number of industrial and other deferments, and those available for service. I desire to have the table appear in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks, and ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURCH in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table is as follows:

NAVY SEX LAXITY IN JAPAN
(By Chaplain Lawrence L. Lacour, member of Iowa-Des Moines Conference)

Since a large percentage of the Navy are reserves, many of them under 20, and since we chaplains are entrusted with the moral and spiritual welfare of these men, we believe the American public should be informed when conditions and policies exist that jeopardize the morality and faith of our servicemen.

As a policy of venereal-disease control, the Navy is permitting unrestricted access, by all men on liberty in the Yokosuka area, to houses of prostitution where the venereal incidence among the prostitutes is considered 100 percent. The control is the prophylaxis administered by naval corpsmen on duty in the house.

Since September 11, liberty parties have been permitted ashore in this area. Our ship was the first to be granted liberty, and, as we are tied up in the navy yard, I have been able to observe the situation from the beginning. On September 2, the medical officer in charge of venereal control told me that it would be his policy to supervise the places of prostitution by examining the prostitutes, by segregating those infected, by insisting on cleanliness within the houses, and by establishing adequate numbers of prophylactic stations throughout town.

When liberty parties went ashore men gathered the impression that the medical department had eliminated all immediate danger. Military police and naval corpsmen informed the men in the lines in front of the houses that everything was medically inspected. As a result many enlisted men and officers had sexual contact without using any prophylaxis.

Prior to sending men ashore some ships ran training films on venereal disease, and announced that a high percentage of venereal disease could be expected in Japan. On other ships, the commands refused to discourage promiscuity, and gave no warning about expected venereal incidence.

On September 14 it was disclosed that out of a typical group of prostitutes 51 out of 60 had syphilis, were not being treated, that there would be no further examinations, and that no policy of treatment or segregation would be followed.

Coincidental with Archbishop Spellman's visit here, by September 16 all red-light districts were declared out of bounds. A group of us chaplains inspected the restricted area after a week of suppression. We found that although the method was not totally effective, the number of offenders that got into the restricted area was small.

It was not so easy to suppress the free-lance prostitutes and the smaller houses in the unrestricted area, but there was little open violation. A man intent on sexual contact could find it, but he had to exert considerable effort and run the risk of arrest. Men were treated as usual at prophylactic stations.

At the meeting of the fleet medical officers, on September 26, it was proposed that one large "house" be opened, that it be operated with the understanding that all the women were diseased, and that a voluntary system of prophylaxis be available by placing a Navy operated treatment station within the house. Although some medical officers and two chaplains in attendance protested, it was stated by the senior medical officer that this was to be the policy.

Subsequently the chaplains of the fleet met and submitted to the Flag a memorandum that represented the unanimous opinion of the group. The action of the chaplains was ignored, and Sunday, October 7, the Yosura house was opened to enlisted men, with "geisha houses" permitted to accept the patronage of chiefs and officers.

Although the number of men on liberty next day was considerably under normal because of rain, I observed, in company with four chaplains and the officer of the day of the military police, a line of enlisted men four abreast almost a block long, waiting their turn at the Yosura house. MP's kept the lines orderly, and permitted only as many as could be served to enter at a time. As men were admitted into the lobby, they would select a prostitute (113 on duty that day, according to one of the Japanese attendants), pay the 10 yen to the Japanese operator, and then go with the girl to her room. We inspected several of these rooms and found them reasonably clean.

When the men returned they were registered and administered prophylaxis by Navy corpsmen. Although approximately 20 men could be treated at a time, there was a line waiting. True, many of the men were the type one might expect to patronize such a place, but the bulk of the customers were younger men. The open accessibility of prostitutes in this place has been a factor contributing to the first sex experience of some of my men.

The prostitutes were dirty, highly painted, clothed in gaudy rayon pajamas, some of them with open sores on their faces and feet. Few of them looked intelligent and their appeal could not compare with the lowest street walker in the States.

When one considers the rate of disease, that there are some forms of venereal disease in the Orient that do not respond to treatment, that some of the prostitutes have been exposed to leprosy, that in the evenings these same girls are patronized by Japanese men, it is hard to see any intelligence behind the Navy's policy. Present plans call for the opening of other houses similar to the one just described.

On the basis of these facts, it is contended that:

1. The Navy's policy of unrestricted sexual opportunities with diseased women is no solution for the problem of venereal control.

2. American people should insist that the Navy immediately adopt a policy of rigid suppression in regard to prostitution. (In the light of Japanese culture, an order to Japanese civilian police making it illegal for Japanese women to cohabit with any American personnel would greatly increase the effectiveness of such a measure here.)

3. The Navy, which completely ignored moral implications in the present situation, be charged to consider the moral aspects of policies governing personnel.

4. The people who loan their sons to the Government demand moral protection or refuse to supply the personnel for our armed forces.

5. Although many naval officers are gentlemen, others by example and advice have encouraged immorality among our men.

6. The Navy's unlimited sale of beer, which has contributed to moral delinquency and numerous street incidents, be discontinued. And that throughout the Navy, soft drinks be made just as available as beer whenever beverages are provided by the Navy.

7. An organization that has demonstrated such brilliant strategy in defeating the Japanese military, not permit our men to become the victims of Japanese prostitutes in the final round.

Mr. STANFILL. Mr. President, I sincerely believe that the Army can obtain all the men it needs, all the men it says it needs, without drafting 18-year-old and 19-year-old boys. For that reason I shall vote against the amendment which has been offered by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I believe I can state my position on the pending bill briefly and clearly.

I am opposed to military conscription in peacetime.

I am opposed to the use of conscripts in our armies of occupation.

I am particularly opposed to the use of boys in their teens for police duty in the forces of occupation; I might add that, so far as I am concerned, the more quickly our occupation forces are returned from foreign soil, the better I shall feel about the future.

Mr. President, I will admit the discrimination shown in drafting teen-agers in 1945 and 1946, the early months of 1946, and requiring them to serve the prescribed time, but not drafting those who become of draft age in later months of 1946 and 1947. But if we based our decisions on that ground, we never would end conscription, because there always would be that discrimination when conscription ended.

I am aware that the measure which is now before the Senate does not provide for military conscription as a permanent policy, but calls only for an extension of the Conscription Act, technically, the Selective Service Act, for another year. But I regard it as the opening wedge for permanent peacetime conscription. The same men and the same forces that are backing this extension also are backing the enactment of permanent conscription.

For that reason, I propose to make a few brief remarks in regard to military conscription as a permanent policy.

From the purely materialistic view of winning wars, peacetime conscription has not been noticeably successful. Among modern nations, Napoleon was the first European ruler to adopt it systematically on a nation-wide scale. He won victories for a while; then lost at Waterloo.

However, the defeat at Waterloo was not the severest blow France received. The drain of her young men into the army bled France white. France never recovered from Napoleon's wars of conquest, made possible by military conscription.

In the last two World Wars, France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan, and most of the nations of central and eastern Europe relied upon conscription to build up their standing armies, and also to con-

trol the minds and the thinking of their peoples, through military indoctrination courses.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain has relied in the past upon peacetime military conscription for its military strength. The United States and Great Britain are the only major nations which emerged victorious from both World Wars. Historically, I cannot see the case for military conscription as an assurance of victory.

However, I do not intend to get into an extended discussion of military conscription, as such, today, except to reiterate that I am opposed to it in principle, and on the ground that it would in the long run weaken, rather than strengthen, our national defense.

What we have to deal with at the present time is the problem of providing the occupation forces abroad to carry out commitments which we are informed the United States has made.

The mission of the armies of occupation is not to fight battles, but to preserve the peace and bring order out of the chaos that is the aftermath of war. That is not a warrior's job. It is a policeman's job, an administrative task.

The courage, the ardor, the recklessness, the hardihood of youth, the willingness to take long chances with dash and abandon that are characteristic of youth, are not the qualities really required for successful administration, police work, and education. Rather, the need is for patience, understanding of how to handle people, coolness, balanced judgment, and experience in getting things done through the exercise of these qualities, rather than in undermining the morale of the enemy by killing, wounding, frightening, and destroying.

The armies of occupation—I am taking it for granted that we have no intention of occupying and ruling the countries and peoples we overcame in World War II—have the mission of encouraging the defeated people to reconstruct their lives along peaceful lines; to reconstruct their shattered cities and factories and transportation systems; to reconstitute themselves as civilians. The objective is to preserve order while this reconstruction is going on; not to fight the enemy, but to aid him in becoming a friendly force in a peaceful world.

Now, such a task as this not only is monotonous for boys in their teens; it is decidedly enervating, and likely to be soul-destroying. Moreover, they are not fitted for this work, excepting those who by instinct take to police and control work, and those probably would volunteer for such service.

I say these teen-age boys, valuable as they are as fighting soldiers when the preservation of the Nation is at stake, are entirely too young and inexperienced for service in armies of occupation. General Eisenhower, my information is, stated this fact in one sentence at the Senate committee hearings: "For occupational duty in foreign lands, I do not believe the 18-year-old boy is as good as the 25-year-old," he is quoted as saying. "Frankly, if you can find a way of solving

this without the 18-year-olds I am for it," he said.

Incidentally, I hate to think of what will be the effect of military conscription on the farm youth of the country. Farm life tends to strengthen the initiative and independent thinking of the individual. Military life leads to dependence upon superior authority for weighing factors and making decision; it develops the habit of taking orders and carrying them out blindly.

Furthermore—and this applies to the present and to the immediate future, the months covered by the proposed draft-extension bill—I think Fred Bailey, an official of the National Grange, stated this phase of the situation succinctly and accurately when he said:

Congress should make up its mind definitely now whether it wants the young men from the farms to police the world or feed the world. * * * We have today on the farms the shortest labor force that we have had at any time during the past 5 years.

I say it would be better by far to put young men to work—those that are not in school—in the production and processing and transportation of food, so as to make more food available for export, for relief, and rehabilitation purposes than to draft men to police starving people.

What I have just stated applies to the draft of men of more mature years, as well as to the teen-agers.

I think, also, it is very bad public policy to have young fathers in the Army in peacetime, excepting those who elect to lead that life. It is bad for the fathers, bad for the mothers, very bad for the children. They should be released at the earliest possible moment.

I am perfectly aware of the argument that if the draft is extended, and includes all young men over 18, this will make possible earlier release of fathers from the Army. But I refuse to admit that extension of the Draft Act is the only way to allow the release of fathers from military service, now that the war is over.

Congress is going to increase the pay of enlisted men in the Army. Other inducements are and will be offered to make the service attractive to those who might prefer life in the Army; and many men would embrace Army life if the United States would do what is done by others who want to get men to work for them, namely, offer pay and conditions which put their occupations in competition with other occupations.

In other words, Mr. President, I am opposed to military conscription in peacetime; I am opposed to the extension of the Draft Act in peacetime even for one more year; but I will support any reasonable program and appropriation necessary to get the requisite number of men through voluntary enlistments.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an excerpt from an article by Lt. Col. Roscoe S. Conkling, entitled "The Case Against Compulsory Peacetime Military Training." I placed this in the RECORD a little more than a year ago, but consider it pertinent to the subject under discussion, and worth printing again at this time.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CASE AGAINST COMPULSORY PEACETIME MILITARY TRAINING

(Colonel Conkling is eminently qualified to write on this subject. In World War I he was the organizer and first director of the draft in New York City. In that war he also served as a lieutenant colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and was one of General Crowder's executive officers at national draft headquarters. He is a former deputy attorney general of the State of New York. He was recommissioned major and later lieutenant colonel, in July 1942, to become a member of the Presidential Appeal Board. He served in that capacity at the National Selective Service headquarters in Washington, D. C., until January 25, 1945, when he returned to inactive status at his own request.)

WHY THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY URGES IT

The proponents of peacetime compulsory military training among high officers of the Regular Army and Navy are unquestionably well-meaning and loyal Americans. But the human trait of self-interest permeating their advocacy of the project cannot be gainsaid; consequently the value of their advice is decreased, its importance diluted. The greater the number of soldiers and sailors, the greater the number of officers; and with the increase in officer personnel the higher soars the rank of the regular officer with its increased pay and importance. With the expansion of our Army to 10,000,000, or thereabout, regular captains and lieutenants have been promoted to brigadier generals; majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels to major generals, lieutenant generals, and generals. Reduce that army to 1,000,000 or less and, with exceptions here and there, generals again become colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors. Their pay is decreased, their authority contracted, and their social positions receive a jolting set-back. Is it any wonder that with the ending of hostilities and the demobilization of our armed forces to relatively small peacetime limitations these presently high-ranking regular officers should avidly grasp at any plan which would continue their high pay and place, or at least demote them as slightly as possible? The reduction of base pay, together with longevity accumulations, and incidentals, aggregating six, eight, ten, twelve, or more thousand dollars annually, to base pay of \$333 a month for a colonel, \$300 for a lieutenant colonel, \$250 for a major, and correspondingly reduced "incidentals," cannot be thrust out of mind, however conscientious the effort. The demotion of naval officers likewise takes place, although perhaps not quite so severely, with the reduction of the naval arm from war to peacetime strength. Consequently, the urging of the Regular Establishments of the Army and Navy for compulsory peacetime military training should be viewed in the light of their officers' self-interest when the country is weighing this tremendous project so novel to America. It would, indeed, be wise if Regular Army and Navy officers refrained entirely or were prohibited from joining in any way in the promotion of this general proposition, except upon request of Congress. Certainly all efforts in which they are now directly and indirectly indulging to effect legislation favoring it should cease at once. They cannot possibly forget their self-interest, for subconscious of it they must be, however sincere their desire for the Nation's welfare.

TEN MILLION SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LIPS ARE SEALED

Recently revised Army regulations provide that "except as authorized by the War Department, efforts by any person in the active service of the United States * * * to procure or oppose or in any manner influence

legislation affecting the Army * * * are forbidden."

In other words, if the Army, which today is in truth the War Department, will permit it, a commissioned or noncommissioned officer or a private may speak out publicly in opposition to peacetime compulsory military training. If it will not authorize free discussion, the lips of every man and woman of the 10,000,000 or more comprising the United States armed forces are sealed. Yet the Secretaries of War and Navy and their assistants, members of the General Staff, and other high ranking officers are free to promote and propagandize at will, often at Government expense, for the enactment of this proposed law. And it is a peacetime not wartime measure affecting, after their demobilization, perhaps disastrously for many years to come, the lives and living as well as the purses of our citizen soldiery now held incommunicado, their children, and kin; while most of those, themselves so vocal but enforcing the silence of their opposition, will be the enriched beneficiaries of the legislation they so desperately sponsor. There can be little doubt as to the War Department's attitude if authorization to oppose is sought by any serviceman. As a matter of fact this writer, through channels, sought of his commanding general, in writing, not approval or endorsement of his opposition to compulsory military training, but merely his superior's formal expression that he had no objection to such being publicly set forth. It is known that his application was received and discussed with other staff officers, but it was not forwarded to the War Department for its authorization and probably found its way into the wastebasket—for nothing has been heard of it since.

If American doctrine and tradition are not to be completely destroyed, we should continue to keep the military out of the law-making which orders our peacetime living.¹ Such has been our way since the founding of the Republic and such has been demonstrated to be the way to keep the United States of America the leading, most beloved nation on earth; and this notwithstanding when forced into war, but only then, it becomes the most feared. When called upon, its hosts of civilian soldiery sweep their enemies before them, establish peace, and at once return to their peacetime pursuits, despising war and warmaking.

WHY RESERVE AND SPECIALIST OFFICERS APPROVE IT

At first signs of gathering war clouds over America the War and Navy Departments began their hurried enlargement of administrative personnel, and thousands of civilians have been commissioned. These officers have been so rapidly promoted, often almost automatically every 6 months, that throughout all the service commands and especially within the military district of Washington, we now have a mighty host of generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors; naval captains, commanders, lieutenant commanders, and lieutenants. Many never see front-line or even field-training service at home, although some spend a few weeks taking an indoctrination course which is usually more or less a useless procedure; for upon its completion they promptly return to their desks in the Navy Department and in such sections of the Army as the Quartermaster's, Finance, Adjutant General's, Air Force, Provost Marshal General's, Judge Advocate Gen-

¹ President Wilson on July 8, 1918, at the beginning of the great American offensive of World War I at Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry, sharply reminded the American people: "A very fundamental principle of our institutions is that the military power is subordinate to the civil"; that the armed forces of the country must be instruments of the civilian authority which determines the Nation's policies, and that this was the idea of the framers of the Constitution he sought to perpetuate.

eral's, Selective Service (National and State), etc. They make up the greater part of the officers seen in uniform-weary centers such as our large cities and especially in Washington itself. And, incidentally, observing the unusually large number of newly made administrative Army and Navy officers appearing on the streets of the Nation's Capital, and elsewhere, one wonders why so many of this multitude holding commissioned rank and performing office duties are and have been from the beginning of their service well within the younger brackets of the draft ages. Certainly a great majority, when first commissioned, were and probably are now between the ages of 21 and 31, or 35 at most, while not so fortunate men between 35 and 45 with dependent families and settled and important home-community interests have been inducted into the armed services in droves.

Gnat numbers of these young men hold ordinary office jobs, mostly of a clerical nature, and have been recruited from every vocation and from every section of the country: real-estate agents and insurance men, salesmen and customer's men from stock and bond houses, bank clerks, haberdashery, textile, footwear, and other salesmen, lawyers and Government clerks. Numerous indeed are young Federal employees from the various Government departments who were on the ground when draft agitation began in Congress and knew the ropes as to the securing of commissions, or how to locate and get the desirable assignments for the duration if they had already, since the last war, been endowed with the status of Reserve officers.

For these Army and Navy officers the armed services are indeed glamorous and lucrative. It is probably true that the majority of them receive a far greater net income than their civilian jobs ever afforded in fact or in contemplation. Coupled with this is the exhilaration of receiving a military salute from every private, noncommissioned, and lower-ranking officer of all arms of the services they happen to pass on the highway, constantly reminding them and confirming their satisfaction at knowing they are labeled and recognized as superior by so many of their fellow men. Of course, they live in comfort, far from the dreaded battlefields. That is militarism; one side of it, the easy side. And it is among this grouping of our unarmed forces that the prospect of universal military service is so attractive and so worth insisting upon for the good of the Nation, and, incidentally, for the possibility that they themselves will be retained in a new military structure and avoid going back home, minus the striking and labeling uniform, to work at the prosaic old job where superiority must be demonstrated by merit and in free fields open to all competitors.

The desk officers of the Army and Navy, Regular, specialist, and Reserve, know full well compulsory universal military training will necessitate a huge personnel of high rank to maintain a peacetime Army and Navy of a million or more boys, added to the enlarged Army and Navy we shall undoubtedly maintain for many years after this war. And therein lies their chance of retention in their present high pay and place jobs or, at worst, possibly a mild demotion.

ARMY AND NAVY PROPONENTS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WAR FERVOR

Probably the unfairest aspect of the effort to force compulsory military training upon us is the strategy of its proponents: somehow to get legislation for it quickly passed while we are in the midst of war enthusiasm—or hysteria, when everyone is working hard for victory, and countless numbers are worrying about their loved ones or suffering from the bereavements of war. They know that at the conclusion of hostilities the millions of actual fighting men won't want to listen to agitation for more soldiering. Their

first thought will be to forget their harrowing experiences and be freemen again, not uniformed robots to be told where and when and what, 24 hours a day. That unquestionably will be the attitude of those who come back to us whole in body and sound of mind. Or the others—"Well, always thinking or talking about it will do no good. That was yesterday, last month, last year. Thank God it's over." Those of us who experienced the aftermath of World War I are entirely familiar with that point of view of returning fighting men. War stories will be rejected without demur by book and periodical publishers. Motion pictures with war plots or even short war scenes will become taboo. Consequently, after the hysteria of actual warfare has subsided compulsory peacetime military training legislation can receive Nation-wide and thoughtful consideration by our civilian population with both sides of the proposition fully developed. Informed and free opponents of it will be available who can testify from knowledge and experience as to the horrors and uselessness of peacetime and fanatical youth militarization among our enemies, from which we may judge its inevitable results if forced upon the boyhood of the United States. At least we shall not be rushed pell-mell into this monstrous de-Americanizing project by the one-sided, opposition-crushing, and self-interested campaigning of a comparatively few high rankers of the Army and Navy, aided by well-financed civilian groups such as those who profit fabulously by the sale of military products; uniforms and other prescribed wearing apparel, quartermaster's supplies, constantly obsolescing air, sea, and ground vehicles, armaments, etc.; and aided also by that hidden and ruthless alien movement—call it what you will—the leadership of which has not yet been identified, but which is spreading its tentacles throughout the land and seeks to strangle over tried and revered American ways and manner of free, peaceful, and prosperous living.

America fights, how well our enemies twice within a quarter of a century and to their sorrow have learned, when it has to, or is dragged into war. But it is not a warrior nation and certainly, in its normal life, frowns dourly upon grandiose militaristic activity, yet its doctrines and traditions have proved the most successful of all the nations of history.

THE SELF-INTERESTED PROPAGANDA AGENCIES EARLY AT WORK

It would be interesting to know how many heads or groups in various sections of the War and Navy Departments, with or without the sanction or encouragement of the Secretaries or their assistants, with or without the support of certain members of the General Staff, or, indeed, with or without the nod of the President himself, have long been busily engaged in developing plans and propaganda for the introduction of legislation now; for a law requiring a year or more of compulsory military training of American boys between 18, 19, and 20 years old, to be begun as demobilization of our returning fighting forces gets under way.

Publicity was not only discouraged but darkly frowned upon within one Washington military department while several nonfighting colonels, naval captains, and commanders who, although charged with urgent duties pertaining to the daily progress of this war, spent most of their time during a recent period conferring, discussing, and drafting legislation for compulsory military training, and by no process of reasoning could this activity be regarded as within their jurisdiction or line of duty. The project actually had been under consideration since May 1943—perhaps even before then. These Regular, Specialist, and Reserve Army and Navy officers worked diligently during July and August of 1944 in order to have something definite and in print to submit to one

of the Army's most publicized nonfighting major generals upon his return from a tour of the country, during which he sponsored, cautiously, in public speeches, the compulsory military training idea. Whether this was by direction of his superiors or on his own initiative is not known. But, previous to his departure, he had quietly charged this selected few of his staff with the preparation of a bill to be made ready for quick presentation to Congress. Incidentally, this "law-making" body undoubtedly entertained no other idea in their completed proposals than that this major general should be named the Director of Universal Military Training. And the most enthusiastic of his legally unauthorized bill-drafting coterie were no doubt convinced that they would continue with him indefinitely in supervising the compulsory military training of our youngsters long after World War II armies had been disbanded and their components were back at their jobs making a living—and figuring out how to pay the taxes staring at them from the future, in addition to paying a tremendous price for the militarizing of their teen-aged sons. The estimate of annual cost for the training of these youngsters arrived at by the major general's "planners" was from one to one and one-half billion dollars per million trainees; about \$1,000 to \$1,500 "a head."

Who directs this attempted transportation of old-world peacetime military servitude to free America; this revival and modernization of medievalism? It undoubtedly does not spring from the minds and hearts of even a substantial number of our national legislators. While at least two bills pertaining to it were introduced in the Seventy-eighth Congress, they were permitted to slumber undisturbed for months. The subject was "too hot at the moment" is reported to have been observed by some Congressmen before the November elections. Shortly after the election recess a special committee of the House was appointed and announced it would begin hearings on compulsory military training within a few days. A flood of church, labor, and other opposition appeared. The militarists' demand for haste was somewhat offset temporarily and the House committee chairman, the day after Thanksgiving, decided that the committee would be unable to complete hearings in 1944; that the measure would have to go over for consideration by the new Congress convening in January 1945. Representative WADSWORTH and a few others, when not urging complete regimentation of all Americans via national service legislation, discourse in patriotic banalities on the "mental, physical, and civic" value of the militarization of our youth. But the legislators of the outgoing Congress generally appeared to be occupied with more important items having to do with the welfare of the Nation at war, not peacetime militarization of its boyhood.

A poll of Fortune magazine last July purported to indicate public favor for peacetime drafting of boys as they become 18 years of age. Who inspired this poll at that time or how much thoughtful opinion is involved is, of course, problematical. Concurrently with the issue of Fortune the Director of Selective Service, before the Commerce and Industry Association in New York City, adroitly turning to the importance of "conditioning and training youth for the future national defense" following a discussion of the rejection of registrants in draft operations in this and World War I, remarked that so long as "Selective Service has custody of the greatest inventory of manpower America has ever made" it must collaborate in every possible way to insure that "by training and rehabilitation more men can assume the entire burden of citizenship." A dainty morsel tossed out to test its palatability.

A few weeks later Colonel McDermott, director of selective service for New York City,

appeared before the microphone and urged adoption of military peacetime training in a public radio debate. A prominent minister of one of the city's churches opposed him. This draft official's stereotyped theme was "national security, national health and welfare" and inculcation of the democratic spirit by "its powerful influence in breaking down and eliminating racial, religious, and class barriers and prejudices." His exhortations followed the usual pattern which seems to have been designed especially for the proponents of youth training in their stealthy but ever bolder advocacy of militarizing the Nation. Then, in a heroic effort to tell us why we should at once undertake this form of un-Americanism, he delivered himself of this novel and profound thought: "History and the frailties of human nature have taught us that war may come again."

Following this broadcast debate by the director of selective service for New York City, the New York Herald Tribune published a Washington correspondent's story telling us that "selective service officials, planning for any postwar compulsory military training system which might result from pending legislation, were disclosed to favor administration of such a program by a joint Army-Navy board * * * and if Congress does choose to give control of universal service to such a board, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the draft director, and some of his present staff might want to stay on, selective-service officials said."

The gently persuasive emanations of high-ranking selective-service officers, however, made no noticeable impression upon the country at large; bolder urging became necessary. On September 26 the Director of Selective Service abandoned his dulcet and generalized approvals of the measure and boldly told the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce he was "heartily in favor of peacetime military training," and dangling the scarecrow "defense" before his audience, warned:

"Today's warfare has changed in a manner that the risk of unpreparedness is tantamount to courting disaster. Our national growth requires manpower and armament in adequate numbers and quality to protect it from sudden aggression. * * * Relief from this training should be permitted only in cases where extreme physical or mental conditions exist."

In other words every American boy who can walk without crutches or is not a congenital imbecile, must leave his job or school and go to military training camp for a year or more when he becomes 18 or 19 years old; irrespective of whether he is the sole or partial support and comfort of a widowed mother or a physically or mentally incapacitated father, or necessary to aid in feeding and clothing younger brothers and sisters and thus help keep intact an American family unit; irrespective of whether he is needed on the typically American little farm which produces our food and which his father and mother have worked drudging years to develop, irrespective of breaking into the required hours of apprenticeship he's been building to become a journeyman machinist, plumber, carpenter, tinsmith, or other tradesman; irrespective of interfering with his preparation for law, medicine, engineering, dentistry—and this is not in war but in peacetime. Thus the Director of Selective Service put officially and squarely before his Buffalo listeners the idealistic proposals of the militarist minded of America who are urging to the utmost universal compulsory military training—for the good of America, or in their own personal interest?

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a letter to me from Elizabeth A. Smart, president of the National Woman's

Christian Temperance Union, and a statement from the WCTU, stating their opposition to extension of the Draft Act, and particularly to conscription of boys under 20 years of age.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1946.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: The Senate bill to extend the draft (S. 2057) is on the calendar for action Monday, June 3. May we be permitted very respectfully to present a few facts regarding it for your consideration.

This bill continues the draft age at 18.

The bill recently passed, extending the draft to July 1, set the minimum age at 20. We believe this to be the sounder policy. Teen-age boys are too immature to meet the problems with which the Army of occupation is confronted. They do themselves and this country no good. General Eisenhower has said they do not make good guards. Neither do they make good occupants of draft camps in this country.

In both Europe and Asia they are faced with appalling moral hazards, hazards which have resulted in an incidence of as much as 427 cases per thousand of venereal disease in Germany, according to General McNarney. The situation in Japan is described in the enclosed article by Chaplain LaCour. They are not much better off in this country, where no adequate safeguards have been taken to protect them against taverns and low dives which especially prey on the soldier, and where they will have the example of beer in their post exchanges set before them, although State laws protect minors against such exploitation.

In spite of all the clamor of propaganda with which the press is being filled by Army and administration influence, please remember that the Gallup poll showed a 60-percent public approval of the 20-year minimum age limit, and only 33 percent opposed.

The Army will, by its own figures, have not a deficit, but a surplus, over the 1,070,000 men required by July 1, 1947, with plenty of replacements to release all fathers by September 1946, and all draftees by February 1947. They will not be replaced any sooner by continuing the draft. I enclose breakdown of figures.

Enlistments are still coming in at 50,000 or more a month in spite of an apparent decrease caused by the Army raising requirements from 59 to 70, March 1, causing the rejection of 3 out of 7, instead of 1 out of 7. The 50,000 is the number being accepted.

May we not most respectfully, but most earnestly urge you to vote for a 20-year minimum age limit. And a draft holiday.

Very respectfully,

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION,
By ELIZABETH A. SMART.

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its last convention adopted the following statement on legislation:

We oppose:

* * * * *

2. Peacetime conscription of men, women, or youth.

There is a fundamental reason for our opposition. While the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to raise and support armies, this gift of power is distinctly limited by the further proviso that "no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than 2 years," and while it provides in article II of the amendments that "A well-regulated militia

being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It further provides that (art. III):

"No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner."

And it expressly reserves to the States the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia (art. I, sec. 8, No. 16).

It is contrary to the custom and spirit of American life and the American Constitution to maintain armies of conscripted soldiers except in the dire emergency of war. That Constitution was drafted and our American custom was originated by men who had learned from bitter experience the dangers of government-impressed armies in the enslavement of peoples, and who were determined to safeguard this country against that danger.

We do not believe that that danger is past today. In fact, from the recent experiences of those Axis Nations whom we have just defeated, we believe it is greater than ever.

The traditions laid down by our ancestors have been proved in the crucible of time and found sound. It is not accidental that today the United States of America is one of the two greatest nations on earth nor that as the arsenal of democracy we were the chief factor in the winning of World War II.

It is human and natural for those in charge of the armed services to see in compulsion the necessary ingredient for the success of their defense program. Men in the armed services think in terms of force. Yet, even those gentlemen say they would prefer a volunteer army. There would appear to be considerable evidence that compulsion as a means of producing men for the services is about running out. A statement given out to the Associated Press by selective service on April 1 estimates that they will probably be unable to fill an increased April demand for 125,000 men. Contrast this with the 652,099 men already raised by voluntary enlistment as of March 21, although the Army testified some time ago that they would be unable to get 300,000 by voluntary methods by July 1 of this year.

It appears that there is no dispute that the 1,550,000 men will on hand as required as of July 1, 1946. The Army only says that it fears a shortage of some 170,000 men as of July 1, 1947, if their estimates as to the number of men procurable by voluntary methods without the draft are correct. In view of the fact that their estimates were off 50 percent, or 300,000 men, on the number they could procure by voluntary enlistment by July 1, 1946, it is not unreasonable to suppose they may have underestimated by at least 170,000 men as of July 1, 1947.

* * * * *

Since the above statement, we have the figure of 747,899 men who have enlisted as of May 14. Members of the General Staff testified before Senate Military Affairs Committee in January that they would release all but 120,000 fathers on the basis of expected enlistments of 650,000 by July 1. Since they have enlistments of 747,899 by May 14, with enlistments coming in at the rate of 11,000 weekly, they will have enough enlistments additional to the 650,000 to take care of the 120,000 fathers who could have been released with an enlisted total of 650,000.

With more than 1,550,000 as of July 1, 1946, and enlistments running more than 50 percent over their original estimate of 300,000, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 164,000 ahead of the estimate of 650,000, it would appear very likely that instead of being 170,000 short by July 1, 1947, of the 1,070,000 men required, the Army will have a surplus on that date.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the amendment which is the pending

question, I understand does not in fact change the purpose of the bill introduced by the Senator from South Dakota. It is a clarifying amendment, under which all persons between certain ages are made subject to draft and will be drafted into service during the next year.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator from West Virginia has referred to the bill as one introduced by the Senator from South Dakota. Let me say to the Senator that this is a committee-approved bill. I am reporting it for the committee.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is correct. I referred to it as the Senator's bill only because he is reporting it for the committee.

Mr. President, I will at the proper time offer an amendment as a substitute for the whole bill now pending. The substitute will provide for suspending the drafting of all persons of all ages. I take the view that it is not necessary to draft anyone. I have not at any time drawn any distinction as to ages. Some have believed that individuals of certain ages should be drafted and individuals of certain other ages should be exempt. I have not subscribed to that idea at all. I expect to point out to the Senate at the proper time that there is no necessity for continuation of the draft at this particular time, and that the Congress itself should determine when drafting should be resumed. Drafting should be resumed only upon order of the Congress.

I may say that the amendment which I shall offer will extend the Selective Service Act; that when boys come to the age of 18 they will be obliged to register and will be subject to call when the Congress says there is sufficient reason to call up more men.

My substitute amendment is based upon the idea of obtaining a volunteer force. At the proper time I expect to point out to the Senate facts and figures to show that there is today no necessity to continue the induction of men. There is necessity for the extension of the selective-service law because of the other features of that law.

Therefore, Mr. President, I shall have to vote against the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota for the reason that it does draft persons into the Army and does not suspend the draft. In due time, when I can properly offer the substitute amendment, which is printed and is on the desks of Senators, I shall speak to that proposition. In the meantime, the question being presented upon the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota, I find that I must vote against it, as it is in conflict with the amendment which I shall later offer.

Mr. GURNEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hawkes	Overton
Andrews	Hayden	Pepper
Austin	Hickenlooper	Radcliffe
Ball	Hill	Reed
Barkley	Hoey	Revercomb
Bridges	Huffman	Robertson
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Buck	Kilgore	Shipstead
Burch	Knowland	Smith
Bushfield	La Follette	Stanfill
Butler	Langer	Stewart
Byrd	Lucas	Taft
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Connally	McFarland	Tobey
Cordon	McKellar	Tunnell
Donnell	Magnuson	Tydings
Downey	Maybank	Vandenberg
Eastland	Mead	Wagner
Ellender	Millikin	Walsh
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wheeler
Fulbright	Moore	Wherry
George	Morse	White
Gerry	Murdock	Wiley
Green	Murray	Willson
Gurney	O'Daniel	
Hart	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly on the bill generally—not on any particular amendment. I have several amendments on my desk which I expect to offer later, but I wish to say a few words about the bill.

As is usually the case, the bill as it came from the committee was the result of a compromise. The committee worked diligently upon the bill, and there was a sharp division of opinion within the committee. It was contended by one group in the committee that we could depend entirely upon volunteers. Another group looked pessimistically at the statistics pertaining to volunteers and felt that we would be taking a grave chance if we were to depend altogether upon volunteers. Those two differing opinions were worked into the bill which is now before the Senate.

I think I should state my position on the question of the draft. It is not a position which I have assumed today. It is a position which I assumed many months ago, and which I have worked hard in the committee, as members of the committee will testify, to have enacted into the law of the land.

For a long time I have contended that if the draft were extended from May 15 to July 1, in full force and effect, just as it operated previous to May 15, the draft could be entirely dispensed with after July 1.

I based my opinion and reached that conclusion on the basis of simple arithmetic—addition and subtraction. Approximately 200,000 men could have been inducted into the military service between the dates of May 15 and July 1, and those 200,000 men would have formed a cushion so that the country could very safely have depended upon the volunteer system from July 1 on. At least, that is my contention.

The Senate will recall that while we were debating the British loan the deadline of midnight May 14 approached, and that the Senator from Colorado introduced a Senate joint resolution on the floor of the Senate, which extended the draft until July 1, or for a period of 6 weeks. That extension provided for the draft as it was previous to May 15, and made no exceptions.

However, after the Senate agreed to it by unanimous vote, it went to the House, and the House struck from it the provision drafting all teen-age boys. Of course, that had the effect of making it practically inoperative insofar as bringing men into the service was concerned. It merely extended the machinery. It is estimated by the Selective Service System that from May 15 to May 31 it would bring approximately 2,000 draftees into the service, and the estimate is that for the entire month of June it will bring in approximately 10,000 men. That would make a total of 12,000, as against a total potential, had the bill been enacted and in full forces, of 200,000, or, perhaps, a number somewhat less than that. Of course, that situation throws the mathematics of the matter entirely out of line. Because of that fact, the Senator from Colorado made an effort to work out a compromise bill for the extension of the draft which would do the least violence to the volunteer system.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the amendment which the Senator from Colorado offered in the committee, and which the committee very graciously and generously accepted. The majority sentiment in the committee was against the position of the Senator from Colorado, but the committee did agree to that amendment. It was the best compromise which supported my point of view that I could get from the committee, and I think it is a very effective measure. I understand that the Senator from West Virginia stated a moment ago that he will offer an amendment to extend the draft for 1 year, but to make it ineffective and inoperative insofar as the induction of men is concerned.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator realizes, of course, that the purpose of extending the Selective Service Act is, first, to save to the veterans the rights they have as to priority of employment, and, second, to take care of the situation in respect to the law which deals with the seizure of industries which are closed because of strikes. Another reason for extending the Selective Service Act and for stopping inductions is—and when the Senator says my amendment would make it ineffective, I trust he will bear this in mind—that an extension of the Selective Service Act, under the plan which I shall submit to the Senate, would have boys continue to register when they become 18 years of age; the selective-service machinery would be kept intact, and if the Congress found that the national necessity called for it, the Congress could immediately enact provision for inductions and could bring about an inducted army again, if it were found that the volunteer method would not work.

I may say that I wish to have a volunteer Army. We are moving fast toward having one. But we shall never get one by having an Army partly made up of volunteers and partly made up of inducted men.

So when the Senator says my amendment would make it ineffective, I disagree with him.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator misunderstood me. I said it would make inductions inoperative. That statement is correct.

I am glad the Senator from West Virginia has stated his position and has advanced the arguments on behalf of his amendment, which are clearly sound. The points he has made are well taken. I merely said that under his amendment the induction of men would be inoperative.

Mr. President, at this point I wish to call attention to my amendment, which I think would do exactly the same thing the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia would do. My amendment is already incorporated in the bill. I refer now to section 2 of the Senate bill 2057, which reads as follows:

SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That on July 1, 1943, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed 1,550,000, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall be 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947."

Then the bill makes a provision with respect to the Navy, and then it makes the following further provision:

And provided further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the 3 months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. The men inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall be assigned to camps or units of such forces.

That language simply means that we are writing into the law a limitation on the size of the Army as of July 1, 1946, and as of July 1, 1947, and we are making a graduated reduction, which amounts to 40,000 a month, from the figures of 1946 to the total of 1947. Under this provision the Army will be reduced 40,000 a month, and no one will be inducted if we obtain a sufficient number of volunteers. I have confidence that there will be plenty of volunteers, and especially do I have such confidence if the Senate wisely adopts the wage schedule measure which the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Colorado will give the Senate an opportunity to vote on very shortly. If we increase the pay, especially the pay of the men in the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, I think there will be plenty of volunteers. I have absolute confidence that there will be.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like very much to believe that the Senator's optimism is justified, because I totally prefer a volunteer Army in peacetime. But let me ask the Senator the question which troubles me: What would he do if it developed that his optimism were unjustified and that there were not sufficient volunteers to supply the minimum in-

dispensable quota. Then what would the Senator do?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Then, under the provisions of the bill, what the Senator would do would be to induct, through the draft, through selective service, the necessary numbers that would be required.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is not that what the pending bill provides?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is what the pending bill provides. I am speaking in behalf of the pending bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well, I beg the Senator's pardon; I thought he was presenting an amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado cannot be very persuasive if that sort of an understanding has come about. I am saying now that section 2 of this bill does precisely what the amendment which will be offered by the Senator from West Virginia would do, except that if our optimism is found not to be well based, if the volunteers do not come in, if we are unable to obtain sufficient volunteers, then the draft will be used, under section 2 of this bill. That is the difference between the proposal of the Senator from West Virginia and the language of the bill.

I do not believe that the pessimism concerning the volunteer Army is supported by the facts. I believe that we have done very well so far in developing a volunteer Army, the largest volunteer Army, as I understand, this Nation has ever had. I recall that last October the War Department, including all its generals, as well as the Secretary of War, estimated that the total number of volunteers whom we could obtain between October 1945 and July 1, 1946, was 300,000. The total now is estimated to be 800,000. The Senator from South Dakota stated a moment ago that it is, as I recall, 769,000.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct; 769,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. As of May 15.

Mr. GURNEY. May 21.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. May 21. The 800,000 mark will not be missed very far. I presume the number will just about reach 800,000. We must remember that the total about which we are talking, namely, 1,550,000, includes also officers.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the Senator must bear in mind, however, that of the 769,000 whom we now class as volunteers, many came into the Army originally through selective service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. After they were sworn in they then volunteered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. GURNEY. It is conservatively estimated that of the 197,000 who enlisted for 18 months, 18 percent came in through selective service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; but many had had no service in the Army before they enlisted for the 3-year terms.

Mr. GURNEY. No; these are men who enlisted for 18 months; and not 3 years.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Oh, I see. Less than 5 percent came into the service for 18 months. That is a very small group. The greater number of men comprise those who enlisted for 3 years and 1 year.

Mr. GURNEY. Up to May 21, starting with September of last year, there were 160,643 1-year men; 197,340 18-month men, 9,702 2-year men, and 401,655 3-year men. Of course, some of the 3-year men came in through selective service. Some of them had already seen service, liked the Army, and wanted to continue to serve in it. But out of the 197,000 18-month men, approximately 80 percent, came into the Army through selective service. The correct grand total would be 767,700.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I misunderstood the Senator. I am sorry. That makes a difference.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, we know that the men who have enlisted for 3 years represent 53 percent of the enlistees, or of the figure of 769,340.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, that is what the War Department told us.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I believe that approximately 27 percent enlisted for 18 months, and approximately 23 percent or 24 percent enlisted for a year. Allow me to point out to the Senator that those men who enlisted for a year already had had 8 months of service in the Army, or they would not have enlisted for a year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. So the only ones who enlisted under any pressure of the draft are those who have enlisted for 18 months. Is that not correct? A man would not enlist for 3 years under the pressure of the draft when he could enlist for 18 months.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No, but he might enlist for a year in order to have a definite date of discharge.

Mr. REVERCOMB. He has already served for 6 months, and he is already in the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. He has not enlisted because of any fear of being drafted into the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; but he might volunteer because desiring a definite date of separation. The Senator is correct in his reference to 3-year men, and I believe also in reference to the 2-year men. I believe the men who volunteered for 2 years did so because of the attitude, "Well, we will wait until the end of 2 years. Then maybe we will continue." They are Army-career men. The men who volunteered for 18 months and 1-year may have done so in order to have a definite date of separation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am very much impressed by the statement of the able Senator from South Dakota that approximately 80 percent of the 18-month men had not had previous military service. I understand it to be an estimate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes. I think it should be said with respect to

that statement that the condition is not an unusual one, and I am not surprised at it. Eighty percent of the men who volunteered have had military service, and they like it and want more of it, so they volunteered for more of it. Twenty percent of them, however, came from civilian ranks. I do not see that that proves anything with regard to the volunteer system. I think it proves that the volunteer system is working very well. The basis for the volunteer system is its appeal to men who love the Army, who wish to make the Army their career. If 80 percent of them have had military service and like the Army, it is a fine thing, and it is a compliment to the Army. It proves nothing against the volunteer system, but instead supports it.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I wish again to make a brief reference to the men coming into the Army from selective service. A total of 250,000 men came in since October of last year. That was about 8 months ago. It has been figured out that most of those men immediately upon coming into the Army through the selective service enlisted. In other words, they volunteered for enlistment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. What are the 250,000? I wish the Senator would identify them. I do not know what he is talking about.

Mr. GURNEY. That is the number of men who came in through selective service during the past 8 months.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. During the past 8 months?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. The point I wish to make is that as soon as they came in through selective service they then volunteered for 18 months of service so that they might have a definite date of discharge in front of them. The other point I wish to make is that those who had been in the Army for 6 months had the privilege of enlisting for 1 year so that they could have a definite date of discharge.

Those who enlisted for 1 year under the law passed last October will have to start getting out of the Army 2 or 3 months in advance of their discharge date. In other words, if they are in Japan they should start home 60 days in advance, and possibly from Germany 6 weeks or perhaps 60 days. So in November of this year we know that the Army will have to discharge 58,000 men. Consequently the Army has to get ready; it has to have replacements in order to start the 58,000 back. They will have to start them back in the latter part of September or the early part of October.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. There is one way they can take care of 40,000, and that is by the reduction of the Army. That will take care of 40,000, leaving 18,000.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct; but 1-year enlistments are definitely terminating, starting this fall—September and October. I merely wanted to call that to the Senator's attention.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That, of course, is correct. There is no argument about that.

I wish to say, furthermore, with respect to our pessimism about the volunteer system that during the month of May, up until May 21, the first 3 weeks in May, 33,000 men volunteered. It is estimated that during the last 10 days of May 10,000 more will have come in. So they are entering in goodly numbers. I do not know the number who will enlist during June.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask my distinguished colleague from Colorado whether, during the period of time the bill was under consideration by the Committee on Military Affairs, consideration was given to the fact that the Army would not reinduct the men who had already had prior military service. I had prepared an amendment which I had hoped would be accepted, and I still hope it will be accepted by the Senator in charge of the bill on the floor of the Senate. It provides that on page 2, lines 18 to 25, be stricken out, and on page 3, lines 1 through 5, and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the following:

(a) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) shall, unless sooner discharged, serve for a training and service period of 18 months less the aggregate period of time he may have served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, including service as a cadet at the Military Academy and services of midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is one matter to which the committee did not give attention. However, I am told that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] has offered today an amendment to take care of that point, and I have also prepared one. My amendment has been prepared through the legislative council, and the attorney of Selective Service, Colonel Renfro. While it differs slightly from the amendment which has been offered, or will be offered by the Senator from California, its objective is exactly the same.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Colorado that so far as I am concerned there is no pride of authorship in the amendment. So long as the job is done, I do not care whose amendment does it, but I think the point should be covered, so the men who have had service will not be reinducted into the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I agree completely with the Senator; and there is no pride of authorship with respect to my amendment. As a matter of fact, I am not the author if it, I did not write one word of it. The attorneys in the legislative counsel's office wrote it, and it was submitted to the attorney for Selective Service, Colonel Renfro, who is a very able man, in whom I have great confidence as to his ability and in every other way. He went over the amendment and offered some suggestions, and the net result is the amendment which I intend to offer on the point raised by the Senator from California. I presume

that those who have worked on the amendment have considered the whole problem and the way it should be solved.

Mr. President, I desire to give the Senate a break-down of the military manpower for the Army on July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947.

I think that in order to understand this whole problem we should set out a balance and make an analysis of what the Army will consist on each of these dates. I have tried to be very careful, I have tried to be very conservative, in the figures I have prepared. Quite naturally, the figures pertaining to July 1, 1947, must, by their very nature, be to some extent speculative.

Let us consider the July 1, 1946, figures. I should be very happy to have any Senator criticize the figures, and point out, if he can, where any error exists.

First, the required strength is 1,550,000 men. Congress did not set that figure; that is an estimate the War Department itself determined. That is the estimate of the required strength as set forth by the War Department. Congress had nothing whatever to do with the figure, and I am presuming that it is correct. My own private opinion is that perhaps it could be cut to some extent; but I am not suggesting that other than to indicate that that is my private opinion.

My reason for the statement is that I find that in Alaska there are more soldiers now than there were a year ago, that there are more in the Caribbean than there were a year ago, that there are more in other places than there were a year ago, and I doubt the necessity of the number stated; but I do not intend to argue that point. We accept the Army's own figures as to their own requirements as being 1,550,000, and we have written that number into the bill. That is the first time it has ever been written into proposed legislation. In this bill that figure is written.

According to the Army themselves, they say they will need 150,000 officers. I point out to Senators that these 150,000 officers are all volunteers. As a matter of fact, if it were left to the officers themselves to say whether they wanted to be in the Army, the Army could have twice that number. They could easily have 300,000 officers.

The next item is the WAC's. On July 1 there will be 19,000 Wacs in the Army, and all of them are volunteers. None of them were drafted. They are not subject to draft.

The next item is the Philippine Scouts. Congress, as we know, has provided for the enlistment of 50,000 Philippine Scouts. Congress is going to pay all the expenses of these scouts. They are not given the rights of the GI bill as are our volunteers, our soldiers, our enlisted men, our inductees, our draftees, but we do pay the bill, and pay it on a peso-for-dollar basis. That is, we pay to a Philippine Scout the same number of pesos we pay dollars to an American soldier.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. So that it will be on the record, I merely wish to bring out

the fact that the 50,000 Philippine Scouts do not increase the size of the Army, but furnish the replacements for citizens of the United States who return home. There is merely an exchange of men. Those who live in the Philippines will take the places of our soldiers who have gone there and want to return home.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct. However, they are included in the total of 1,550,000. The Philippine Scouts on July 1 will number 6,000.

Then we come to the draftees. The drafted men in the service with less than 6 months' service number 110,000; with less than 12 months but more than 6 months, 190,000; with less than 18 months but more than 12 months, 275,000; which makes a total of 575,000 men.

I call attention to the fact that during the time the younger men were taken into the service, we inducted through the Selective Service 1,075,415 men. As the Senator from South Dakota has pointed out, many of those men have volunteered, so we have to deduct their number from the number of drafted men, and include them with the volunteers. Out of the 1,075,415 men we drafted only 575,000. I want to call the attention of the Congress and the country to the fact that on July 1, 1946, there will not be 1 man in the service with 2 years of service. There will be very few men in the service, that is, who do not want to remain in the service. There will be very few men in the service with less than 2 years and more than 18 months of service. Most of the drafted men, to the total of 575,000, will have had 18 months of service or less.

We come now to the volunteers. The number of 3-year volunteers is 420,015. The number of 2-year volunteers is 10,989. The number of 18-month volunteers is 211,666. The number of 1-year volunteers is 164,275, making a total of 806,945. The normal attrition, which I have only estimated, is 6,945, which leaves a total of 800,000.

Of course, if the estimate of volunteers of 800,000 is too high, the estimated number of the drafted men would have to be adjusted accordingly and adjusted upward. If the estimated number of volunteers of 800,000 is too low, the figure for drafted men would have to be reduced.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to ask the Senator a question. I understood the Senator from Colorado to say that the total figure for volunteers, namely, 800,000, might be slightly larger than the actual number who would volunteer or slightly smaller, as of July 1, 1946. Is not the figure of 806,945 a very accurate figure?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; that is a very accurate figure. It is a little over 1 month for which the estimate is made; that is, 10 days in May and 30 days in June, or a total of 40 days. For

that period the number is estimated. The remainder of the figures come from actual War Department figures.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So the whole of the first column under July 1, 1946, contains really very accurate figures.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes. The figures under July 1, 1946, must be very accurate, because they are the War Department's own figures, and I have great confidence that the figures are accurate.

I now call the attention of Senators to the next column. Of course, some of these figures must be based on estimates. The required strength, as of July 1, 1947, is 1,070,000. The number of officers which the Air Force and the Army expect to have is 133,794. With respect to WAC's, they want, and no doubt can get, 10 times the number they have set forth in the table, but they have placed the limit as of now at 5,000.

With respect to Philippine Scouts, it is estimated 50,000 will be obtained.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. HART. I understand that the recruiting of the Filipino Scouts has been extremely slow, although the law covering them has been in effect for some time. Will the Senator elaborate upon his assurance from the War Department that the total number will be 50,000 a year hence?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. As I said, that is only an estimate. I have made every effort to ascertain whether that estimate was too high or too low. I conferred with the new President of the Philippines, Roxas, when he was here in respect to the matter. I have talked with the High Commissioner, Paul McNutt, and I have talked with officers in our own War Department with regard to that number. All of them think that the total number of 50,000 will be recruited.

The reason the recruiting of the Philippine Scouts has proceeded so slowly is due to the fact that even though the Congress passed a bill which authorized the War Department to recruit Philippine Scouts on a peso-per-dollar, or on a dollar-per-peso basis, the War Department did not recruit them on that basis. The War Department tried to recruit them on the old 21-peso-a-month basis. The War Department tried to save a few dollars for our badly damaged Treasury. It simply resulted in no recruits. Congress has clarified its own statute to some extent. The Appropriations Committee has had conversations with the War Department on this point, and the War Department is now determined to proceed and recruit the Philippine Scouts on the peso-dollar basis. I presume that when we increase the pay of our own soldiers, as I hope we will in a few minutes from now, we will also raise the pay of the Philippine Scouts, because they are paid on the peso-dollar basis in proportion as our soldiers are paid. So I have great confidence that the 50,000 Philippine Scouts will be recruited, and that confidence is based on the confidence displayed to me by persons who ought to know.

The next item is the drafted men with less than 18 months of service on July 1, 1947, the number being 86,384. That is a very small number indeed. Again, that number will have to be adjusted according to the number of those who volunteer. If the number of those who volunteer is greater than I have estimated, the number of drafted men will decrease. If the volunteers do not measure up to my estimate, then the item there with respect to drafted men will have to be increased.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. HART. The Senator has already answered the question I was about to ask. I was about to remind the Senator from Colorado what the Senator from South Dakota said concerning the 80 percent figure he gave a few minutes ago. In other words, that of the men drafted to date, approximately 250,000, or 80 percent had volunteered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; the Senator from South Dakota did not say that. The Senator from South Dakota said that 80 percent of the men who volunteered had been drafted. He did not say that 80 percent of the men who were drafted had volunteered. There is a great difference in that respect.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so I may make the matter clear?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I am glad to yield.

Mr. GURNEY. In the 8 months just past, on June 1, 197,340 men had enlisted for 18 months.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Did they volunteer?

Mr. GURNEY. It is estimated conservatively that 80 percent of the 197,000 came into the Army in the first place through selective service. After they were in they decided that they only wanted to serve 18 months, rather than to take their chance on serving 12 months or 24 months or 30 months. So they exercised the option we gave them in the law passed last fall whereby they could enlist for a specified length of time, 18 months.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; but, of course, the Senator's conclusions are his own as to why they did it or why they did not do it. The point I make is that not 80 percent of men who are inducted into selective service are volunteers but 80 percent of those who volunteered came in through selective service, which is a vastly different thing.

The total figure, as of July 1, 1947, is 1,155,327. Then I subtract the normal attrition of 85,000. I have no way of knowing whether that is a sufficient number for attrition. I presume it is. It may be far too small. If it is too small and the number of men who volunteer is smaller than the number estimated, of course, the number of men who would be drafted would be greater. But that is the virtue of section 2 of the pending bill. That adjustment can be made without any difficulty whatsoever. If the number of volunteers falls, more men can be inducted through the draft. If the number of volunteers justifies the

optimistic estimate of the Senator from Colorado and other Senators who are also optimistic upon that point, then the number of men drafted declines. It seems to me that it is a very well-worked-out balance between the two ideas, those of the volunteer optimists and the volunteer pessimists. The volunteer pessimists say we cannot get the men. The optimists say we can. How are we going to settle that question? It seems to me that the Military Affairs Committee worked that settlement out as well as it could be worked out by adopting the provisions of section 2 of the Gurney bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURCH in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. HILL. That section insures the armed forces the number of men they must have in order to perform their tasks and to meet their commitments, and yet at the same time it provides for obtaining every possible man by the voluntary enlistment method. Is that not true?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, that is true. It has been said to me that under that kind of provision the War Department is not going to try to obtain volunteers, because they will say "We can get them either way. We do not have to have volunteers." I heard from General Eisenhower's own lips that he wanted a volunteer army. I did not hear General MacArthur say it, but I was told that General MacArthur said the same thing. I heard all the other Generals say, as the Senator from Alabama has heard them say, that they wanted a volunteer army. So I simply cannot feel that the Army is not going to try to secure an army of volunteers. I think the Army is going to have as few drafted men as it possibly can.

Mr. President, we have heard a great deal in this debate, and read a great deal in the press, about the so-called disintegration of the Army. Of course, if an army is reduced from 8,000,000 down to 1,500,000, there must be some disintegration. That cannot be avoided. But I do not think there is any one, either in the Congress or anywhere else—aside from some of the folks in the Pentagon building—who would say that we must have an Army even approximating 8,000,000 men. So there has been a disintegration of the Army, if that is the right name for it.

However, in connection with that fact, I am reminded that 8 months ago the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and members of the subcommittee on military matters of the Appropriations Committee were invited to listen to a chart talk by General Arnold. Many Senators will recall the talk which General Arnold gave us as to the part the Air Forces were going to play in the national defense, the bases which we would require, the airports which we would need, and everything else, complete down to the last man. He told us how many men he would need. He had it all figured out. The blueprints

were complete, and they met with my hearty approval, because I am very enthusiastic about the Air Force defense of this country. I believe that that is the modern defense. I will not say that it is the only defense, but it is the most important defense the country can have. So I was highly pleased with General Arnold's presentation of the Air Force plan.

But what has become of that plan? We anticipated that the Army would come to the Congress with a plan, but it has not done so. The Navy worked out its plans at about the same time. It told us the number of ships it would need, the total number of men it would require, and presented a plan to the Congress. It was a good plan. It was approved in part, at least. I understand that the House Appropriations Committee has reduced the appropriations of the Navy to some extent; but the Navy made its plan for the defense of the Nation and brought it to Congress. Evidently it is working toward the completion of that plan. But for some reason or other the Army has not come to us with a plan for the defense of the country, or for the size of the Army.

As I recall, the Air Forces stated that they would need 400,000 men. I know, as every other Senator must know, that the Army would not have a particle of difficulty in getting all the men it could use in the Air Forces. All it would have to do would be to tell the truth about the Air Forces, and how valuable it is for young men to learn aeronautical mechanics, including the flying of ships. It would get twice as many volunteers as it could use, because that sort of thing appeals to the young men of America. So I know that if the Air Forces tried to get volunteers to fill their needs they would have no difficulty whatever in doing so.

The Navy has had no difficulty in filling all its needs. The Navy has told the Selective Service that after June 1—a few days ago—it will not require any more drafted men. It can get along entirely with volunteers. The Navy is an attractive service to young men. A man has an opportunity, if he goes into the Navy, to learn almost any trade that will prove useful to him. His pay is advanced as he goes along. So the Navy is able to get along without drafting any men. I am sure that the Air Forces could get along without drafting any men.

That leaves only the Ground Forces of the Army. I refuse to believe that all the talk about disintegration is as serious as might be supposed. I have too much confidence in General Eisenhower, General Devers, General Spaatz, and the other military leaders to believe that they would sit around and let the Army completely disintegrate.

Of course, we are not ready for war at the moment. The more experienced men have dropped out and returned to civilian work. The reason why we are anxious to have the Congress adopt the

pay increase is so that able men will find it advantageous to make military service a career. We must have career men. The situation is not like that which obtained in the days of George Washington, when all a man had to do to be ready for war was to put a musket over his shoulder. Today soldiers must be technicians. They must be men experienced in the use of fighting machinery and apparatus.

The other day a few Senators had the privilege of seeing the jet-propelled plane—an uncanny thing. It reminded me, as it darted about in the air, of a swallow darting here and there and going in any direction it wanted to go almost instantaneously. I examined one of those ships. I found that it had mounted in its nose eight .50-caliber machine guns, each of which would shoot 250 times. When we see a speedy instrument of war such as that, which can fly faster than sound, we are greatly impressed. We hear the sound over here when the ship is over there. With a weapon such as that, with its armament so arranged that all the pilot has to do is to point his ship toward the enemy and step on a button to create devastation, we can understand something more about the need of the Army for trained men in the future.

That is why I am so hopeful, Mr. President, that the pay schedule amendment which we intend to offer will be adopted by the Senate. As I say, we shall not be taking any undue chance. If it does not work, if it does not bring in volunteers—and I am sure it will bring them in—then, of course, we shall have to resort to the draft.

Mr. President, that completes my statement on the bill. I ask that the table to which I have been referring be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Military manpower balance sheet for Army

JULY 1, 1946—REQUIRED STRENGTH 1,550,000

Assets:	
Officers.....	150,000
Wacs.....	19,000
Philippine Scouts.....	6,000
<hr/>	
Drafted men:	
Less than 6 months service..	110,000
Less than 12 months but more than 6 months.....	190,000
Less than 18 months but more than 12 months.....	275,000
<hr/>	
Total, drafted.....	575,000
<hr/>	
Volunteers:	
3 years.....	420,015
2 years.....	10,989
18 months.....	211,666
1 year.....	164,275
<hr/>	
Total.....	806,945
Less normal attrition.....	6,945
<hr/>	
Total, volunteers.....	800,000
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	1,550,000

*Military manpower balance sheet for
Army—Continued*

JULY 1, 1947—REQUIRED STRENGTH 1,070,000

Assets:	
Officers.....	¹ 133,794
Wacs.....	² 5,000
Philippine Scouts.....	³ 50,000
Drafted men with less than 18 months service.....	⁴ 86,384
Volunteers.....	⁵ 1,106,694
Less 1-year and 18-month enlistments which expire.....	226,545
Total volunteers still in service.....	880,149
Total.....	1,155,327
Less normal attrition.....	85,327
Grand total.....	1,070,000

¹ Letter from War Department.

² Pp. 128, 129, 260, Senate hearings.

³ Approximately one-half of those drafted between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1946.

⁴ Actual enlistments plus War Department estimates which are extremely pessimistic and doubtless 50 percent too low.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words about a matter which is now pending before the Security Council of the United Nations. It is a question to which I addressed myself sometime ago when it was earlier before the Security Council, and when there was fear that the Security Council might not assume jurisdiction of the subject. I refer to the government of Franco in Spain. I expressed in the Senate the earnest hope—and I thought I expressed the hope of democratic-minded people all over the world—that the United Nations would take jurisdiction over the Franco government and would determine, by a fair inquiry, whether or not the government of Franco Spain constituted a threat to the peace of the world. Perhaps it was never more pertinent for us to talk about peace than when we are considering raising an army which may be needed to wage war or to protect the security of the Nation.

As we all know, the Security Council did take jurisdiction over the question whether or not the government of Franco in Spain constituted a threat to the peace of the world. After reading the press reports day by day, I do not believe it can be claimed that the principal credit for that action of the Security Council should go to the United States and Great Britain. I am rather of the opinion that the principal credit for the initiation of that inquiry will be awarded by historians to other nations of the world—for example, Poland, France, Brazil, and other nations.

A subcommittee of the Security Council, consisting of five members, was appointed to conduct this investigation and make this inquiry. The subcommittee has made its report. It has advised the Security Council—so we are informed by the press—that in its opinion the government of Franco in Spain is a potential threat to world peace, and it has recommended that action be taken, if I read the dispatches aright, leading to some kind of break between the members of the United Nations and the government of Franco Spain. But, Mr. President, the subcommittee added a recommendation of a procedural character which I lament most exceedingly. That

was the recommendation, not that the Security Council should act, but that the whole matter should be referred to the General Assembly when it shall meet in September.

Mr. President, the United Nations, from the day of its inception, has been on trial before world opinion. What is of essential importance is that the United Nations establish character in the opinion of mankind. In my opinion, if it had neglected to take jurisdiction over the Franco question and government, the United Nations would have lost public confidence throughout the world to a dangerous degree, which I believe would have jeopardized the future usefulness of that organization, upon which we so much pin our hopes for world peace. But, exhibiting a courage which is highly commendable, and following a course which has inspired new confidence in its essential character, the subcommittee which was appointed fearlessly made its inquiry about the character of the Franco government as a threat to the peace of the world.

As I have stated, the subcommittee has reported back to the Security Council and given to the Council and to the world its findings of fact, to the effect that the government of Franco is a potential threat to the peace of mankind.

Mr. President, there was nothing surprising to most of us in the fact that such should be the finding of the subcommittee if it made an honest inquiry. According to the public press, the American delegation and the British delegation to the Security Council discouraged an inquiry about the character of the Franco government in Spain, notwithstanding the fact that the United States State Department had issued a white paper on the subject. I read on the floor of the Senate many excerpts from that State Department white paper which told of the criminality of that government in its aid to the Axis during the war, and not only told the sad story of how the government of Franco Spain had been in league with Hitler and Mussolini, but told how German submarines had been given refuge and sanctuary in Spanish waters and had been fitted out by Spanish aid to go out into the Atlantic and send to a watery grave the boys from the United Nations who were fighting a war for democracy in the world.

So, Mr. President, as I have said, we are not surprised that this subcommittee has made such a finding and recommendation to the Security Council. But now that the matter is before the Security Council, by the report of its own, duly appointed subcommittee, and now that that subcommittee has made its findings of fact that the Franco government was allied with Hitler and Mussolini during the war, that it did give aid to Hitler and Mussolini in the prosecution of the war, and that it did give sanctuary to German submarines and aided them in the vicious tasks they were carrying out on the seas, and, furthermore, now that it has been established that the Franco government gave immeasurable economic aid and afforded a base for spy

activities, and so forth, for the Axis during the war, why is the matter now to be referred to the General Assembly when it meets in September of this year? We know that the executive arm of the United Nations is the Security Council, and it is charged primarily with keeping world peace. Mr. President, if the Security Council refers this matter to the General Assembly, it will indicate either that it has no confidence in its own subcommittee or that it is deliberately continuing to temporize with a moral challenge to the integrity of the United Nations Organization as an instrument for keeping world peace and furthering democracy in the world.

So, Mr. President, at this time, while the Senate is debating the proposal to extend the Selective Service Act, we see that the answer to the question whether we shall have to call our boys into combat will depend to a large degree upon the situation in the world and whether threats to peace are stifled and strangled before they become an open menace to the safety and security of the world. So, when we are speaking of the peace and when we have so recently honored our beloved dead who gave their all for peace, I think it is time to give a moral challenge to the Security Council of the United Nations to be worthy of the high responsibility it bears to keep the peace of the world, and to strike down and weed out the potential menaces and threats to the peace on the part of those who have fought against us in the gaining of the victory and the keeping of the peace. I particularly urge that the Security Council act, and act now, in the way it deems best, upon the findings of fact made by its own subcommittee.

[Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

Mr. AUSTIN obtained the floor.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The occupants of the galleries are not supposed to cheer or applaud or indulge in demonstrations of any kind. They are here by the grace of the Senate. I hope the Chair will instruct the police and the doorkeepers that if such demonstrations occur again the occupants of the galleries will be expelled from the galleries. This is not a town meeting or the back end of a domino joint, and I hope we shall not have a recurrence of the incident.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The doorkeepers will take notice and will maintain order in the galleries.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Donnell	Johnson, Colo.
Andrews	Downey	Johnston, S. C.
Austin	Eastland	Kilgore
Ball	Ellender	Knowland
Barkley	Ferguson	La Follette
Bridges	Fulbright	Langer
Briggs	George	Lucas
Brooks	Gerry	McCarran
Buck	Green	McClellan
Burch	Gurney	McFarland
Bushfield	Hart	McKellar
Butler	Hawkes	Magnuson
Byrd	Hayden	Maybank
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Mead
Capper	Hill	Millikin
Connally	Hoey	Mitchell
Cordon	Huffman	Moore

Morse	Russell	Tydings
Murdock	Saltonstall	Vandenberg
Murray	Shipstead	Wagner
O'Daniel	Smith	Walsh
O'Mahoney	Stanfill	Wheeler
Overton	Stewart	Wherry
Pepper	Taft	White
Radcliffe	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Reed	Thomas, Utah	Wilson
Revercomb	Tobey	
Robertson	Tunnell	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the Senate is nearly unanimously in favor of directing its legislation toward a peace that will prevail for a long time. Some time ago, by a vote of 85 to 5, it adopted the Connally amendment which recognized the necessity of a general international organization for peace. Last December, by a vote of 89 to 2, it ratified the treaty setting up such an organization. The essential idea of that organization is that specific methods should be provided for settling controversies among nations. But, in order to give it virility and make it effective, there is a provision in the covenant for the use of all kinds of peace forces which may be necessary, according to the situation, condition, or threatened aggression. A direct obligation was subscribed to by a vote of 89 to 2 to provide armed forces to be used by such organization to prevent war, and to attain that great objective for which we all strive, namely, that of preventing our young men, the brothers of those who are yet overseas, from being compelled to engage in a war more bloody than any which the world has ever seen.

We did not commit ourselves as a bluff. We were not fooling or trying to fool the world about our attitude. We were expressing our determination at a time when we had the stamina to employ all the peace forces which might be necessary in order to prevent war. Such forces need not be enormous. At least our policy, which has been the historic policy of a republican form of government, is to have as relatively small a force of ground troops, air troops, and navy, as we can safely maintain. Behind them we want a militia consisting of all men in the country between certain age limits who are well trained, and ready to join the colors not after a protracted period of training, but then and there whenever danger may arise.

In connection with this effort which we are given an opportunity to exert, I assert that there is no piece of proposed legislation so effective and so necessary as the bill which is before the Senate at this time. In the past 12 months we have seen our armed forces almost completely dissipated. As this debate has proceeded we have learned of numbers which sound like a substantial army. But, in all probability, we do not have a single division which is as competent as it was 12 months ago, and sufficiently equipped to perform the maximum of service, or able to appear to perform such service in gaining the objective of the prevention of war.

Mr. President, what do we have on this continent to contribute to the United Nations in the event we are called upon immediately to furnish an effective

force? The wings of our air force are not effective because of the lack of certain specialists among the ground troops who are essential in order to maintain the planes and keep them in flying condition. We have magnificently trained pilots, and plenty of them, but because of the peculiar method which we followed after VJ-day in returning our men to their homes we stripped what was really our front-line defense of the men who are necessary in order to make effective our air forces.

As we undertake to negotiate at New York in the meetings of the United Nations, we expose to the people who represent the great treaty powers, as well as the smaller ones, a nation which has stripped itself of the only sanction which is effective in a great controversial negotiation among nations. We have reduced ourselves to a condition of weakness which renders much less effective the great men whom we send to those meetings to participate in the negotiations.

What I have said about the United Nations is also true with reference to our efforts in connection with definitive negotiations concerning peace treaties. We are so weak that we excite in the minds of other great nations the question whether we are going to carry out our given word. We raise doubt as to whether we are going to carry out that number one promise which we made at Potsdam, namely, to occupy the enemy territory—not merely to furnish a vacation or a picnic to our troops who are there at the present time, but to occupy effectively that area and to cooperate with our allies who were responsible with us for the victory, in a manner and for such length of time as may be necessary to completely pacify the enemy and reduce him to a condition where he cannot rise up against and start another war in which the brothers of American boys who are now overseas, or their children, will have to offer their lives.

Mr. President, is this not a number one obligation? Do we repudiate it now or do we intend to carry it out with the same vigor and stamina which we exercised when we adopted the United Nations covenant?

In that covenant there is a recognition of the propriety of the nations who actually fought the war and won the battle entering into arrangements such as those made at Potsdam, and the Senate of the United States has bound itself to that obligation. Are we going to fail? No, Mr. President, I do not believe we are going to fail. But certainly we are doing something that is very dangerous, that is, we are giving the impression that we are going to fail, and we are exciting in the minds of certain countries fear, and causing them to take an attitude of unilateral security, to surround themselves with buffer states, so that if that which appears to be should turn out to be so, they will have protected their security.

Mr. President, the following purports to be a sentence taken from the May Day address of Generalissimo Stalin:

It is necessary to be constantly vigilant to protect, as the apple of one's eye, the armed forces and defensive power of our country.

I take that from the New York Times of May 5, 1946.

In the negotiations for the definitive peace treaties I perceive among the difficulties encountered a fear that the United States of America is going to repeat the performances in which it has engaged heretofore, and turn its back upon the rest of the world, turn its sight inward, increase its nationalism, decrease its interest in international affairs, and fail to provide the peace forces which are necessary for security if we are going to trust to a general international organization for security, instead of to the old method of extreme nationalism and power politics.

In other words, the extension of the Selective Service and Training Act meets two very important objectives. First, and above all, it meets the objective of assuring all the world that the United States is going to carry out its commitments fully, and that the United States can be depended upon. Second, it meets the objective of strengthening the United Nations Organization, and contributing to it as a great leader, probably the greatest leader in all the world, by assuring that organization that the United States of America is ready and will continue to be ready to contribute all the peace forces necessary to supplant and remove war in the determination of controversies among nations, and to remove the necessity for unilateral action by any single country.

In the meantime, as a subsidiary characteristic of this extension, we actually do protect our own homeland. During the period, which may be long, in which the United Nations is developing and becoming a truly effective organization for security and peace, we will, by the extension of the draft act, enable our Government and our people to maintain the kind of military forces and the number and strength thereof necessary to garrison protective bases in the islands along our coasts, to guard strategic spots such as the Panama Canal and Alaska, and to safeguard our security here at home.

Not all men who would be drafted or who would volunteer into the armed services would be carrying guns. Many thousands of them would perform other services of a civilian character in order to maintain the efficiency of the armed services, and not the least of these is the duty of training. If we carry out the policy which as a great leader in the world we have declared, we will have a well trained militia, and we will have to afford the necessary men for its training, not for 6 months, but for years, thus affording the appearance of military strength, and also the actual effectiveness that would meet any aggression, from whatever source it might come.

Therefore, Mr. President, the cause is very great. In my opinion, if we withdrew from the Government of the United States this support, we might just as well quit in our endeavors to establish an effective and strong United Nations, and we might as well make up our minds to accept what other great treaty powers who maintain their vigor will let us have in the negotiations for definitive peace treaties.

If it be a postulate that the United States by these great majorities has shown that it intends to do whatever is necessary in order to attain the peace which shall prevail, we only have to consider questions relating to details, for all of us would be in favor of an extension of the National Service Act.

The question then arises, based on the experience of 6 years, what is the fact with respect to depending upon the volunteer system only in order to maintain our military status? There can be no controversy over that. One look at the graph, the descending scale of volunteers ever since we passed an act to stimulate the volunteer method, is sufficient to close the argument on the proposition that we simply cannot depend on the volunteer system alone. We tried it. We wrote it into the Selective Training and Service Act. I think few are conscious now that the Selective Training and Service Act in its original form and as it exists today contains this reference to the training method. I read only a part of section 3:

The President is authorized from time to time, whether or not a state of war exists, to select and induct into the land and naval forces of the United States for training and service, in the manner provided in this act, such number of men as in his judgment is required for such forces in the national interest: *Provided*, That within the limits of the quota determined under section 4 (b) for the subdivision in which he resides, any person, regardless of race or color, between the ages of 18 and 36, shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the land or naval forces of the United States for the training and service prescribed in subsection (b).

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. AUSTIN. Let me finish the reading, and then I shall yield.

We have to consider that also in connection with section 4 (a), which in part provides:

The selection of men for training and service under section 3—

From which I have just read—

(other than those who are voluntarily inducted pursuant to this act) shall be made in an impartial manner.

Then I read from subsection (b), which relates to quotas:

Quotas of men to be inducted for training and service under this act shall be determined for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and the subdivisions thereof * * *. After such quotas are fixed, credits shall be given in filling such quotas for residents of such subdivisions who subsequently become members of such forces. * * * All computations under this subsection shall be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Thus, Mr. President, from the very beginning the volunteer system has been permitted, until it was closed by an order of the Chief Executive, the Commander in Chief, and those who volunteered were taken into account in filling the quotas in the subdivisions in which they resided. So, in actual practice, from the very be-

ginning we were counting volunteers and subtracting the sum of them from the total call for the area in which they lived.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am glad the Senator in the minutes following my first efforts to interrupt him, stated that the volunteer system was in effect until the President by regulation stopped it.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I think that occurred early in 1942. The Navy was compelled to take its men through the draft when they could get all the men they wanted through the volunteer system.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is perfectly true. Then subsequently a new chapter was written in the story of volunteers. On October 6, 1945, there was passed by the Congress an act to stimulate volunteer enlistment in the Regular Military and Naval Establishments of the United States. Remember that the Selective Training and Service Act dealt with the Army of the United States, and that the men taken under that act went into the Army of the United States. The act to which I have last referred relates to the Regular Army, the Regular Establishment, and provides inducements attractive to young men who might wish to make military life a career. That went into effect. It was effective, as can be seen by the enormous jump in enlistments shown by this graph which reveals that a total of 185,000 volunteered into the Regular Army as a direct and immediate result of that act.

But Mr. President, that did not answer the call. Even with that tremendous upsurge of interest we were short of men, and the call from Selective Service in addition was 50,000 other men. With all this enlistment and all this induction there was a deficit of 14,000 men. There were inducted only 36,000. Thirty-six thousand from fifty thousand leaves fourteen thousand deficit.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado rose.

Mr. AUSTIN. Does the Senator wish to have me yield to him at this point?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I wish the Senator would yield to me at this point. As I recall, the 50,000 estimate was made by the President following VJ-day and was made before the 185,000 men volunteered. My recollection is that the President placed a limit on inductions through the draft of 50,000 following VJ-day. So it is hardly correct, it seems to me, to say that the 50,000 was in addition to the 185,000.

Mr. AUSTIN. It was, though.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, the Selective Service was asked to furnish the Army 50,000 each month starting with November 1945. The call remained at 50,000 each month until April, when the call was raised to 125,000. The increased number was provided to take care of the shortages which had accrued in previous months. Then when the call was made for 125,000, there came in in April 1946 only 43,636.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me further on that point?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from South Dakota, of course, is correct when he says that Selective Service called upon its draft boards for the number of men he mentioned. But I am talking about the President's limitation on Selective Service of 50,000 following VJ-day. The Senator from South Dakota says that Selective Service asked for 125,000 for the month of April.

Mr. AUSTIN. No; not Selective Service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; the Selective Service asked for 125,000 for the month of April. They did that expecting that the draft would expire May 15. As General Hershey and others connected with Selective Service testified, they expected that they could bring in 75,000 IV-F's, and 75,000 IV-F's plus the 50,000 they hoped to get through the ordinary methods of Selective Service made the total of 125,000. There was no particular shortage as of the month of April. Of course, they could probably have used 200,000 or 300,000 during the month of April, but nothing happened in the month of April that made a requirement above the requirements of other months. It was simply the fact that Selective Service might pass out of the picture on May 15, so they wanted to get all the men they could, and they figured that they might get as many as 75,000 as the result of a resurvey of men who had been deferred and classified as IV-F's.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado is nearly correct, and the point of difference is a technical one, but I think it ought to be noted in the RECORD, and that is that it is not Selective Service that makes the call. It is the Commander in Chief through the Secretary of War. He makes the call on Selective Service, and Selective Service inducts the men.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; that, of course, is correct, except that I was talking about the call which the National Selective Service makes upon the various draft boards throughout the country.

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; that is the subsidiary call.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct. That is what I was talking about.

Mr. AUSTIN. The record I have in my hand, and which I know to be authentic, shows that there was a deficit notwithstanding they opened up and reclassified IV-F's and expected to get an additional pool from that source. Whereas the call was for 125,000 men, all they were able to induct was 42,000, and they had a deficit of 83,000. The progressive decline in the volunteer enlistments into the Army is very significant and very marked. The deficit goes down the scale in months, as follows: November, 14,000; December, 29,000; January, 18,000; February, 20,000; March, 20,000; April, 83,000; and in the first 3 weeks in May the deficit was 30,000.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; but I should like to state my thoughts in coherent order if possible.

Mr. LANGER. According to the figures given by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota there was a decline, for the month of May, of 10,000.

Mr. AUSTIN. I do not know to what the distinguished Senator from North Dakota refers. I am using figures which I have obtained within a day from the military department.

Mr. LANGER. I am using the figures given us earlier today by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. It was thought that volunteers would total 50,000 for the month of May; and that the call of Selective Service would be also 50,000, making a total of 100,000 men who were wanted. We have to estimate for the last week in May. We have actually gotten in the first 3 weeks of May, 32,000 volunteers. The number expected was 43,000 volunteers for the whole month of May. Then we have gotten through Selective Service 12,000. So, we will have a shortage of 45,000 in the month of May.

Mr. AUSTIN. The difference between the figures I gave and those which the distinguished Senator from South Dakota has given is that I am dealing with the first 3 weeks in May and not with the estimated figures for the whole month.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator from Vermont will yield once more to me to suggest one more point, I shall not bother him any further.

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. One reason for the decline in the number of men drafted was the many deferments given by the draft boards to high-school students and to other students in the year 1946. I am wholeheartedly in favor of that policy. I am glad the boards made those deferments. I think it was very wise, and I am in full accord with that policy. But it does explain why more men were not inducted into the Army in the various months in 1946. They were being deferred in rather wholesale lots by Selective Service.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the point is that the call was not filled. Even though the call was fixed at only 50,000, it was not filled. What is the inference? The inference is that men do not volunteer even though there was the pressure behind them of a Selective Service System, and even though there was the inducement of better conditions, a shorter period of liability, and the right to choose the branch of the service they desired to enter. Notwithstanding these things the volunteer plan was inadequate, and that is the whole point of this history. If we are to be guided by the lamp of experience we must be guided away from the phantom of relying wholly upon the volunteer system. This is not a new thought. Throughout the history of the selective-service experience we have been confronted with the identical claim which is made here to-

day. It has persisted all the time. It is a species of wishful thinking.

I have in my hand the original minority report on the selective-service bill, dated August 5, 1940. Does not this have a familiar ring?

A 1-year voluntary enlistment will provide more men for such training than can now be cared for with existing military equipment.

Voluntary enlistment should be given a thorough trial before any Hitlerized method of peacetime conscription with its far-reaching implication of militarism and imperialism is adopted as a permanent policy in America. After a thorough and fair trial, if the voluntary enlistment plan fails in part or in whole, then before it is too late the minority will gladly support conscription, but not before.

That is a fair representation of the position which is taken today. I do not question the sincerity of those who take it. All I claim is that it has less probative force today than it had then, 6 years ago, because of our experience with it. In my judgment, as reasonable men we should be guided by experience. I am not against the idea of adequate inducements such as the distinguished Senator from Colorado wishes to have added to the pending legislation, in the form of money inducements. I rather favor the idea. As a matter of fact, the sooner our military department, in all its various services, is put upon a high level, paid properly, and made more efficient than it is today, the sooner we can feel that we are carrying out our pledge and that we are making good on the effort of all mankind to obtain a condition in which we shall not have to resort to war any more, and in which our forces will be peace forces, not designed to wage war, but designed to prevent or arrest war. I hope the day may come when we can have such forces so organized, and have reduction of armaments carried out so effectively that there will not be a single mass destructive weapon in all the world, and when the United Nations will have control over such peace forces as are necessary to prevent aggression by force of one country upon another. For that purpose of peace, if mass destructive weapons are outlawed, a well-trained militia behind a small Army, a small Navy, and a small Air Force will be sufficient.

We look forward to that day; but in the meantime we must live. In the meantime we must so govern ourselves that we shall not expose the world to war by our own weakness and inefficiency. In other words, in the meantime we must maintain forces of such size and quality, and we must retain such military secrets, as will come very near to assuring us that our beloved United States of America will not be subject to aggression. If we can go further and attain the objective of protecting the Western Hemisphere in the meantime, I should be very glad to see that done. The world is in such confusion that it is not certain that we may not be confronted by aggression in various places. Then, if it should occur in the Western Hemisphere, we as a Congress would have failed in our duty to our people if we had not maintained up to date, and

all the time, a well-trained militia and an effective armed force.

How bad this situation is from the nonprofessional point of view is eloquently reflected in an editorial in the New York Times of May 29. I read this, Mr. President, because it is very impressive:

RESULTS OF A GAMBLE

When General Eisenhower made his vain plea to Congress in April for an extension of selective service he warned that if the act was not extended it would be a gamble with Army manpower needs and therefore a gamble with national security. How right he was on the first point—and the second automatically follows—is shown in a survey of selective-service boards made by this newspaper. The survey of 41 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska shows many States running as much as 90 percent behind quotas, enlistments sharply declining—even before the crippling of the act by the House and passage of only a stop-gap 45-day extension to July 1—and reduction of the pool of available qualified men to 36,000.

I digress to say that in his basic address the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] referred to that pool as approximately 70,000. I believe he said 72,000. In any event it was approximately 70,000. But, Mr. President, he was speaking of all the men above the age of 20 and below the age of 30. Our experience has shown that we cannot count more than 50 percent, because of the rejections, deferments, and all the other reasonable causes for not bringing such men into the armed services.

I resume the reading of the editorial:

With the House reported ready to vote down any extension of selective service at all after July 1—even the inadequate version now in force—it is a gloomy future that faces our military forces, charged with the duty of guaranteeing this Nation's security and carrying out our commitments of occupation and maintenance of bases. The most optimistic estimate is that by July 1, 1947, our Army will be 110,000 men short of quota—

That should be January 1, Mr. President, 6 months earlier than this. I shall read it "January 1" because I have verified it and know that it is correct—

and by January 1, 1948, it will be 165,000 below minimum requirements.

The distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] has alluded to this phase of the danger confronting us.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In order that I may follow the Senator, I understand that what he is assuming is based upon the premise that there will be no inductees at all, and that we shall rely exclusively upon the volunteer system.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is correct.

I resume the reading of the editorial:

These estimates are based on the possibility of 30,000 enlistments a month, which must be rightly viewed—as they were by one Army spokesman—as extremely optimistic. Even during the first 2 weeks of May, while the original Selective Service Act still was in force, enlistments declined markedly. Since May 15 this trend has been accelerated. "Volunteers dwindling" was one report; "fall off sharply to nothing," said another; "sharp

drop in May when revised law was passed," reported Selective Service headquarters in Louisiana. Those are typical of all but four States.

This is "off the board," Mr. President. This is the testimony of someone outside the military department, outside the political department of Government—outside the Government entirely.

The facts that this survey discloses cannot be dismissed as statistical mumbo-jumbo. The survey was neither inspired, dictated or controlled by anyone connected with the Army; the information was gathered largely from civilian board officials, men who have devoted themselves to an unpleasant, irksome task for many years because they saw it was something that had to be done. They have no reason to give misleading information just to save a few jobs for generals. That is one of the grossly unfair charges that was made against the Army itself when it attempted to point out the necessity for a continuance of selective service if it was to have the men it needed to carry out the missions assigned it by the very Congress that now refuses it the means.

It is a real crisis that faces the Army—one that cannot be met, our survey indicates, by wishful congressional thinking on enlistments. It is a crisis, too, where the responsibility is single and conclusive. It lies squarely on Congress. It seems evident that failure of Congress to act before July 1, or for it to act adversely, will not even be a gamble with the future; it will be a clear repudiation of responsibility. Is that an issue on which Congress wishes to go to the American people in November?

Mr. President, I have faith in Congress. I do not believe that Congress is going to the people with that issue.

We have had to consider the matter of extension of the draft under very adverse circumstances, for we were crowded for time and were overwhelmed with other great problems relating to attainment of the objective of peace. The extension of the draft act has been postponed and put off and caught in a jam, and hasty legislation has been enacted. So now we are very near the dead line because, after we act, our conduct will have to be reviewed and surveyed by the other branch of Congress, and then perhaps there will be a conference, and in it the views of the conferees may differ so strongly that again we shall be in grave danger of facing a dead line and being compelled to agree upon something less effective than what we could have if we could act deliberately and if we were not overwhelmed by circumstances which have been adverse to a thorough consideration of this subject by us.

The immediate matter before the Senate relates to the most important difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate. We are now considering the amendment relating to the age brackets. It is the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY]. I shall read it at this point, beginning with the text of the amendment. This is the way the bill will read if we adopt the amendment:

SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and serv-

ice in the land or naval forces of the United States.

Some have asked, "Why is it necessary to adopt that language?" The answer is that by virtue of the hasty legislation which we enacted as a stopgap, today the law fixes the age group as between 20 and 30 years, and in that group there are not a sufficient number of men who can qualify for service to come anywhere near meeting the necessities of the minimum requirements.

So, Mr. President, I think there are many and grave reasons for adopting this amendment and the other perfecting amendments which I understand will be offered, and then for passing the bill without change with respect to the age group as specified in the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

Mr. LANGER obtained the floor.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, to permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Vermont?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Vermont if he cares to give me an answer to a question which has been put to me many times. People have asked me, "With the United Nations Organization, why do we need this large Army? Is it not an evidence of a lack of confidence in the United Nations Organization?" My reply has been that it is an evidence of our confidence in the United Nations Organization and our intention to carry out our obligations under the United Nations Organization. I should like to know what the Senator's view is regarding that matter.

Mr. AUSTIN. I agree with the Senator from New Jersey. We contemplate that before the United Nations Organization can be set up and put into effective operation there will be a period during which we shall have to maintain a different type of service than that which we shall have to maintain thereafter, after the enemy has been pacified and has qualified to become a member of the United Nations, acting together with us, cooperating with us for peace. Think of the number of soldiers we shall not need then, the soldiers we shall remove from Europe—from Italy, from Austria, from Germany, and from other places. That will likewise be true in respect to Japan

and China and other areas here and there in the Pacific basin. The change will be very great, after we have made the definitive peace treaties and have pacified the enemy and have established the United Nations Organization upon an effective footing and, above all, if it could be done, after we have abolished and completely outlawed the use of mass-destructive weapons of all kinds.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I should like to ask one more question. The Senator from Vermont will agree, I assume, that by taking this action now to extend the Selective Service Act in this transition period from war to peace we are in no way establishing a policy of a draft Army, an Army by way of conscription.

Mr. AUSTIN. Oh, no, by no means. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me, to permit me to ask a question of the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I ask the Senator from Vermont whether the best answer to that is that we are still at war; we have not made a single peace treaty.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is correct and that is the best answer.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a few days ago I received a letter from one of the great organizations of America, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Their letter reads as follows:

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN
TEMPERANCE UNION,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1946.

DEAR SENATOR: The Army has 736,000 volunteers as of April 30. All of these are in for at least a year; 80 percent of them for at least 18 months.

The Army says it needs 1,070,000 as of July 1, 1947. Subtract 736,590 from this figure and you get only 333,410 men required to reach that figure. 73,000 men enlisted during March under the new requirements stepped up from 59 to 70. 25,000 men per month would fill the required number.

Will you please object when the draft bill comes up today and vote against consideration on such a motion?

Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH A. SMART.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table which was inserted in the RECORD earlier today at the request of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], also be inserted at this point in the RECORD, following the letter I have just read, inasmuch as it verifies what is stated in the letter.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

How enlistments are running

[The table below shows the flow of volunteers into the Army by month and term of service. In addition there is shown the number of men inducted each month by Selective Service]

Term of service	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May 1-21	Total
1 year.....		8,460	58,776	41,929	21,256	11,291	8,443	6,567	3,921	160,643
18 months.....		5,156	29,210	28,457	31,084	36,305	29,203	27,346	10,579	197,340
2 years.....		313	1,307	1,206	2,374	1,579	1,314	1,024	585	9,702
3 years.....	12,093	50,843	95,547	59,392	58,740	43,906	34,539	28,930	17,665	401,655
Total.....	12,093	64,772	184,840	130,984	113,454	93,081	73,499	63,867	32,750	769,340
Inductees.....		37,133	34,107	21,527	34,494	30,780	48,597	43,636	12,000	251,395

¹ Note that this is for 3-week period.

² Estimated.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in recent weeks the American people have been treated to many fine phrases and high-sounding words concerning America's future role in international affairs.

On May 12, President Truman stated:

I doubt whether there is in this troubled world today, when nations are divided by jealousy and suspicion, a single problem that could not be solved if approached in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount. * * * Ignorance and its handmaidens, prejudice, intolerance, suspicion of our fellowmen, breed dictators. And they breed wars.

On May 20, Secretary Byrnes reported to the American people concerning America's objective in the postwar world. Mr. Byrnes asserted that—

Our problems are serious, but I am not discouraged. Our offensive to secure peace has only begun. We are determined to work for political and economic peace in Europe, in the Near East and in the rest of the world. We shall work for it in the peace conferences and in the councils of the United Nations. The objective of our offensive is not territory or reparations for the United States. The objective is peace—not a peace founded upon vengeance or greed, but a just peace, the only peace that can endure.

On May 21 the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan wholeheartedly supported these declarations of policy, and added his own interpretation by saying:

It is a policy which now substitutes justice for vengeance in these formulas of peace, which now insists upon ethnic recognitions that no longer traffic in the lives and destinies of helpless peoples, and which spurns expansionism as a plague upon tomorrow's peace and security. It is a policy which invites all of our partners in the war—instead of a closed corporation of big powers—to have a proper voice in the making of the treaties and the writing of the peace which result from the common victories which we all helped win. It is a policy which wants a people's peace.

But, Mr. President, the most amazing part of this sudden outbreak of noble declarations of policy and purpose is found in the following words of the senior Senator from Michigan. It is simply astounding to find him saying in his report to the Senate that—

The Council was a complete success in developing, at last, and in disclosing a positive, constructive, peace-seeking, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States. It is based at last upon the moralities of the Atlantic and the San Francisco Charters. Yet it is based equally upon the practical necessities required for Europe's rehabilitation.

Where did this "positive, constructive, peace-seeking, bipartisan foreign policy for the United States" come from, Mr. President? Certainly it did not come from any understanding on the part of the American people of the terrible tragedies which have been committed in their name. The American people do not yet even begin to comprehend the terrible consequences of the criminal blunders of American statesmanship during the past two decades. As a matter of fact, they have had no way of knowing the truth.

On Monday, February 4, the Progressive carried a story by Oswald Garrison Villard titled "The Shame of the American Press," one paragraph of which ex-

plains very simply the reason why this new bipartisan foreign policy could not possibly have originated with the American people. Mr. Villard begins his article by saying:

The record of the American press during World War II and in the half year which has followed the end of hostilities is replete with sordid distortions of the truth. It is a record of shameful suppression, of too easy acquiescence in censorship, of apologizing and covering up for the mistakes of the military, of fanning hatreds against whole peoples even when the war was over, and of miserable incompetence and inadequacy in reporting the occupation of conquered countries and the struggle for freedom in colonial areas.

It is interesting to note, Mr. President, that in the February issue of the Review of World Affairs published in London, there is a startling parallel drawn between the suppression and distortion of the news in the United States and in England. According to this Review:

When one compares the real situation in Britain and abroad with the average political speech, one is, indeed, almost staggered. The gap between reality and declamation is almost incredibly wide. * * *

Power now lies in the control of publicity, the ownership of newspapers, periodicals, radio stations, film-making concerns, and the movies. Candidates for statesmanship have failed to grasp this. They have left these professions to others. Consequently they find themselves powerless. Power lies with those who control the press, the movies, and the radio. They are the ones who rule. Until the best elements in the State penetrate and gain predominant influence in the various branches of publicity business, Britain will not be well-ruled. So long as power lies in publicity, a speech in Parliament may be heard by 40 or 50 members of the House of Commons, perhaps 5,000 people will read it in Hansard. A brief and often garbled version may appear in the press at the discretion of a subeditor.

A war correspondent's story from Germany may be read by 10,000,000 people. The next morning what he says may be untrue, mischievous, or rubbishy, but it makes no difference. If it is well headlined, and cleverly presented, millions will accept it as a fact.

Mr. President, certainly this new bipartisan foreign policy which has suddenly emerged in our midst is not derived from the United States Senate. For many years now, Congress has been abused, evaded, ignored, and bludgeoned with the propaganda weapons manufactured by the bureaucracies and executive agencies of this administration until it is almost completely ignorant of the secret commitments, of the political betrayals, and of the basic policies of the very Government of which it is a part. And I challenge any Member of this Senate body to assert that he is sufficiently well informed of the commitments this Government has made and of the crucial issues that are at stake to warrant his blind acceptance of this alleged new bipartisan foreign policy that will bind all future parties and administrations in this Government.

Certainly, Mr. President, this new bipartisan foreign policy, well-intentioned and honorable as it may confess to be, could not possibly have derived from, and does not bear the least relation to the terrifying, criminal betrayals which are already in the record. The truth is that this administration, together with the

leaders of the major victor powers, have betrayed every promise and every principle that has been made since the war began—principles upon which alone peace could endure.

Mr. President, do you remember those fine, high-sounding and noble principles for which allegedly we fought. Do you remember the Atlantic Charter? Never have humanity's hopes been raised so high or dashed so low. I am not referring now merely to the fact that Mr. Churchill repudiated the charter on his return to England. I am not referring to the fact that the late President tore those principles into little scraps of scribbled paper. I am not referring to the fact that Russia has never accepted the principles of the Atlantic Charter, all the propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, since on September 24, 1941, when Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to England, expressed Russia's adherence to the charter, he did so only after reading a long list of Russian reservations which constituted the Soviet Union's unique Atlantic and Pacific charter.

I am referring to the secret memorandum drawn up by Sumner Welles aboard the battleship *Augusta* on August 11, 1941, in which the late President made secret commitments to Great Britain, and laid the foundation for this United Nations Charter. Mr. Welles describes the late President's mind in the matter of international cooperation at that time by stating:

He himself would not be in favor of the creation of a new Assembly of the League of Nations, at least until after a period of time had transpired and during which an international police force composed of the United States and Great Britain had had an opportunity of functioning.

Mr. President, do you remember Pearl Harbor and the alleged treacherous attack? Secretary Stimson's diary now plainly reveals that this administration not only was waiting to be surprised, but, according to Secretary Stimson, on November 25, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt and his war cabinet joined to discuss:

How we should maneuver them [the Japanese] into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves.

From that time on, this administration has repudiated and betrayed every principle and purpose the realization of which alone might have promised peace. How can men ever build peace on the foundations of the moral anarchy which the following sordid series of transactions has unleashed across the world?

Mr. President, do you remember the Moscow Conference which was heralded as a major triumph of American diplomacy, in which the Big Four had committed themselves to carry forward their alleged unity of purpose in the war on into the peace?

Do you remember Cairo and the Cairo Declaration which promised: "that in due course Korea shall be free and independent?"

In August 1945, the Sunday Observer of London revealed that long before Yalta and long after Cairo, President Roosevelt had concluded a secret agreement with Stalin on the Far East which not only betrayed Korea, but China as

well. The late President agreed to the restoration of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Soviet Union, the uniting of Outer and Inner Mongolia, the creation of a similar state in Manchuria, the annulment of the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905, and the giving of the Sakhalien and Kurile Isles to Russia.

No one yet knows when the present political and economic absurdities, which have cut Korea in two at the thirty-eighth parallel, and which constitute a partition of the Orient by turning over the heartland of Asia to Russia, was ever agreed upon.

I ask Senators to recall the Declaration of Iran, of December 1, 1943, in which the Big Three stated they were:

At one with the Government of Iran in their desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran.

On the same day, the Big Three signed a solemn declaration at Tehran, in which they stated that—

Emerging from these cordial conferences we look with confidence to the day when all peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their consciences.

Remember Tehran, another of these alleged diplomatic triumphs? On February 5, 1946, Mr. C. L. Sulzberger revealed in a dispatch from Marseilles to the New York Times that the division of Europe into two conflicting spheres of influence had not only been discussed at Tehran, but had been formally solemnized in a secret agreement between the British and the Soviets early in the spring of 1944.

Mr. President, do you remember the Crimea Conference, at which the Washington Post said the late President suffered a relapse? Not a single agreement that was reached at Yalta has been kept. What were those agreements? The liberalizing of the Moscow-spawned governments in Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Hungary was promised, yet the record shows not one of those promises has been kept.

Yalta will live long in the annals of infamy. The secret betrayals conjured up in an oriental fortress in the Crimea betrayed the very fundamentals of human decency and justice. Russia was given the green light to loot and rape Manchuria; China was cut in two and forced to grant to Russia all that she had fought Japan 10 years to regain. The Kurile Islands, which constitute a dagger pointed at the heart of the Asiatic coast and Alaska, was turned over to become a Russian fortress. The fraudulent veto formula agreed upon at Yalta made a mockery of all pretensions to democratic principles.

It was at Yalta that the late President agreed to the inhuman doctrine of forced repatriation of millions and the revival of human slavery.

At Potsdam the British and American representatives found the Russians already operating on the theory that slave labor had been sanctioned at Yalta. President Truman and former Prime Minister Churchill, recognizing a fait accompli when they saw one, and unwilling or unable to protest, agreed to Russia's use of slave labor as part of the infamous

Big Three plans for the domination and enslavement of the human race as their rightful spoils of war.

Do we remember Potsdam? Here the representatives of the three great victor powers put their formal stamp of approval on alleged plans for peace which have already set in motion a human catastrophe and hunger calamity unknown to the civilized world. The Morgenthau plan for Germany is dragging what remains of western civilization down into the muck and mire of a new dark age of unadulterated devilry and degradation.

Of one thing we can be sure, Mr. President, when the American people come to the full realization of what these sordid betrayals of principle have done to America's prestige, security, and way of life, they will rise up in their wrath and repudiate all those who have brought this curse upon them.

The trouble is, Mr. President, that all these recent well-intentioned restatements of American policy, and this "new bipartisan foreign policy" bear no relation whatsoever to the terrifying realities of our international life. Today, 1 year after the war has ended, there is no peace. Instead, the most thoughtful men and women in America, including our false prophets of intervention and our former champions of the internationalism displayed at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco, stand aghast at the world calamity with which they are now confronted.

Dorothy Thompson now charges the framers of the United Nations Organization, the framers of the postwar world, with having betrayed the peace. Writing in the Ladies Home Journal of February 1946, Miss Thompson cried out:

Gentleman, speak no more to the mothers about your peace and its "enforcement." Your peace seems almost more terrible to us than was the war. For beyond the war we saw the rainbow of peace, but beyond your peace we see the lightning flashes heralding the thunders of war. Speak to us, gentlemen, of law; speak to us of liberty; speak to us of justice; speak to us of humanity; speak to us of truth.

Mr. Walter Lippmann now warns us that every statesman in Europe is thinking and acting in preparation for a new war between Britain and Russia which will involve all the other nations.

Justice Robert H. Jackson upon his return from the Nuremburg trials told the New York Herald-Tribune Forum that there is "nothing that can honestly be called peace" in Europe. Justice Jackson went on to say:

Military engagements have ceased but the underlying conflicts which set Europe fighting are not solved.

The Washington Post of March 10, 1946, editorialized that:

We are faced today, however, with a condition, not a theory. The condition is not that Britain and Russia are preparing for war, but that Russia will not make peace. What our angel of peace is afraid of is, bluntly, Russian aggression. Only Russia has the might and the dynamism and the posture (her armies in Europe are all poised for battle) to break the peace.

Mr. John Foster Dulles now admits that even the Council of the United Nations is being used for personal gain at

the expense of the peace by its participating members, and warns that as the new peace is taking shape, "its form is not a pleasing one, it resembles much the pattern of the past."

Mr. A. T. Steele, one of our ablest American correspondents, has cabled the following warning that:

We are losing the peace in southern Asia and losing it fast * * * sensitive observers are shocked at finding how persistent is the old-fashioned colonial mentality among some white liberators.

On May 22 Mr. Sumner Welles issued the following warning:

From Cairo to Tokyo, the eastern world is seething. All constituted authority, whether alien or national, has been gravely weakened during the past 7 years. The economic dislocations resulting from the war, culminating with the present famine, intensify the trend toward mass unrest, toward revolt, and toward eventual anarchy.

Certainly, Mr. President, this new bipartisan foreign policy bears no relation to the policies we have been pursuing across the world. Not only is there no peace, but the policies this Government has been pursuing are so contradictory, so self-defeating and so war breeding that, as the New York Herald Tribune of March 22 stated in its editorial:

The only possible conclusion is that the American State Department is afflicted with an acute form of schizophrenia.

The policies now being pursued by this Government are so contradictory that the whole world is afraid of the United States, even of its best intentions.

Again I say, Mr. President, that when the American people fully understand the tragic consequences of what our policies up to this moment have done to the world, they will repudiate all those who have brought such a catastrophe upon us. There has been so much said about America's new obligations in international affairs, and such a terrible misrepresentation of what actually is happening to America in the process of meeting those obligations, that I cannot permit another moment to go by without challenging again the false doctrine and the false philosophy which is destroying America both from without and from within.

It would be frightening to discover, Mr. President, that this new bipartisan foreign policy, which was conjured out of the air of a Paris peace conference, is based on the same false doctrines and left in the hands of the same men who have brought us to this crisis. We have been told on every hand that the advent of the atomic bomb and the development of new scientific techniques of destruction have destroyed all the old concepts of security, military alliances, international relations, political and economic and social structures.

But I submit, Mr. President, that the simple basic human dignities and decencies, the respect for the liberties and rights of others, the desire to uphold the freedom and liberties which alone make life worth living, will be listed among the dreadful casualties of civilization if we permit this fear mongering to frighten us into a complete abandonment and betrayal of what remains of

the American love of liberty and way of life.

Until our foreign policies, our dealings with other people, and our external relations with all the other nations of the world, are firmly rerooted and reestablished in traditional American concepts and practices, America as we have known it is doomed. I make no apology, Mr. President, for taking just a few moments to talk about America's future in relation to the present world tragedy we have brought upon ourselves.

In the first place, the American people cannot be made to realize too soon what the criminal betrayals of this war mean to America.

The commitments made at Moscow, Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam have torn the world in two. The new world of internationalism, which was promised the American people as a reward for their sacrifice and suffering, is gone. That world required the genuine and voluntary cooperation of the major victors of this war in all economic, political, financial, and military problems of the world. That world required the voluntary and sovereign participation of a score or more nations which have now been swallowed up in the spheres of influence parceled out to each other by the Big Three. That world required the immediate supplanting of tyrannical and revolutionary regimes with the stable elements within each society which would have the power and could be depended upon to enter into negotiations and contracts as genuine representatives of the peoples and the nations involved.

That world required the reincorporation of the vanquished peoples into the economic, social, and political structure of the family of nations on a just and equitable basis.

Instead, Mr. President, the world has been torn in two. The system of sovereign independent nation states upon which all our international law of the past 400 years has been founded, has been destroyed. Russia stands today behind an iron curtain that stretches around half the world, including the Eurasian Continent. Russia has been left in control of the minority populations and the vast majority of the natural resources of both Europe and Asia.

What this means to America has now become perfectly obvious. America has been left with a condition which, even in peacetime, amounts to the underwriting and supporting of two bankrupt imperial possessions in western Europe and eastern Asia.

International law is gone, and in its place is a bitter struggle between ancient imperial rivals who are substituting bitter and vicious ideological penetration techniques and slogans in the place of justice.

The small independent sovereign states have been rescued from one tyranny and handed over as puppets to another.

International free trade, based on the free-enterprise system, is now confronted with a closed door, slave labor, state-controlled trade monopoly which is determined to continue to use the products both of agriculture and industry as a major political weapon.

In the Far East both China and Japan have become the breeding grounds of the new war. In Japan, Russia is bitterly antagonistic to our repudiation of communism both at home and abroad and to what amounts to our complete exclusion of Russian participation in the rehabilitation in Japan.

In China this administration, knowing full well the basic designs and intentions of Moscow and its Chinese Communist puppets, still is trying to force General Marshall to place the kiss of death on the Nationalist government in Chungking.

In Korea there is no neutral meeting ground for either Russia or America; there is only what amounts to a no-man's land between the two zones policed by military forces.

Nowhere in all the Far East is there a bridge remaining between Russia and the western democracies.

In Germany conditions have reached the point where, because of the criminal Morgenthau plan, Germany is now being carved up into what amounts to four nationalist military weapons, each directed against the other. From General McNarney down our Government officials now know that the insanities of the Potsdam Declaration, which incorporated the Morgenthau directives for the destruction of the German-speaking peoples, has become a vicious boomerang. What does all this mean to America? It means not only that we have been committed to underwrite the most savage policies of revenge, of destruction, of mass deportations, of slave labor, and deliberate mass starvation of millions of the helpless and the innocent; it also means that we have agreed to continue these present monstrosities at the expense of our own way of life.

I am quite convinced that those who have been clamoring loudest for the surrender of our traditional liberties, for the destruction of our economic, industrial, and social system, and for the complete subordination of those principles and practices which have made America the greatest nation on earth, have themselves been ignorant of what they were seeking to destroy.

Let us recall for just a moment that America was derived from the remnants of four ancient empires—the British, the French, the Dutch, and the Russian. From its inception, America was dedicated as a sanctuary and refuge for the politically and spiritually oppressed who came to our shores that mankind might have a new birth of freedom under God. America has been something unique in human history. It was founded on the belief that the external relations of a nation ought always to reflect the internal economic, social, and political structure and concerns of the people.

It is this fact that gives a completely new significance to the words and wisdom of our founding fathers. Why did George Washington state in his farewell address?—

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of

them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The Nation, which indulges toward another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate envenomed and bloody contests.

Why was it that Thomas Jefferson admonished the American people that we must ever follow the course of—

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political * * * peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations * * * entangling alliances with none * * * the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against antirepublican tendencies * * * the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad.

These warnings take on a wholly new significance in the light of our present international policy. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson believed that no democracy could exist which placed external conflict above progressive internal development. In other words, the earliest American statesmen sought to build a democratic society which, free from the constant curse and threats of external dangers, would have the time and the security to permit debate, deliberation, and experimentation with the development of a full and free economic, social, and political system. It was this vision in the minds of our early statesmen that gave America the chance to develop inwardly the highest standard of living and the maximum in human freedom of any nation on earth.

It was for this sole purpose that these men warned against entangling alliances, favoritism in our relations toward other nations, and the involvement of America in the tragic struggle for empire which has destroyed every other nation that has attempted it.

Such a new bipartisan foreign policy, if continued, will permanently destroy this basic American concept and reimpose here at home the regimentation and bureaucratic controls which will strangle our social, economic, and political freedom from within.

As matters now stand we are well on the way toward that fate. We now have what amounts to two permanently bankrupt imperial possessions which can only survive as our economic, financial, political, and military wards. Why does the President want permanent peacetime military conscription for the first time in our history? The reason is perfectly obvious. We can never maintain our so-called military commitments to supply armies of occupation in the conquered countries to man the far-flung outposts of new security bases we are demanding, police the world, and provide for our own security without destroying our traditional American way of life.

What about the permanent deficit economies which are now turning to us for support? In spite of all the world banks and world funds which were to

stabilize currencies, and the economies of nations, and open up the channels of new trade, we are now in the process of accepting as a permanent American policy an international financial pump-priming scheme in which the Government goes into the business of loaning the American taxpayers' money for what is now admitted to be a purely political purpose.

What about our reciprocal trade agreements? On the basis of the present American policy of the destruction of 25 percent of the world's productive capacity of steel and basic machine tools and laboratory equipment which is represented in the plans for dismantling German and Japanese industry, and with Russia's closed door trade policy around half the world, the other nations left outside the Russian sphere, including England, not only will be competing bitterly for the products of American industry; but, if we are not permanently to finance their deficit economies, we must lower our own standards of living to permit them a larger part of the American market to compensate for the world market we have destroyed. Even then a rigid system of priorities must be imposed to guarantee the American people those goods with which to meet their own essential needs.

Mr. President, if any Senator has a friend in Mexico today all he has to do is to telegraph to him or speak to him on the telephone and he will find from his friend in Mexico that the newspapers of Mexico are filled with advertisements offering for sale automobiles of every kind and character. Russia is exporting them to Mexico for sale, and so is England. They have taken over the field that General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and some of our other automobile manufacturing concerns formerly occupied. One need only go downtown in the city of Washington to some of the stores where candies are for sale, such as Lifesavers, and one will find on picking up a small package of Lifesavers the words printed on the package, "Made in Mexico", or "Made in the Argentine." That, Mr. President, is the result of the policy we have been pursuing.

Finally, what about food? On the basis of our present international policies we have already created the most terrifying hunger catastrophe in history. Nearly half the human race faces starvation. Millions have already starved and are continuing to starve. America can never meet the food commitments that have been made without reimposing and maintaining rationing in a stricter form by seizing food at its source here at home.

That is why LaGuardia is quoted in the newspapers as saying, "We are going to North Dakota and seize the wheat there," even though, Mr. President, the farmer in North Dakota may need the wheat for replanting in case of a drought, even though the farmer may need the wheat for seed so he and his family can exist. That is the result of the foreign policy of the United States. LaGuardia says, "We are going to seize the wheat in North Dakota."

If this is the kind of a new foreign policy which is to guide America's steps into the future, it is a repudiation of

every principle and practice America has stood for throughout her history and it will lead us to our destruction.

If the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan really believes that he has discovered a new "bipartisan foreign policy" which will preserve America from such a fate—and I congratulate the Senator from Michigan if he has discovered it, because I believe he is sincere—which will serve to prevent the transformation of the United Nations Organization into an Anglo-American alliance against Russia and which will prevent the outbreak of an atomic war, I wonder if he would not heartily endorse the following concurrent resolution as a necessary means of acquainting Congress and the country with the crucial issues now confronting us, the settlement of which are going to mean life or death to America and to civilization.

The concurrent resolution which I submit, Mr. President, is as follows:

Whereas the House vote on draft extension expresses an overwhelming opposition throughout the country in all parties to sending boys to police the world; and

Whereas a conscript army made up mainly of boys is admitted by General Eisenhower to be inferior to a volunteer army, for purposes of occupation of former enemy countries; and

Whereas commitments and obligations are being made by our Government for vast outlays of the taxpayers' money in bases throughout the world which will require garrisons of American youth into the indefinite future; and

Whereas the American people have throughout our history opposed imperialism, whether our own or foreign; and

Whereas conflicting reports are constantly being made by the executive departments and bureaus as to conditions in Europe, understanding of which is essential to intelligent legislation on the part of the Congress; and

Whereas a general peace conference has been proposed by our State Department in the near future to conclude settlements, on the justice and stability of which the future peace of the United States will depend: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a committee be appointed from both Houses of Congress composed of two members each from the Committees of Foreign Relations, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Judiciary, Appropriations, and Education and Labor from the Senate and the corresponding committees from the House, to go to Europe with the aid of the American Military Government and report back to both Houses not later than July 1 on European conditions that bear upon American policies with respect to loans, credits, food, military occupations, and the basis of a just and lasting peace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 68) submitted by Mr. LANGER, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I was one of the two Senators who voted against the United Nations. On that occasion, in the 3- or 4-minute speech which I made, I stated that the United Nations would never be a success with the veto power as a part of it. I say, Mr. President, that history has borne me out.

For the reasons which I now state, I oppose the pending bill. I am opposed to the draft. When it comes to the drafting of human beings, I say that the war is over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE obtained the floor.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. On behalf of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and myself, I wish to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the pending bill. I do not know whether it is in order at this time, until we dispose of the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not in order at this time, because there is pending an amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY].

Mr. REVERCOMB. I will offer the amendment when the pending amendment is disposed of.

I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire to set forth briefly my views and conclusions concerning the pending legislation to extend the Selective Service Act. I want to address myself squarely to the facts and issues as I see them.

There has been too much loose talk on this subject. Some intellectual sophistries have made false and malicious statements that Members of Congress have their eyes exclusively on future elections—that they know draft extension is necessary but lack sufficient courage to vote their convictions. Administration spokesmen, too, have added to the confusion. Apparently now we are being subjected to a campaign to convince those in service and their relatives that many of those now in the armed services cannot be released unless and until Congress grants this draft extension.

I do not accuse the War Department or anyone else of purposely confusing the facts and issues involved in this legislation, but I do say that the sequence of events has created a serious confusion in the mind of the general public. However, if someone had deliberately set out to confuse the public and thereby engender a natural fear that draft extension was the only safe course, it could not have been done more effectively. In a situation analogous to the confusion that accompanied the demobilization plans—and the much-revised draft standards, too—the War Department and other administration officials have presented so many different stories and so many different sets of figures that a thoroughly confused public does not know what to believe.

Fortunately, the issues involved in this legislation are indeed simple and straight-forward compared with the complex matters of public policy that the Senate has had under consideration during the past weeks. Basically, the Congress has only to make a factual determination of the military needs, balance that off against the best estimates of available manpower by voluntary recruiting, and then make a finding concerning the necessity of extending compulsory military service. It is just that simple. It is a decision that can and

should be reached on the basis of facts—but the Congress must have all the facts, not made-to-order arguments or facts.

I am not a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, but from my examination of the testimony before the Committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and the House, I have come to the conclusion that the clear-cut opinions of those testifying in behalf of draft extension are not backed up by clear-cut evidence. The most favorable evaluation of the supporting data is to judge them inconclusive. The War Department's own estimates, when carefully analyzed, can be used to present an entirely different case than the one which it has attempted to make before the two committees of the Congress.

First of all, before delving into the various facts and figures, I want to pose the question, What is the basic philosophy behind this bill? Is it intended as a temporary measure to bridge a gap in our military manpower needs? Or is it the opening wedge by the military to establish permanent peacetime conscription in the United States?

I am singularly impressed by the fact that the original request by those who wanted to extend the draft was that the extension be continued for an indefinite period. General Hershey persisted in urging an indefinite extension before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, when other spokesmen were willing to take less. Even more damaging and better illustrative of the basic philosophy behind this bill are the data submitted to the committee by General Textor.

For the benefit of those who did not hear or read this testimony, it should be stated that General Textor made a special manpower study, by and with the consent of the Secretary of War, but independent of the official estimates. His study made a very convenient situation for Administration spokesmen, who could choose the favorable facts from each without trying to reconcile the two.

General Textor did not make the admission that it was War Department thinking that the draft should be extended indefinitely, but his methods of forecasting did that for him. By the General's formulas, we face a steep decline in the size of a volunteer Army that can be maintained. By his formulas, there seems to be no hope whatsoever for a tapering-off of compulsory service. In fact, the need by his formulas becomes greater for more and more conscripts.

From the methods employed in the other War Department estimates, it is not possible to make similar analysis, but it is significant to my mind that these estimates, too, admit of no temporary crisis that will be met by a temporary extension of selective service.

The point I am trying to make is this: If the War Department is right in its estimates and philosophy concerning the need for selective service, then the Congress and the country should know right now that the arguments made for this extension of the draft can be made again for a permanent peacetime draft. If it is not a temporary program, then, one way or the other, Congress should be laying the groundwork now for a peace-

time program—not a postponement of the issue for a year, and a postponement of all the uncertainties that hang over those of draft age.

Personally, I am not willing to admit that we cannot have an adequate and successful Army by voluntary enlistments. I do not concur in the pessimistic outlook of the War Department or their proposed easy way to raise and maintain an Army.

If we are ever going to get rid of the military hang-over of war, now is the time to cut loose from conscription and begin to build a voluntary Army for the future security and protection of the United States, as well as for the replacement of those now in the service.

One of the primary arguments made in behalf of this bill is the argument that a strong Army is necessary if we are to assume our proper role in world affairs. Then the immediate assumption is made that a voluntary Army cannot be strong enough or, secondly, that it would be a psychological weakness to begin to prepare for peace while there are any war clouds on the horizon. These are good superficial arguments, but anyone who stops to reflect for a few minutes will agree that our national strength in manpower for any emergency in the near future does not lie in the few additional conscripts, to be made up largely of teen-agers, whom we could train in the next year. Our national strength and manpower reservoir for any emergency needs in the near future are the trained millions who have just come out of actual combat in this war. If we pass up the opportunity now to make the transition to a peacetime Army while we have this reservoir, we shall be jeopardizing our security sometime in the future, if and when we make the transition without this reservoir of strength to fall back on in case of a real national emergency.

I take little stock, Mr. President, in the argument that we can bluff the other nations of the world by the utilization of the method of extending the draft. We shall not fool anyone by trying to play a psychological international poker game.

To get back to the first assumption, namely, that a volunteer army cannot be strong, I wish to emphasize, in the first place, that even the military leaders of our Nation will admit that, man for man, a volunteer army is better than a conscript army. The question then arises, How many men can we get by voluntary recruitment, and how far short is that of our needs? Let us examine the estimates of the War Department.

I may say that in many years in the Senate, I have seen many estimates come in from the Government departments. As might be expected, many of the estimates have later proved to be very much in error. I am not critical of this situation, because usually a good guess is better than nothing at all. But this experience does make me skeptical of leaning too heavily on any estimates that may be subject to a large margin of error. That is precisely the situation that confronts us with regard to the War Department estimates in connection with this question.

A year ago the Army estimated that no more than 300,000 enlistments could be

had by July 1, 1946. Actually, the enlistments will be about 800,000. Missing the mark by 500,000 men is not very close estimating. Of course, it is true that the 300,000 estimate was made before the liberal recruiting act was passed. But if that substantial increase can be attributed to the recruiting act, then a policy just slightly more generous can bring us more men than we need. And this figure of 800,000 does not include 150,000 officers, most of whom are serving voluntarily.

What is the magnitude of the predicted gap between enlistments and required strength a year from now, on July 1, 1947? The War Department has two figures: General Paul's shortage figure of 165,000 men, and General Textor's shortage figure of 51,000. To be brought up to date with the stop-gap extension of the draft, both of these estimates would have to be reduced by the number of persons drafted between May 15 and July 1 of this year.

Mr. President, if we compare the size of these figures with the Army's margin of error in their last year's estimates, we have good reason to wonder why anyone can attach any great significance to these anticipated shortages. And we can go much further than that if we wish to get into further refinements. We can show, for example, that these figures fail to include 50,000 Philippine Scouts. We can show how the anticipated shortages could easily be made up by making the Army more attractive.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am very much interested in the Senator's mention of 50,000 Philippine Scouts, who have been authorized to be raised for service as occupation forces in the Pacific area. Does the Senator know why that number should not be increased, because vastly more than 50,000 Philippine Scouts served in the recent war?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think the Senator has made a very interesting point.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Selective Service System last year had a budget of about \$49,000,000, and that did not include all the costs, because General Hershey testified that he also had about 500 men in uniform, the average rank of which was "somewhere between major and lieutenant colonel." If this \$49,000,000 were divided among the maximum estimated shortage, it could supply an enlistment bonus of \$300 to each such man. My own personal opinion is that a much smaller inducement than that could bring in more than enough, whether it be in the form of increased pay or any other form of inducement.

All sorts of dire predictions were made about the probable decline in enlistments after the passage of the stop-gap legislation on May 15. Yet if the figures quoted in the press are correct, there has been only a very minor drop in enlistments, and present levels are still substantially above all previous and recent estimates of the War Department.

Those in favor of the draft extension have been citing enlistment figures showing that the rate of enlistment has

dropped from 185,000 men last November to 43,000 in May. The plain fact is that the Army could not use and does not want men in the numbers that were enlisting last November as a permanent army. With the November rate of enlistments, we could maintain an Army of three or four million men, depending on the terms of enlistment. Furthermore, the Army has consistently underestimated enlistments. Even in the recent months, which are alleged to be such a disappointment, look at the Army's estimates and the actual enlistments: For April the Army's estimate was 56,000; the actual figure was 63,000. For May the Army's estimate was 39,000; the actual figure was 43,000.

Even this allegedly low level is substantially above what the Army concedes is necessary to reach its requirements in the next year or more. What are the Army's estimates based on? They are based on a minimum enlistment in 1947 of 12,500 men a month.

The fact is that even back in 1937 we were getting about half that many, with the totally negative approach and emphasis existing at that time in regard to enlistment. There is absolutely no reason in my judgment, why we cannot maintain the enlistment rate figure somewhere between 12,500, which the Army says is too low, and 43,000, which is more than ample if sustained.

Several other factors should be taken into consideration. I have no evidence to prove it; but from my casual observations, personally, of both newspaper advertisements and radio programs, I wish to say that it appears to me that the Army has not been conducting as vigorous or as widespread a campaign for enlistments, during recent months, as it was conducting during the past fall and early winter.

Furthermore, it should be noted that both the intelligence and physical standards for the Army have been changed in recent months. Physical standards have been relaxed, while intelligence standards have been raised 10 points. It is my understanding that draftees do not have to pass the intelligence test for induction into the Army, whereas volunteers must. Figures cited in the hearings by General Paul were that about 10 percent of the volunteers in March were rejected for their inability to meet the increased intelligence standard.

On the other side of the picture—that of requirements—I should like to make the observation that all of the estimates on deficits are based on a magical requirements figure of 1,070,000 men on July 1, 1947, which is, after all, merely another estimate that may be widely in error.

As presently broken down by the War Department, that figure contemplates a disposition of about one-half of those overseas, and the remainder in the United States and en route. I have seen no justification whatsoever of the contention that such large numbers should be in training or stationed in this country.

In fact, at no time in the hearings on this bill was there any discussion as to how this figure was set, or how it might be affected by changing international events. Certainly it must be tied in with

our over-all foreign policy, but we have been given no inkling in the hearings how this would be affected quantitatively by any of various contingencies.

It should be recalled that the figures on occupational requirements have undergone very drastic revision within a few months time. The Army started out with an estimated requirement of 1,950,000 men for July 1, 1946. A few months later this estimate was twice revised and brought down to 1,550,000.

Again, this emphasizes the point which I tried to make before. Here we have a revision on the estimated requirements amounting to 400,000 men. Previously, we revised the error in the estimates of enlistments by 500,000 men. If that is as close as the Army can come in its estimates of requirements and availables, it is wholly unreasonable to attach undue significance to any alleged deficiencies by voluntary recruitments which, by comparison, are very small. One of the basic laws of statistics is the fact that an estimate is worthless if the probable margin of error of the estimate is substantially greater than the estimate itself.

Let us look at the present size and composition of our Army. On July 1, there will be about 800,000 volunteer enlisted men and 150,000 officers. That is a total of 950,000 men—and not counting a single draftee. The War Department estimates that a year from now that total will have dropped to 819,000, again excluding all draftees. A large part of that decline would be the release of 50,000 officers to bring the Army into better balance.

In other words, at the present time, our volunteer strength is almost up to the level which the Army seeks to attain 1 year from now. And it is the Army's position that we cannot maintain that volunteer strength, that the situation will steadily deteriorate. In other words, it is not a question of attaining a given goal of voluntary enlistments. We have practically done that already. It is a question of maintaining that size against the effects of attrition and completion of enlistment terms.

In any way we look at it, we cannot change the basic proposition that we are making a choice here and now as to whether or not we are going to have permanent conscription. To have to use conscription to attain a given-sized army is one thing; to have to use conscription to maintain a given size is quite another thing and can only imply the continued and indefinite use of compulsion.

If we ever hope to get back to a voluntary army, now is the time to break away from the draft. There is absolutely no reason why we cannot have an army of any reasonable size, provided we are willing to increase the pay of men in the service and increase the respectability and economic opportunities offered by military service so that it may compete in those respects with other lines of work and with the professions. I wish to say, Mr. President, that we should pay for this service what it is worth. Why should we not? Why should we expect to obtain men for police service overseas at a lower rate of pay than we are willing to pay men who are in the police service of the municipalities of this country?

Why should we expect to obtain men for overseas police duties at a rate of pay which is less than we are now paying for farm labor on most of our farms? I think the reluctance to pay for service in the armed forces what it is worth is a carry-over from the time when we had a small standing army and when we were not utilizing the highly mechanized and technical devices of war which are now necessary in connection with the maintenance of a modern army.

Mr. President, what is the outlook for the draftees in the Army who are anxious to get out? We now have about 600,000 draftees. Let me make it very clear that I believe that the Army should be required to discharge those who have had 18 months of service, and those who are fathers, if they wish to get out.

I have already pointed out that from a purely statistical standpoint we could release all our draftees now, and still have an Army approximately the size of the contemplated peacetime Army. Of course, from a practical standpoint, there must be a satisfactory transition because an army is an organizational unit, not composed merely of numbers that can be shifted freely from job to job. Furthermore, there may be some transitional needs—some war wind-up jobs to be done in the coming year.

According to General Textor's estimates, we can release all those who have had 18 months or more of service and incur an additional deficit of only 170,000 men. In other words, we will be able to release during the year July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947, 570,000 of the 600,000 inducted men now in service. The other 400,000 men to be released are already included in the estimate, having served more than 24 months.

The remaining 30,000 will not have served 18 months a year from now. These statistics clearly point out that the additional manpower burden of releasing those who have served only 18 months is relatively small compared with the immediate job ahead of releasing the large bulk of draftees who have or will have served longer than that by July 1, 1947.

It is grossly misleading to say that we must have draftees to replace those men. By the Army's own estimates, about 500,000 of those Army jobs must be eliminated in order that the Army may get down to its peacetime size. The only effect whatsoever that the immediate releases can have is to accelerate slightly the demobilization schedule within the next year. It will have no effect on our planned ultimate peacetime strength.

No estimates were given in the hearings concerning the number of fathers who might be affected by a policy allowing their release.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is it the Senator's understanding that the bill in its present form authorizes the drafting and induction of men who have already served in the Army and have been released?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am apprehensive that it does.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I

may say that the bill in its present form provided for that very thing. However, the senior Senator from Colorado, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] have been working out an amendment which will cure that situation. It will be offered before the bill is finally acted upon.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Of course, many fathers would also be affected by the 18 months' provision, and this figure, whatever it may be, cannot be added simply to the other estimates, because there would be too much duplication. I think it is safe to say, however, that because of the policy in recent months of deferring fathers, the number with very short service who would be released would be in all probability very small.

The hue and cry which the War Department raised on these issues make me recall the same hue and cry which was raised when excuses were being given about demobilization problems. It appears to me that the only way the country can be assured we now have a satisfactory transition to a peacetime army is for the Congress to give a clear mandate to the War Department to follow certain explicit rules.

It has been estimated by General Textor before the House Military Affairs Committee that a 10-percent increase in base pay would result in an estimated 30-percent increase in volunteers. A more substantial increase than that might actually bring us to the point where we could set our standards for the Army much higher than they are at present. There is no reason whatsoever why the Army should be required to accept the dregs of the employment market rather than compete on equal terms with other prospective employers.

I have joined with the able senior Senator from Colorado in having an amendment drafted which proposes to raise the age in the first four categories to the same figure which was adopted by the House, and I very much hope that when the proper time comes that amendment will be agreed to, because I am convinced that if it shall be, we will have as a result of voluntary enlistments all the men we need, not only for security but to provide adequate replacements.

Mr. President, I think in this country that is a much sounder program than the one which is proposed by the pending amendment, to draft, in time of peace, teen-agers, many of whom, at least one-half of whom, will be sent overseas to foreign countries for police duty. I say that the United States has not reached the point when it must rely on its teen-agers because it is unwilling to pay adequately for the service the Nation requires.

Senators may say what they please about the effect they think this will have upon the youth of the land, but I advance it as my sober and deliberate conclusion that taking teen-agers, giving them a brief period of training, and then sending them abroad for police duties in foreign countries, where they will be away from the environment of their schools, their homes, and their country, can have nothing but a demoralizing effect upon them.

I heard a Senator say a few days ago that he thought that at 18 a man's character and his habits had been established. I submit that is not the experience of all of us. We know that is not true. I say this policy also involves the interruption of the education of thousands upon thousands of these youths. We sacrificed that educational opportunity for them during the war because we had to do it as a matter of necessity, but we do not have to do it now, and it will be a tragic mistake to the future security of the Nation if we do it now, because we have already drained off, as the result of our wartime draft policy, those recruitments in the field of science which the recent developments of applied science have demonstrated are the avenue to national security.

Now it is being proposed that we continue that policy for another year, preventing these youths from going on to higher education. I submit that in the end it will serve no good purpose so far as the security of the United States is concerned, and individually the experience cannot be good for young men of the ages between 18 and 21.

Mr. President, I shall perhaps have something more to say on this subject when the question of pay comes up, but I cannot support the pending amendment for the reasons which I have given.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMY NOMINATIONS

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, as in executive session, I should like to report a series of nominations for promotions and transfers in the Army, and I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed at this time. I make the request so as to save something like three or four hundred dollars in printing costs. I assure all Senators that this has been done before, and that there are nothing but routine nominations on the list.

Mr. WHITE. Are they merely routine promotions and transfers?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. They are promotions and transfers in the lower grades.

Mr. REYERCOMB. Are any general officers involved?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No; no general officers are involved, none higher than lieutenant colonels and majors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah? The Chair hears none, and, without objection the nominations are confirmed.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LAND AT THE BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIF.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1773) to authorize the exchange of certain land at the Benicia Arsenal, Calif., which were, on page 1, line 8, to strike out "one and eighty-eight one-hundredths" and insert "two and ten one-hundredths", and on the same page, line 10, to strike out all after "accept" over to and including "vicinity" in line 2 of page 2 and insert "a perpetual easement for right-of-way purposes for roadways, trackage, drainage ditches, and similar purposes over, across, and upon nineteen acres of

land owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, situated in the same vicinity."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator give us a brief explanation of what the bill is?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The bill provides for the transfer of certain property to the Southern Pacific Railway Co. for right-of-way, for purposes of perpetual easement across and upon a portion of the Benicia Arsenal in California. It is a routine request.

Mr. WHITE. The motion is to concur in the House amendments?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The motion is to concur in the House amendments, which are merely corrective in character and have to do with a more exact description of the property concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Utah.

The motion was agreed to.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING SETTLEMENT OF RAILROAD STRIKE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise not to make a speech, but to offer a resolution which speaks for itself. It is my answer to the question as to who is telling the truth in regard to what happened in the settlement of the railroad strike on last Saturday, May 25. I think such a resolution as I now offer is called for. It will supply the answer to the charges which have been made. I am ready to prove my charge that the President did not fulfill his clear obligations to the public when he made his speech on Saturday, May 25, 1946, in that he did not inform them that there was no danger of a railroad strike after 4 p. m., and that fact was well known by his advisers before noon on Saturday. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States request its Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation forthwith of the events of Saturday, May 25, and prior thereto leading up to the settlement of the railroad strike, said investigation to include an investigation of all charges that the administration knew or should have known several hours before the President's speech that the strike would not continue after 4 p. m. Further, That said investigation include the examination by the order of the committee of not only the representatives of the brotherhoods but also of the President's advisers and such Members of the Congress as well as others who can offer testimony and evidence based on their knowledge of the surrounding facts and circumstances or events that occurred on Saturday, May 25 and prior thereto in relation to the railroad strike. Further that all testimony shall be taken by the committee from witnesses under oath.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 278) was received and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the

following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 470. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim or claims of W. P. Richardson, as successor and assignee of W. P. Richardson & Co., of Tampa, Fla.;

S. 769. An act for the relief of H. H. Ashbrook, and others;

S. 913. An act to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz.;

S. 1106. An act for the relief of Malcolm K. Burke;

S. 1286. An act for the relief of Sam Bechtold;

S. 1605. An act to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy and Marine Corps shore activities;

S. 1802. An act to provide for the delivery of custody of certain articles of historic interest from the U. S. S. *Nevada* and the U. S. S. *Wyoming* to the State of Nevada and the State of Wyoming, respectively;

S. 1805. An act to authorize the promotion of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who were prisoners of war;

S. 1854. An act to establish the civilian position of academic dean of the Postgraduate School of the Naval Academy and compensation therefor;

S. 1862. An act to repeal section 1548 Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592);

S. 1871. An act to authorize the conveyance of a parcel of land at the naval supply depot, Bayonne, N. J., to the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.;

S. 1959. An act to authorize the payment of additional uniform gratuity to Reserve officers commissioned from the status of aviation cadets; and

S. 1978. An act to authorize the restoration of Philip Niekum, Jr., to the active list of the United States Navy with appropriate rank and restoration of pay and allowances; and

H. J. Res. 340. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] on page 1, after line 6.

Mr. GURNEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Donnell	Johnson, Colo.
Andrews	Downey	Johnston, S. C.
Austin	Eastland	Kilgore
Ball	Ellender	Knowland
Barkley	Ferguson	La Follette
Bridges	Fulbright	Langer
Briggs	George	Lucas
Brooks	Gerry	McCarran
Buck	Green	McClellan
Burch	Gurney	McFarland
Bushfield	Hart	McKellar
Butler	Hawkes	McMahon
Byrd	Hayden	Magnuson
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Maybank
Capper	Hill	Mead
Connally	Hoey	Millikin
Cordon	Huffman	Mitchell

Moore	Revercomb	Tobey
Morse	Robertson	Tunnell
Murdock	Russell	Tydings
Murray	Saltonstall	Vandenberg
O'Daniel	Shipstead	Wagner
O'Mahoney	Smith	Walsh
Overton	Stanfill	Wheeler
Pepper	Stewart	White
Radcliffe	Taft	Wiley
Reed	Thomas, Utah	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, there have been some inquiries made as to the purpose of the pending amendment; so, briefly, I desire to say that the amendment seeks to restore the minimum age limit provided in the original draft law, making it 18 years. The 6 weeks' extension, as agreed to on May 14, limited induction to the ages between 20 and 29. Therefore, it is necessary to present this amendment at this time in order to restore the minimum age to 18 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from South Dakota. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. This is the yea-and-nay vote on the Gurney amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is the yea-and-nay vote on the amendment.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] who, if present, would vote as I shall vote. I am, therefore, free to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is unavoidably detained.

I also announce that on this question the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea" and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay."

I announce further that on this question the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is paired with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea" and the Senator from Mississippi would vote "nay."

I also announce that if present and voting, the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr.

GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is necessarily absent. If present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is unavoidably detained. He has a pair on this question with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY]. If present, the Senator from Nebraska would vote "nay" and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—53

Austin	Gurney	Murdock
Ball	Hart	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hawkes	Overton
Bridges	Hayden	Pepper
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Radcliffe
Buck	Hill	Reed
Byrd	Huffman	Robertson
Capehart	Kilgore	Russell
Connally	Knowland	Saltonstall
Cordon	Lucas	Smith
Donnell	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McKellar	Tobey
Eastland	McMahon	Tydings
Ellender	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Ferguson	Maybank	Wagner
Fulbright	Mead	White
Gerry	Mitchell	Wiley
Green	Morse	

NAYS—26

Aiken	Johnson, Colo.	Shipstead
Andrews	Johnston, S. C.	Stanfill
Brooks	La Follette	Stewart
Burch	Langer	Taft
Bushfield	McCarran	Tunnell
Butler	McClellan	Walsh
Capper	Millikin	Wheeler
George	Moore	Wilson
Hoey	O'Daniel	

NOT VOTING—17

Bailey	Gossett	Taylor
Bankhead	Guffey	Thomas, Okla.
Bilbo	Hatch	Wherry
Brewster	Murray	Willis
Carville	Myers	Young
Chavez	Revercomb	

So Mr. GURNEY's amendment was agreed to, as follows:

On page 1, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

"SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 45 at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

On page 1, line 7, delete "SEC. 2." and insert in lieu thereof "(b)."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, beginning with line 8, it is proposed to strike out all down to and including line 22, on page 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (3) of such act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a child or children dependent upon him

for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act. As used in this paragraph the term 'child' includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person 18 years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

(b) Section 5 (e) of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, this is merely a perfecting amendment. This amendment merely revises the provisions of the amendment by the House of Representatives to Senate Joint Resolution 159 concerning the induction of fathers so as to preclude the induction of fathers only who have a child or children dependent upon them for support or with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. The amendment to Senate Joint Resolution 159, as passed by the House of Representatives, would prohibit the induction of all fathers regardless of whether their child or children are dependent upon them for support or whether they maintain a bona fide relationship in their homes with such child or children.

Of course, elsewhere in the bill fathers are prohibited from being inducted, and all fathers in the Army and Navy will be discharged immediately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I offer another amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated: It is merely a perfecting amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, line 16, it is proposed to delete the word "proviso" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and fifth provisos."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, this amendment is merely designed to correct an omission which was inadvertently made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota is agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I now offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated, relating to the rates of pay. The amendment is dated April 19.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, beginning with line 4, it is proposed to strike out all down to and including line 20 on page 5, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$165; "

second grade, \$135; enlisted men of the third grade, \$115; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$82; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$70; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$65. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$150."

(b) The third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 percent of the base pay of his grade for each 3 years of service up to 30 years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this act or reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: *Provided*, That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereafter retire with credit for 30 years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912, such service having been computed under previous laws as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in which retired."

(c) Section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be \$220 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musicians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; 25 first-class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; 20 second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month; and 10 third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians of the band shall receive the same increases for length of service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the pay authorized herein shall apply in computing the pay of former members of the band now on the retired list and who have been retired since June 30, 1922: *Provided further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, members of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

SEC. 9. (a) The second and third paragraphs of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the first period.

"Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than 10 years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,520 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay for the second period:

Provided, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the act approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, 77th Cong.)."

(b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550."

SEC. 10. The first paragraph of section 7 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,600; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,800. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period."

SEC. 11. The second paragraph of section 1 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The first period, \$2,160; the second period, \$2,400; the third period, \$2,640; the fourth period, \$3,300; the fifth period, \$3,850; and the sixth period, \$4,400."

SEC. 12. The increases in pay specified in this act shall be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or retainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which are amended by this act.

SEC. 13. The increases in pay provided by this act shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I discussed in a general way this amendment yesterday. I merely rise to ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I think the amendment will require some explanation. Will the Senator withhold his request for a moment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the distinguished Senator from South Dakota permit me to make the request when he has finished his explanation?

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. GURNEY. Not just yet.

Mr. President, I wish to perfect my amendment. This amendment is the one dated April 19, copies of which are on the desks of Senators. It has to do with the pay raise of enlisted men and officers.

On page 6 of the amendment, in line 22, it is provided that these rates of pay shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following enactment of the bill. I am advised by the finance officers of both the Army and the Navy that they can make it effective on the first day of the first calendar month following enactment of the bill. So I ask permission to perfect my amendment by changing the word "second" in line 22 on page 6, to "first."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is not necessary. The Senator has a right to modify his amendment and the amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to make one further change in the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I did not understand the first change which the Senator made.

Mr. GURNEY. The change provides that the pay raise shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following enactment, not on the first day of the second calendar month. The change occurs in line 22, on page 6, of the amendment dated April 19.

On page 6, line 14, is found the language "the third period, \$2,640." That applies to the pay of a captain, and to the pay of the corresponding grade in the Navy. It has been thought advisable that the amount should be increased from \$2,640 to \$2,760, giving a captain a 15-percent raise, while a lieutenant receives 20 percent, and all grades above captain receive 10 percent. Therefore I ask permission to change the amendment in line 14, on page 6 of the amendment, so as to read "the third period, \$2,760."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has a right to modify his amendment, and the amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to the large schedule, copies of which I have had passed around. The committee-approved bill, Senate bill 2057 as it appears on the desks of Senators, the original bill approved by the committee, would cost a total of \$275,000,000. That is the increase in pay for the next fiscal year, as recommended in the first place by the committee. That is to be found at the foot of column 2. It will be noticed, by going to the top, where the figures for enlistments in the seventh grade are shown—in other words, for privates—that a 30-percent increase is provided. That is the amount recommended by the committee.

Then, coming down the list, we find that privates first class will receive a 30-percent increase, corporals a 24-percent increase, sergeants a 20-percent increase, and the higher grades of sergeants will receive 12½ percent, 3 percent, nothing, and 2 percent.

After the committee had approved these figures and had reported these rates of pay, the House acted on their bill, known as House bill 6084. The House of Representatives approved not only in-

creases in pay for the enlisted men but also increases in pay for the officers; namely, for second lieutenants, in the Army, and for officers of comparable grade in the Navy, a 20-percent increase; for captains in the Army, and the corresponding Navy rank of full lieutenant, 10 percent.

Therefore, I believe it would be best for the Senate to consider the rates of pay already agreed to by the House of Representatives, and then make the rates of pay for privates, corporals, and sergeants the proper size, and increasing to the figure \$180 a month, as noted in column 5, for second lieutenants. There should be proper spacing between the pay of sergeants and the pay of lieutenants. In other words, there should not be too much of a jump between the pay for each grade.

Therefore, in column 5, I have started with the figure approved by the committee, namely, \$65 for privates, and then I give the same percentage of increase for privates first class. So it reads as follows: Sixty-five dollars for privates, \$70 for privates first class—I think almost all enlisted men reach the grade of private first class after 4 months in the service; then \$82 for corporals, \$94 for sergeants, \$115 for staff sergeants, \$135 for technical sergeants, \$150 for acting chief petty officers; and for master sergeants and chief petty officers \$165, leaving a \$15 difference between the pay of a master sergeant and the pay of a second lieutenant.

We have gone carefully through the figures for the pay of chief petty officers in the Army and Navy and the Marine Corps and warrant officers, and in column 5 we have included all of them in the list, properly spaced, I believe, up to the point where we reach the pay of captains in the Army and officers of comparable rank in the Navy, and we made that figure \$220.

Without that 10-percent increase in pay for Army captains, the amendment presently before the Senate provides for an increase of \$474,000,000 for the next fiscal year. It is to be remembered that that is not the full amount of pay for those in the Army and the Navy; it is simply the increase.

It has been thought that an increase of \$474,000,000 is a considerable increase. It is considerably less than the House figure, which appears in column 6. As the Senate knows, the House began with a figure of \$75 a month for the pay for a private. The largest part of the increase comes from the increases in the pay of those in the lower grades of the enlisted service, because there are more of them. The House bill would require a total increase of \$632,000,000.

So we have the original Senate Military Affairs Committee recommendation of an increase of \$275,000,000, which is at the low end of the scale, and then we have the House figure, at the top of the scale, of \$632,000,000. My recommendation, and the amendment presently before the Senate, is for an increase of \$474,000,000. At least the major part of that increase will go to the enlisted men; \$378,000,000 will go to the enlisted men, in the way of an increase. Ninety-six million dollars will go to the officers.

Other amendments were offered prior to the time when the bill was taken up on the floor of the Senate, and since that

time other amendments have been offered, both today and yesterday. I do not know what the cost of their provisions would be, but I do know the actual increases in cost which would be required for every amendment which was submitted prior to the taking up of this measure last Saturday.

So, Mr. President, I am convinced that we shall have a real rate of pay to offer to the enlisted men, and a nice increase for the officers—in short, a change that will be satisfactory all around.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Are the rates of pay for officers and enlisted men, as provided in the measure before us, to be permanent, or are they to apply for only a temporary period?

Mr. GURNEY. They would be permanent, until Congress might agree to look into the matter further.

Mr. CONNALLY. Oh, yes—until Congress repeals this measure.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. So the Senator proposes to raise the pay of everyone in the Army.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. Is there any provision for compulsory allotments to families, to those at home? Such allotments should be provided for in the bill.

Mr. GURNEY. We are discharging all the fathers.

Mr. CONNALLY. I care not whether the allotments are made in the case of fathers or in other cases. Regardless of that, the families of the men should be sent at least half of the pay provided by this measure, because, if the men are going to receive any real benefit from the increased pay, that is one thing, but if they are going to throw it away, that is something else. The Senator knows what they do in foreign countries. I have seen them. I say to the Senator that I regret very much that a temporary limit is not placed on the pay provision, because these rates of pay are even higher than the wartime rates.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Let me say that I am in complete agreement with the thoughts of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Then I hope the Senator will let those thoughts actuate him into offering an amendment to limit the increases to January 1, 1948, or to January 1, 1949, if he wishes to make it that. But for God's sake do not sacrifice the system, merely for the purpose of making service in the Army the most attractive job in the country.

Mr. GURNEY. To provide for the length of time for which the increases in the rate of pay should last would not affect the principle.

Mr. CONNALLY. Now is a good time to start.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Texas will offer an amendment—

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senate has a Committee on Military Affairs. I do not try to run its business. It seems to me that some member of that committee should offer the amendments.

I am an Army man; I believe in the Army, and all that; but everyone knows that the Army of the United States and the Senate of the United States are among the most extravagant branches of the Government service; they spend money like water, all over the world. I have seen a good deal of that.

I hope the Senator will not consider my remarks as at all unfriendly or caustic, but I mean them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I am waiting to obtain the floor. As soon as the Senator from South Dakota concludes, I shall offer a substitute for the amendment the Senator has offered.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to take a little more time to make a complete presentation of my amendment, and then I shall be glad to yield the floor.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Why should we increase the pay of brigadier generals, lieutenant generals, admirals, and so on? The pending measure would increase their pay and would place it on a higher level than even that of the pay which the Members of the Senate receive. In addition, officers receive numerous allowances; in many instances they are furnished the houses in which they live, and they receive various other allowances. I think it would be a mistake to increase the salaries of the officers of the higher ranks.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in answer to the point made by the Senator from Montana, let me say that our committee reported Senate bill 2057 with the salaries which appear in column 2 of the tabulation, and it will be noted that the committee did not recommend an increase in pay for officers.

Mr. WHEELER. However, I notice that the Senator's amendment, as I understand it, does provide for an increase in the pay of officers.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct; and the Senate has a perfect right to vote down my amendment.

Mr. WHEELER. I understand that, and that is the way I intend to vote, insofar as the proposal to increase the pay of these officers is concerned.

I am in favor of increasing the wages of the enlisted men.

Mr. GURNEY. My justification for offering, in my amendment, a proposal for 10 percent and 20 percent increases in the pay of officers, is the fact that the House of Representatives passed the bill granting such increases in pay for officers. Speaking personally, not speaking for the committee, I say that I believe the officers are entitled to the proposed increases. That is why I have included the House figures in the amendment which is now before the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is it in order for me to request the yeas and nays at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not unless the Senator from South Dakota yields for that purpose.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator from South Dakota permit me to ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GURNEY. Is it in order to ask for the yeas and nays before all substitutes for, or amendments to my amendment, have been offered and acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ordering of the yeas and nays would not affect the offer of any further amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I may say to the Senator from South Carolina that I have been informed by the Presiding Officer that the ordering of the yeas and nays would not affect the offer of further amendments, or substitutes for my amendment, and therefore I yield to the Senator from South Carolina for the purpose which he stated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if the yeas and nays are ordered on the pending amendment, will that also apply to a vote on the substitute to the bill which the Senator from Colorado will offer as soon as he obtains the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. It will apply only to the amendment which has just been offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. What would happen to the order for the yeas and nays if the substitute offered by the Senator from Colorado should be adopted? What would then be done about the yeas and nays? It seems to me that the Senator from South Carolina should wait until the substitute to which I have referred has been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, my request for the yeas and nays on the Gurney amendment would, if granted, not affect any other amendment to the bill. I had amendments of my own which I withdrew yesterday. Therefore, I ask for the yeas and nays on the Gurney amendment, an amendment which was agreed to by several members of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ordering of the yeas and nays would not prevent the Senator from Colorado from offering a substitute and asking for the yeas and nays on it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course not.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Kansas is somewhat confused with regard to the status of the pending bill, and the amendment now being discussed by

the Senator from South Dakota. Usually, a bill comes to the floor of the Senate as a committee bill. I have understood that the bill now being discussed by the Senator from South Dakota is a committee bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is a committee bill.

Mr. REED. I have now gathered from the last remarks of the Senator from South Dakota that he has offered an amendment. It has not been stated, and I do not clearly understand whether it has the approval of the committee, or whether it is an amendment which the Senator offers on behalf of his individual self.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has the approval of the committee.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I shall be glad to advise the Senator from Kansas as soon as we have had Senate action on the request of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the yeas and nays have been requested with reference to what question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the question of the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota. Is the demand for the yeas and nays sufficiently seconded? The yeas and nays are ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MAYBANK. No; I only ask that the yeas and nays be had at the conclusion of the debate on the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is subject to further debate.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I am glad to reply to the Senator from Kansas who seems to be somewhat confused at this time by my amendment.

Senate bill 2057 was reported to the Senate on April 11. On April 19, about a week after our committee had acted, the House committee and the House itself approved a pay increase for enlisted men in the Army which was much larger than was recommended by our committee. There was also included a pay raise of 20 percent for the junior officers and 10 percent for the officers above the rank of lieutenant. Consequently, in order to get the Senate and the House together so that a bill could be presented to the Senate which would be sufficiently attractive from a pay standpoint to induce the enlistment of volunteers, a group of members of the Military Affairs Committee, with the help of both the Army and the Navy, worked out a new schedule which seemed to fit together the action of the other House and the Senate committee, and, as I have already stated, made the proper spacing between the grades of the enlisted men in both the Army and the Navy, and made proper spacing between the pay of enlisted men and officers.

Does that explanation satisfy the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas is struggling to get the matter clear in his mind. It is rather confusing to bring to the floor a bill which is supposed to be a committee bill, and then have the Senator in charge of

the bill discuss an amendment to the bill without informing the Senate whether the amendment which he proposes has received the approval of the committee and, therefore, may be considered to be a committee amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. No, Mr. President; when I offered the amendment I stated that it was my personal amendment. I then explained what the committee had done in the first place, as shown in column 2 of the sheet lying before Senators. I then explained quite fully what the other House had done, and that is shown in column 6. My amendment would raise the pay, and the total cost is shown in column 5. The only purpose is to get the House action and the action of the Military Affairs Committee dovetailed together so that there may be presented to the Senate what is considered by several members of the committee and representatives of the Army and Navy to be a proper solution of the problem relating to the pay schedule.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, again I inquire whether the amendment which we are now discussing has or has not had the approval of the Military Affairs Committee?

Mr. GURNEY. The pending amendment has not received the approval of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, except in column 5, with regard to the top figure on the page of \$65. That figure is the same as the one approved by the committee as it will be found in column 2. Sixty-five dollars is the same for a private, \$70 is the same for a private first class, \$82 is the same for a corporal, \$94 is the same for a sergeant, and there is a small difference with regard to staff sergeants, and on up.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, naturally, according to the procedure which is generally observed in the Senate, committee amendments are considered first. I would not understand that an amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota, even though he is in charge of the bill, would have any different status so far as the bill is concerned than that of an amendment offered by any other Senator. Therefore, that is probably what has confused the Senator from Kansas who has been trying to keep track of this somewhat involved matter. We apparently are not following the usual procedure by which we consider and dispose of the committee amendments, and then take up amendments which may be offered on behalf of any Members of the Senate, whether by the Senator from South Dakota or a Senator from any other State.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GURNEY. Was the amendment which I have offered in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota offered an amendment as a substitute for the committee amendment, did he not?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment was to strike out sections 8 and 9 and substitute other language. The amendment is in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I believe I heard the Chair announce that the amendment was offered as a substitute for the committee amendment. It is not a committee amendment. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota would be an amendment to Senate bill 2057.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are no committee amendments. The Chair should not have used the words committee amendment. The amendment of the Senator from South Dakota, as modified, is to strike out sections 8 and 9 and substitute other language.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, there is an amendment which the committee instructed me to offer, but it has not been printed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to have it clear that there is no committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair inadvertently referred to the language of the bill as a committee amendment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Then the parliamentary situation is, as I understand it, that the Senator from South Dakota has offered on his own behalf an amendment, and that it is now the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia has made a correct statement.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to say to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], if the Senator from South Dakota will permit, that when the committee was considering the bill we had 4 or 5 versions of pay schedules before us, and it was agreed in the committee that the bill would be reported to the Senate, but that all members of the committee would be free to offer amendments to section 8, the pay schedule section of the bill. That is why so many versions are being offered.

Mr. GURNEY. I thank the Senator from Colorado, because I know the committee did report, and there are on the desk, other pay schedules than the one suggested by me. For instance, the so-called Revercomb amendment is printed in column 7. There is an original schedule proposed by both the Army and the Navy, which appears in column 8. The proposal of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is listed in column 9. Then there are 2 from the House, in columns 10 and 11.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Do we ever have the benefit of recommendations from the Bureau of the Budget on schedules of this nature?

Mr. GURNEY. There has been no report from the Bureau of the Budget on any of the pay schedules, so far as I know.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is there any definite recommendation from the War

Department and the Navy Department?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; that appears in column 8, with a total cost of \$549,000,000. My proposal adds up to less than that, being a total of \$474,000,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Did I understand the Senator to say that his proposal had been written in conjunction with consultations with the services?

Mr. GURNEY. With both services. Both the War and Navy Departments approve these schedules, and say they are properly spaced, and if we start with a certain figure for a private the correct amount is given to other enlisted men, officers, and field officers in accordance with their responsibilities.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to ask the Senator one other question. As I understand the committee bill itself, the total increase is \$275,000,000. Is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct, as shown in column 2.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator's proposal is \$474,000,000, as shown in column 5. Is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yet both of them have the same increases at the enlistment level. Is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the purpose of the increase primarily is to encourage enlistments, why is it necessary, then, to go beyond the figure recommended by the committee, inasmuch as that would establish precisely the same enlistment incentive?

Mr. GURNEY. It would not quite do that, because when a man enters the Army, if he knows he will be rewarded with a higher rate of pay as he advances in rank, he might like to make the Army a career. But basically there is no more incentive in the amendment now pending than there was in the committee-approved bill, as shown in column 2, because they both provide \$65 for initial enlistment. Does that answer the Senator's question?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes; but I do not think it quite explains why it is necessary for us to go beyond \$275,000,000 at the moment, inasmuch as our present primary purpose is enlistment incentive.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator is correct, and that was the reason why I recommended the original amount in column 2, which totaled \$275,000,000.

The Senator must take into consideration the fact, however, that the House of Representatives started at a much higher figure, giving the private a 50-percent increase, while we recommend only 30 percent, and they also increase the pay of officers.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand that, but the Senate conferees will collide with the House on that subject. Perhaps that is an additional reason for clinging to the lower figure at the take-off, so far as the Senate is concerned.

Mr. GURNEY. Therefore, I recommended an initial rate for privates of \$65, which is the same figure the committee approved in the first place.

Mr. VANDENBERG. But the Senator's total recommendation is \$474,000,000, compared with \$275,000,000.

Mr. GURNEY. It is considerably more. I will say to the Senator from Michigan that a great portion of the \$474,000,000 is because of the House action adding \$96,000,000 of increase in officers' pay.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is the precise point I make. I understand the purpose of the bill is enlistment incentive, but there is precisely the same enlistment incentive in the first four grades, which are entry grades, under the \$275,000,000 budget, as there is under the \$474,000,000 budget. So I find myself again puzzled as to why, at least, in the Senate's initial action, we should undertake to extend the original action of the committee on the \$275,000,000 proposal.

Mr. GURNEY. I can say to the Senator that I believe he is entirely justified in his statement, because it is my belief that an inductee or volunteer in 18 months of service will probably not reach a grade higher than that of sergeant or staff sergeant, the pay of which, under the committee bill would be, respectively, \$94 and \$106 a month. The only justification is to get the House and Senate committee figures more nearly together.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is the function of a conference, and not the function of initial consideration on the floor.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. I wish to call attention to the fact that what the Army and the Navy did was to recommend a 20 percent increase all down the line, and for the higher officers \$800 a month. The Gurney amendment recommends for the enlistees the same the committee recommended, but it adds 10 percent to the pay of the higher officers.

I agree entirely with what the Senator from Michigan has said. I think we can justify an increase for the enlisted men, but I do not think we can go before the country at this time and advocate that the admirals and the generals, who are drawing good salaries at present, should get an increase of 10 percent or 20 percent, or any other increase. As I understand, the purpose is to get men to enlist in the Army and Navy. We do not need to pay an admiral 10 percent more in order to get him to enlist in the Navy.

Mr. GURNEY. Again I answer the Senator from Montana, by saying that this proposal incorporates the House action, so far as officers' pay is concerned. Then I call attention to the fact that for junior grade officers, \$180 a month is not very much, in view of present living costs.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I think the Senator from Michigan has put his finger upon the very heart of this situation. The whole purpose of any kind of raise at this time is to induce enlistments, to invite enlistments. Therefore it seems to me that the scale of pay contained in the bill reported from the committee, as

well as the scale of pay contained in the substitute which I shall offer shortly, being the same, is a real basis which meets the reason for raising pay. There is no reason for raising the pay of officers.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I am confused, but I presume there are excellent reasons for the different proposals before us. Is it true that the amendment at the desk is the proposal the Senator from South Dakota has been authorized by the committee to recommend?

Mr. GURNEY. No. I am afraid the Senator was not in the Chamber when I explained that twice, and I shall be glad to explain it again.

The committee recommendation is shown in column 2 in the sheet before the Senator, indicating an increase of pay only for the enlisted men. After the committee approved that rate of pay on April 11, on April 19 the House passed a pay increase, as shown in column 6.

In the first place, I felt that the House increase was too much. They start with a private at \$75 a month. Our committee started a private at \$65, being a 30-percent increase. But the House also felt that officers, especially the junior-grade officers, were not receiving enough, and they increased their pay 20 percent.

Consequently, the amendment before the Senate now represents my personal ideas, worked out with the Army and Navy, and they now concur with me in offering this suggestion to the Senate.

Mr. MEAD. Therefore, if the Senator's original amendment, endorsed by the committee, were presented, and received the approval of the Senate, it would then go to conference in conjunction with the measure which passed the House?

Mr. GURNEY. If my amendment shall be defeated, we will, of course, immediately return to the figures as shown in column 2, and then we will go into conference between the House and the Senate, with the House bill as shown in column 6, and the Senate bill as shown in column 2.

Mr. MEAD. Is the amendment the committee authorized shown in column 2?

Mr. GURNEY. I believe that the House figure, a total of \$632,000,000, is a little out of line, and not necessary, and we do have to watch the Treasury a little. In saying to the people of the United States, "We are offering a rate of pay for volunteers that is attractive," we recommend not only an initial rate of pay which provides for \$65 as a proper inducement to get men to stay in the Army and advance in grade, but absolutely increases their monthly wage rate.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. If, for instance, the Senate adopted the amendment approved by the committee, the total cost of which is \$275,000,000—is that correct?

Mr. GURNEY. That is the total increase over present pay rates.

Mr. MEAD. Then the bill would go to conference, and the conferees would decide between the two increases, \$275,000,000 and \$632,000,000?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I think probably we will begin with the Gurney basis. When the conferees start with the Gurney basis they will probably wind up in the stratosphere.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Aside from what may or may not be done in conference, it strikes me that we ought to do what seems to be wise here insofar as the Senate is concerned. I understand that the change in the proposed pay of officers, for one thing, was induced by the desire to keep the relative pay somewhat in harmony with what it has been heretofore. But aside from that, it is the hope, I suppose, of the Congress and of the Army and the Navy that inductees or enlistees will not be satisfied simply to serve for a year and a half, or whatever the period may be, at \$65, or some little increase up to \$70 or \$82 or \$90, but that they might have an inducement to remain in the Army and thereby work up to a position where they might occupy an important officer status, and that the increased pay is not so much for the present officers, although they may be entitled to it, as it is an inducement for a man to work his way up from the ranks into the higher categories.

Mr. GURNEY. It applies not only to the Army, but is an inducement for the young men of the United States to make the Army and the Navy a career.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; and with the expectation that they will not always be satisfied to be privates.

Mr. GURNEY. And with the hope that they will not simply enlist for 18 months, but that they will enlist for 3 years.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that the \$474,000,000 increase which is proposed now is about midway between the \$275,000,000 and the \$632,000,000 increase; the \$275,000,000 being as originally recommended in Senate bill 2057, and the \$632,000,000 being carried in House bill 6084, which has already passed the House.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; which has already passed the House.

Mr. BARKLEY. So that if we adopt the \$275,000,000 increase, and the matter went to conference, and the House bill provided a \$632,000,000 increase, we might arrive at somewhere near the \$474,000,000 increase that is now contained in the proposed amendment, as shown in column 5.

Mr. GURNEY. I agree that the Senator has made a fair statement.

Mr. BARKLEY. And that we might as well do it here in the Senate as wait to do it in conference.

Mr. GURNEY. That is my belief.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Is it not true that there has been no increase in officers' pay since 1922?

Mr. GURNEY. No; I do not believe that is quite correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Since 1942.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Since 1942? Has the increase in pay of junior officers and all up the line been of a permanent character?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes. Prior to that time lieutenants were receiving \$1,500 a year.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the record show in about what length of time a man who enlists as a private may expect to become a captain or a first lieutenant or a second lieutenant?

Mr. GURNEY. During the war, the Senator knows—

Mr. OVERTON. I am speaking about the present time.

Mr. GURNEY. In peacetime there is the same opportunity to go to officers' candidate school as in wartime. It may, however, take the private quite a while to arrive at that point.

Mr. OVERTON. A statement about that was made in one of the hearings, but I have forgotten what it was. The Senator is correct; it will take a long, long time before a private can hope to be a captain. I do not think a captain's salary would be any inducement to enlistment as a private.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. But the higher grades of sergeant, such as technical sergeant or master sergeant, or chief petty officer or the higher grades in the Navy, are very attractive positions, because in addition to the salary the men receive rations and clothing and what not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. A second lieutenant's pay under Senate bill 2057 is \$150, without any rations. A master sergeant's pay is \$140 under the provisions of the bill. Are there or are there not various inducements that go with the master sergeant's pay that would make it actually higher than the second lieutenant's pay?

Mr. GURNEY. There are, and I was coming to the point of putting the allowances in the RECORD and of explaining what the allowances are, such as rations, quarters, and what not.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What we are very anxious to do at the present time, in addition to providing inducements for the privates and the corporals and the sergeants to remain in the army is to make, particularly the navy, a career for younger officers. Is that not true?

Mr. GURNEY. That is true, and I thank the Senator for his statement.

Mr. President, I believe we should have in the RECORD at this point a complete statement of the pay and allowances provided for enlisted men in addition to base pay. Of course base pay is shown in the schedule. I ask that a statement of pay and allowances provided for enlisted men in addition to base pay may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAY AND ALLOWANCES PROVIDED FOR ENLISTED MEN IN ADDITION TO BASE PAY

I. PAY

(a) Longevity pay: 5 percent additional pay, computed on base pay for current grade, for each 3 years' prior service, up to a total of 50 percent additional pay.

(b) Overseas pay: 20 percent additional pay, computed on base pay (including flying pay, if received), for current grade, while serving outside the continental United States or in Alaska. (Provisions authorizing this additional pay were made permanent legislation by the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act.)

(c) Flying, parachute, and glider pay:

Flying: 50 percent additional pay, computed on base pay for current grade, while on flying status.

Parachute: 50 percent additional pay, while rated as active parachutist.

Glider: 50 percent additional pay, computed on base pay for current grade not to exceed an increase of \$50 per month, while on glider status. (These additional-pay provisions are mutually exclusive.)

(d) Combat and expert infantryman pay: \$10 per month for combat infantryman and \$5 per month for expert infantryman, in addition to base pay, while entitled to wear the combat or the expert infantryman badge. (These provisions are temporary and expire 6 months after the end of the war.)

(e) Medical Corps men pay: \$10 per month additional pay, while entitled to wear the medical badge. (This legislation is temporary and expires 6 months after the end of the war.)

(f) Decoration pay: \$2 per month additional pay for holders of the Medal of Honor, DSC, DSM, DFC, or the Soldier's Medal.

II. ALLOWANCES

(a) Enlistment allowance. An amount computed at the rate of \$50 for each year of prior continuous service, provided such service did not terminate more than 90 days before reenlistment.

(b) Mustering-out pay: \$100 for enlisted men with less than 60 days' service; \$200 for those with more than 60 days' service within the United States; or \$300 for those with more than 60 days' service, if service was performed outside of the United States. These amounts are payable upon discharge—\$100 at time of discharge and the balance, if any, in monthly installments.

(c) Allowance for quarters and dependents or family allowance for dependents:

(1) Persons in the first three grades may choose between:

(a) allowance for quarters for dependents (not to exceed \$5 per day); or

(b) family allowance for dependents: \$50 per month for wife, \$80 per month for wife and child, \$20 per month for each additional child, etc.

There is deducted from the pay of the soldier choosing family allowance for dependents not less than \$22 a month, the exact amount of such deduction varying with the type and number of dependents.

(2) Persons in grades below the first three grades receive only the family allowance for dependents above described. (Payments under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act may be made only for the duration plus 6 months.)

(d) Quarters and subsistence allowance: First three grades (master sergeants, technical sergeants, and staff sergeants), not furnished quarters and subsistence for themselves in kind, receive an allowance for quarters and subsistence not to exceed \$5 a day.

(e) Discharge travel allowance: On final separation from the service a soldier receives an allowance computed at the rate of 5 cents per mile between the place of discharge and the place where he entered the service.

(f) Furlough travel allowance: When granted a reenlistment furlough, a soldier receives an allowance in advance and computed at the rate of 5 cents per mile from place of reenlistment to soldier's home or other place designated by him, and return; excluding sea travel, which is provided in kind.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I also wish to bring to the attention of the Senate the latest estimate of what it cost the Government to keep an enlisted man in the Army. I have here a statement of over-all monthly cost to the Government of maintaining an average enlisted man in 1945. This does not include quarters such as would be provided for men in civilian life. Food, \$20. Clothes, \$20. Medical and dental care, \$3. Pay and allowances, average—including base, longevity, foreign service, hazardous duty, family allowances—\$115.

Making a total of \$158 per month, without including quarters, and without taking any credit for whatever it may cost the Government to house the average soldier per month.

The average monthly take-home pay under present rates, not after this amendment or any other amendment is included in the bill—the average take-home pay per month is \$70 for enlisted men.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and myself, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota. The substitute will read as section 8 reads in the committee measure, except that on page 5, line 11, "\$100" is substituted for "\$94"; in line 12, "\$82" will be stricken and "\$90" will be inserted in lieu thereof; in the same line "\$80" will be substituted for the "\$70"; and in line 13, "\$75" will be substituted for "\$65."

Then after line 15 of the bill we propose to insert:

(b) Section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be \$220 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; 10 principal musicians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; 25 first-class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; 20 second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month; and 10 third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians of the band shall receive the same increases for length of service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the pay authorized herein shall apply in computing the pay of former members of the band now on the retired list and who have been retired since June 30, 1922: *Provided further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader, or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service

as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, members of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

That is done to correct an injustice that was done in the pay bill for 1942, in which the United States Marine Corps was left out.

Mr. President, I want to correct one misstatement that was made in the colloquy a moment ago between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from South Dakota. The companion House bill to Senate bill 2057 contains no pay provision whatsoever. The pay provision in the House bill appears in another bill entirely, which is H. R. 6084.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, the reason why this situation now confronts the Senate from a parliamentary standpoint is that unless the House amends the Senate bill it will not be in conference. There is nothing going to conference as the result of the action which the Senate is now taking. In other words, the Senate proposes to send to the House the Senate bill, unless it is contemplated that the House bill will be taken up and all after the enacting clause stricken out and the bill we have now been working on substituted for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; that is contemplated. And the bill that will be used for that purpose will not be H. R. 6084; it will be H. R. 6064, which has no salary provision in it whatsoever.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And therefore there would be nothing in conference except the Senate action on this subject?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On the pay schedule.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

I desire to say a few words about the amendment I have just offered. We are considering a bill which is designed to get more men into the Army through volunteer enlistments. Of course, the folks in the Pentagon Building seized upon this as a grand opportunity to increase the pay of officers. We have no difficulty in obtaining plenty of volunteer officers. We now have 250,000 of them. The Army says that on July 1, 1946, it will reduce the number to 150,000. It has 100,000 officers that it will have to dispense with between now and the 1st of July. It is a well-known fact that we can get twice as many, and probably three times as many, officers in the Army as we need.

Mr. WALSH. The same is true in the Navy. There are many more applicants for permanent commissions in the Navy than there are places available.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator for mentioning that fact. Of course, these pay proposals apply to the Army, the Navy, and all the other services in a uniform manner.

The committee reported a bill which provided for an increase in pay for enlisted men, but no increase in pay for officers. The amendment which has been

perfected by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and myself followed that general design. We increased the pay of the last four grades in the enlisted service, and we left the officers entirely alone.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the substitute amendment which I have offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Colorado please send his amendment to the desk?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I tried to follow the amendment as the Senator read it. As I understand, column 6 shows the House action on the pay question, which I again emphasize, under the contemplated parliamentary procedure, will not be in conference. The bill to which this amendment will be attached is the draft-extension bill, which does not contain any House action on pay. So the Senate must assume the responsibility, in this connection, of taking the only action that will be in conference on this question.

Let me ask the Senator from Colorado if he will explain for my benefit what the effect of the amendment is, taking column 6 as a guide.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Taking column 6 as a guide, for the seventh grade, that is, private in the Army or apprentice seaman in the Navy, under the perfected amendment which we have just offered the pay would be the same as in column 6, namely, \$75, or a 50-percent increase. For the sixth grade, private first class, or seaman second class in the Navy, the pay would be \$80, or a 48-percent increase. For the fifth grade, corporal in the Army or seaman first class in the Navy, the pay would be \$90. For the fourth grade, sergeant in the Army or class 1 petty officer in the Navy, the pay would be \$100. Other than that, the amendment is identical with column 2, or Senate bill 2057.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In other words, as I understand, the pending amendment would adopt the House schedule of pay as it passed the House in House bill 6084, down to the fourth grade. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And beyond that the Senator's amendment would have the effect of adopting the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in the grades above that. So the issue clearly presented in the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] and the amendment which the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has offered on his behalf and mine, would be to increase the incentive for enlistments in the first four grades, and then to adopt the Senate Military Affairs Committee figures beyond those grades. So there is no proposal in our substitute for an increase in the pay of officer personnel.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Can the Senator give me the total figure of increased cost?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would have to ask the Senator from Colorado. Can the Senator from Colorado, from his knowledge of this question, give us the difference between the total increase which

would result from his modified amendment and the increase resulting from the recommendation of the committee?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The only information I can give is that the pay of officers—

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I can give him the figure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be glad to have it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, the Senator from Colorado does not include in his amendment an increase for officers. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator has the same figures in his amendment for enlisted men as the House has already adopted. So, deducting \$96,000,000 from column 6, the increase under the Senator's amendment would be \$536,000,000. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. It would not be quite that much. It would be considerably less than that. It would be about \$350,000,000.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator's figures are the same as those passed by the House, for enlisted men.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; that is not correct. They are not the same as those passed by the House—only for the seventh, sixth, fifth, and fourth grades.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am convinced that the increase would not be as much as has been stated, because the pending amendment does not follow the House action beyond the fourth grade.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The cost of the amendment which we have offered would be about \$350,000,000, as against \$474,000,000 in the case of the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, is the Senator reasonably confident of that figure?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; it is pretty much of an estimate. I will say to the Senator. I have not checked the figures, but I presume that they are approximately correct. I do not believe the increase could possibly be more than \$350,000,000. I think more than likely it would be \$325,000,000.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, looking at the amendment dated May 29, offered by the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Wisconsin, I ask the Senator from Wisconsin if this is the amendment which is now pending?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is not the pending amendment, because the Senator from Colorado and I have modified the amendment, so that we pick up from the House rates only the first four grades.

Mr. GURNEY. Can the Senator tell me what the figures would be for the third, second, and first grades?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. They would follow the action of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GURNEY. I see. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. In other words, the pending amendment picks up the rates in the House bill for the first four grades. Then it takes the rates in the Senate bill for the fifth grade and the sixth grade. In the Senate bill there is no increase in the seventh grade. The increase in the eighth grade in the pending amendment is the rate in the Senate bill. From there on, there are no increases. Is that correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, the Senator has stated it in reverse.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The pending amendment adopts the House rates for the seventh, sixth, fifth, and fourth grades.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then, beginning with the third grade, the amendment does not change the Senate committee's recommendations. So we have a clear-cut issue here as between a substantial increase in the first four grades to stimulate voluntary enlistments, and the adoption of the Senate committee's recommendations for slight increases in the fourth, third, and second grades, and in the first grade, or the grade of master sergeant, with no increases beyond that point.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. Am I correct in stating that the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Colorado gives the highest increase to the four lower grades of any amendment proposed?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. WALSH. So that it is the most generous one to those enlisting in the lower ranks of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I think we ought to face squarely the fact that unless we expect to continue indefinitely to utilize the draft as a means of maintaining our armed forces, and unless we are to continue—as it is proposed to do for 1 year in this bill—to rely indefinitely on the teen-agers for the main source of our manpower pool for the armed forces, we should take this step to raise the pay and make it somewhat commensurate with the service which we expect to be performed.

The able Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] pointed out that one of the effects of the demobilization has been, for example, to take from the Air Corps ground forces the necessary skilled personnel to maintain our air forces in a position to keep their planes in order. Wherever we turn in a modern army we need men of skill and experience; and if they do not have it when they first enter the service, they should have an opportunity, as they do in the Navy, to obtain it and to make a career of the service. To me it is shocking to suggest that we must rely indefinitely upon the teen-agers as our main source of manpower. A country of the size of the United States, a country which has such an enormous capacity for the production of

wealth, should be willing to make payments commensurate with the service which the men who go into the armed forces are expected to render.

I am convinced that if the Senate will go this far with this matter, we should be able to obtain the men we need. We shall relieve the drain on the teen-agers; and all the testimony of the military experts is to the effect that they prefer volunteers to draftees. So I believe this is a very important test, because, unless we take this step, as I pointed out earlier in the day, we shall be confronted with the same situation when another year rolls around.

With the reliance which every country must now place upon the continuation of education and the development of scientists and technicians, I assert that we should at least be willing to spend the amount of money necessary to reduce to the absolute minimum the drain upon the teen-agers and the interruption of their education. It is simply preposterous to say that we cannot afford an increase of \$350,000,000 annually for this purpose.

So, Mr. President, I certainly hope that this amendment will prevail and that we shall thus have a fair chance to test whether the volunteer system can furnish all the men needed for replacements and all the men needed to maintain an armed force which is adequate to protect the security of this Nation and to discharge its international responsibilities.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Do I correctly understand, then, that the amendment for which the Senator speaks, while costing, over all, less than the proposal submitted by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], provides not only a greater incentive at the enlistment level, but also the highest incentive which is being proposed?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct. In other words, it would require a lesser amount of money than would be required by the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota, but it would concentrate the money in the form of payments to men in the grades in which it is most essential to provide an inducement for voluntary enlistment on the part of men who have the training and experience needed to enable them to perform the difficult job of policing and overseas duty.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I simply wish to say to the Senator from Wisconsin that I desire to associate myself with the remarks he has just made in his able speech. I think the Senator will recall that many, many months ago when an Army bill was under consideration the junior Senator from Oregon was the first Member of the Senate to propose that the pay of members of the armed forces be increased so as to provide sufficient inducement for a volunteer Army as quickly as possible. At that time I made a proposal in the form of an amendment, which was voted down by the Senate, suggesting that a blanket increase be made in the pay of all personnel at that time, with the un-

derstanding, however, that it should be considered only as a tentative step pending the making of the type of investigation which I think is represented by the report set forth by the Military Affairs Committee and also by this Johnson-La Follette amendment.

I think it is of the utmost importance that we proceed to adopt this amendment to raise the pay of the enlisted personnel. It is necessary in fairness to the men in the Army whom we are asking to perform police service for us. They should receive pay which bears some relationship to the service they render. After all, the type of service required in the Army has become highly specialized and very much in the nature of police service, civil government service, and technical work. The taxpayers of the country should be willing to pay decent wages for the services rendered. Hence I am very happy to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin and I urge that this amendment which supports the Army pay principle which I urged many months ago be adopted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the able Senator from Oregon.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. I should like to have the opinion of the able Senator from Wisconsin about a certain matter. Let us assume that we adopt the pending amendment which is offered as a substitute for the Gurney amendment, and thereby write into the bill the four top items in column 6 and the four next succeeding items in column 2, but no pay increases anywhere else.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is the effect of the pending amendment.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well.

Now let us assume that we pass the bill with that amendment in it, and thereupon substitute the entire bill for the substance of the House measure. The question is this: Would not all these items be in conference as a result of substituting our bill for the contents of the House bill?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is not my understanding that that would be the effect of the action which is contemplated, because, as I understand the situation, once the Senate bill is perfected, it is proposed to take the House measure extending the draft and strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the amended Senate bill. Since the House acted in a separate measure with regard to pay, namely, House bill 6084, that measure would not pass the Senate, and therefore it would not be in conference.

So the Senate would be adopting what would ultimately be the final action, except, of course, the House would be in a position, if it so desired, to offer as a compromise for the pay schedules in the first eight categories, pay schedules of a lesser amount than those adopted by the Senate. But there would be no possibility that anything in excess of what the Senate provided with regard to pay would come from conference.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Assuming that the House refused to accept the Senate version of their bill when it came to them, that in effect would deny this amendment; would it not? So if the matter went to conference, the question in regard to this amendment would be whether to accept or reject this item. Is that the situation?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No. The House conferees would be in a position, if they desired to do so, to urge the Senate conferees to accept a lesser rate of pay than had been incorporated in the bill by the action of the Senate.

Mr. AUSTIN. I see.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But the ceiling would be the Senate's action, because in the bill which went to conference with the House there would be nothing dealing with the pay of either noncommissioned or commissioned personnel, other than enlisted personnel.

Mr. AUSTIN. And whatever changes were proposed would have to be initiated by the House?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct. I feel quite certain that since we have adopted the House schedule in the first four categories, it would be very likely that they would be inclined to accept it, although, of course, I have no way of knowing that.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to remind the Senate of the ruling of Vice President Garner, when he was in the chair, when the Senate struck out everything in a House bill after the enacting clause. It was the ruling of the Vice President then in the chair, and the ruling was afterwards reaffirmed, that the whole subject matter was then in conference, and that the conferees could write an entirely new bill.

In that event, there will be no ceiling in connection with the present matter.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in the first place, let me say to the Senator from Louisiana that, with all due respect to Vice President Garner, I have always questioned the broad scope of that ruling. I would agree with the Senator that if the Senate committee's action were to be attached to the bill dealing with pay schedules, which the House passed, that would be different. But that is not the case. We are simply proposing ultimately to strike out all after the enacting clause in the House measure extending the draft, and to insert the Senate bill. In the House measure, the House did not incorporate any amendments with regard to pay.

So it seemed to me that, under those circumstances, nothing except the first eight categories would be in conference.

I am not so familiar with the House rules but it would seem to me that in all probability that would be the result. I may be in error about it, but that is my best judgment.

Mr. OVERTON. It is my recollection that under the ruling of Vice President Garner—and it stands today; it never has been overruled—the whole matter would be in conference and that the con-

ferees could write an entirely new bill. In that event, the conferees could increase the pay as much as they desired and as much as the two Houses would agree to do.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I know that that ruling went a long way; but it would seem to me that in this particular instance the Senate ceilings would be likely to be the ultimate. However, I may be wrong about that.

Mr. OVERTON. I hope they will be the ultimate.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin. I wish to ask several questions. I may say that the Senator's amendment appeals to me very strongly. I believe that the basic reason for taking the proposed action to increase pay is to provide an incentive for enlistment, and that can best be done by providing increases in the first four grades. I say that because I realize that the men in the first four grades of enlisted men are the ones who will relieve the necessity of drafting the teen-age group.

Did the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Colorado give that matter careful thought? Would it not be wise to include all the enlisted grades and not leave out the fourth-grade sergeant, the third-grade staff sergeant, the technical sergeant, the chief petty officer, and the master sergeant?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I may say that if that were done we would run into the difficulties in the break between the top grade of the noncommissioned officer, and the first grade of the commissioned officer. In the Navy that would apply, of course, to the warrant officer. Moreover, even with this hybrid amendment, dealing with the first four categories of the Johnson-La Follette amendment and the next four categories of the committee bill, we still leave a differential between each grade. It should also be borne in mind that as men rise in these grades their allowances and other considerations, as pointed out by the Senator from South Dakota, become a more important factor. So I believe, taking everything into consideration, that this amendment would provide a reasonably smooth pay schedule, advancing step by step.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator for his explanation. I note that there is still a differential all the way along the line. I presume there are some other perquisites and considerations which go along with the upper enlisted grades but do not go with the first four grades on the list. Am I correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I believe that is true.

Mr. HAWKES. I wish to propound to the Senator from Wisconsin another question which I think is very important. The House bill carried a total increase of \$632,000,000 a year, and we have been told that \$96,000,000 for officers will be deducted from that amount under the so-called Johnson-La Follette amendment. However, deducting that \$96,000,000 would not bring the figure

down anywhere near \$325,000,000, the estimate of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The difference is to be accounted for by the fact that the estimate in the House schedule includes all the increases in the second and third grades. So it is necessary to deduct from the \$96,000,000 the difference between the cost of the Senate committee's recommendations concerning the second four categories of enlisted personnel and the House recommendations.

Mr. HAWKES. I realize that. But what I want to know is this: Is it the Senator's firm conviction that the total increase under the amendment he has offered will be not to exceed \$350,000,000 or \$375,000,000 at the most?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am relying principally on the Senator from Colorado for the estimate, and he said that in his judgment \$350,000,000 was the maximum.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I am not quite through.

Mr. GURNEY. I think I can answer the Senator's question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have had a hurried check made by the men who made up the schedule, and their best estimate, leaving out, as the Senator's amendment does, the increases for the warrant officers as well as other officers, is that the total cost will be \$425,000,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senator referred to leaving out the increases for the warrant officers. However, we have also adopted the Senate committee's recommendation with regard to the third grade; the second grade, first-class petty officer and chief petty officer; and first grade, master sergeant and chief petty officer.

Mr. GURNEY. My answer would be based on the assumption that the Senator's amendment would raise wages only for enlisted men.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We cannot wave aside the savings under the pending amendment which result from adopting the Senate committee's last four categories.

Mr. GURNEY. We have taken into consideration \$106 for the third grade; \$118 for the second grade, \$126 for the chief petty officer, and \$140 for the first grade. The best estimates which have been hurriedly made, indicate that the greater number of men are in the seventh grade at \$75 and the total cost under the Senator's amendment would be \$425,000,000. That is the best information which I have been able to obtain.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to receive those figures, if they are accurate, and I point out that they are still substantially under the figures of the Senator's amendment.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator for yielding to me, and I thank the Senator from South Dakota for giving us the information which he just furnished. I am inclined to believe that we will find

the figures of the Senator from South Dakota more nearly correct.

I wish to propound the following question to the Senator from Wisconsin: Does he believe, after giving this matter long and serious thought, that it is likely to render unnecessary the drafting into the service of teen-age men?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I can only say that I believe this amendment is sufficiently substantial in its provision for an increase in pay in the first four categories to have the effect of tremendously reducing the drain on the teen-age manpower quota. No man can say whether it will go far enough to prevent any drafting of teen-agers. But it is my firm conviction that if the Army will take this proposed pay schedule and really put on a campaign to obtain enlistments for the foreign service they will come very close to relieving the teen-age manpower pool of any drain whatever.

Mr. HAWKES. I believe that to be a fact, and that is why I like the amendment. I think it is worth considerable to this country to avoid in every possible way the drafting of teen-age men.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree with the Senator. The greatest part of the cost under this amendment would go into those categories which will make it possible to obtain the maximum number of men through voluntary enlistments.

Mr. HAWKES. That is why I like the amendment in its present form of making enlistments attractive where it will relieve to the maximum the pressure for teen-agers.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I am in thorough accord with the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin, and I associate myself with his views. The sooner we can have a completely volunteer army, the better off the country will be. We need an intelligent volunteer army, and we need men who will remain in the service and carry into their work their early training. Thereby we would have a much better army than would be obtained by taking into the service boys of 18 years of age and then letting them out of the service at the end of 18 months of service. It is in the lowest grades that we want enlistments.

I shall not object later on to increasing the pay of officers, but at this moment the record will show that it is the higher ranking officers who are not leaving the service. It is the enlisted men who are needed very badly. When the time arrives I shall be glad to vote to increase the pay of officers. But at the present time my concern is to obtain the volunteer enlistment of men in the lowest grades, and it is in those grades that I think the greatest increases in compensation should be made.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to speak briefly about the amendment. If the Senate desires that the country shall have a volunteer army, and is sincere in that desire, we should agree to the amendment. I believe it will solve the

problem of obtaining a volunteer army. My mail clearly indicates that many of the officers desire to remain in the service. We have a surplus of officers, but not of men. I have some trouble in voting to take under the draft 18- and 19-year-old boys. But I have felt that if we should adopt an amendment such as the one now pending, we would eliminate one of our difficulties. Under the emergency of today it is our duty to endeavor to obtain a volunteer army in order to solve the problem of the proper defense of America.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Suppose we have an army of 1,000,000 enlisted men. If we could give each one of those men a monthly increase of \$25, that would be \$300 a year for each man. With 1,000,000 men, the yearly cost would be \$300,000,000. Therefore I think the estimate of the Senator from South Dakota is not correct. We increase the pay of the enlisted personnel only in the seventh grade, to the extent of \$25 a month. In the next three grades the increase is less than \$25 a month, and in the last three grades, there is no increase whatever.

So it would seem to me that the estimate which was made a while ago, that the outside cost of this proposal submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin and me would be \$350,000,000, is a very generous and conservative estimate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I would also like to say that the estimates which have been furnished to the Senator from South Dakota in any event are less than those for the proposal which he made, and under this amendment the increased cost is concentrated in the categories where we need the men if we are to save the teen-agers as much as we possibly can from having their education interrupted and from being sent abroad to do police duty, which the Army feels, as I think all the testimony in the record shows, are not so well qualified to discharge as men who are older and have better judgment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am not informed at all concerning many of the questions involved in the compensation matter. The amendment refers to base pay. Will the Senator indicate about what a master sergeant gets in addition to the \$140?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from South Dakota had a mimeographed statement which he put into the RECORD a little while ago. I do not have it before me, but I know it includes quarters allowances and clothing allowances under certain circumstances. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota on that point.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to answer the Senator as well as I can.

The first three grades of sergeants have allowances for quarters.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What does that mean? Does that mean for his family, or just for himself?

Mr. GURNEY. The statement I have says:

1. Persons in the first three grades may choose between—

(a) Allowance for quarters for dependents (not to exceed \$5 per day); or

(b) Family allowance for dependents; \$50 per month for wife; \$80 per month for wife and child; \$20 per month for each additional child; etc.

There is deducted from the pay of the soldier choosing family allowance for dependents not less than \$22 a month, the exact amount of such deduction varying with the type and number of dependents.

2. Persons in grades below the first three grades receive only the family allowance for dependents above described.

In addition to that—

First three grades (master sergeants, technical sergeants, and staff sergeants), not furnished quarters and subsistence for themselves in kind, receive an allowance for quarters and subsistence not to exceed \$5 a day.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. One hundred and fifty dollars a month?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Would that be in addition to the \$140?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In addition to that, does he also get the benefits we have given to other soldiers, in the way of insurance, and other things of that sort? Has that been calculated in estimating what it is worth per month?

Mr. GURNEY. So far as I know, he receives the same allowances all enlisted men receive. All enlisted men have life insurance, hospital benefits, such things like that. Those in the first three grades receive allowances for quarters and subsistence for dependents.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Would it be fair to say that all those things together would amount, roughly, to \$300 a month—the allowances, the base pay, and the insurance? Would that be an approximate figure, in the Senator's opinion?

Mr. GURNEY. I would rather not make a firm answer on that, but it would seem so, with the \$5 a day maximum. Of course, that is the maximum.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In addition, there is the value, for example, of insurance, a \$10,000 insurance policy at the reduced rates, and the ability to purchase things at the PX, and all that. I am merely making a rough estimate as to how attractive life in the Army is, and I was wondering whether the Senator thinks \$300 a month is a fair estimate.

Mr. GURNEY. I do not believe I can give an answer, but I do say that all enlisted men and officers have a right to buy at the PX or the commissary.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. What I am trying to get at is whether enlistment in the Army would be attractive to the average fellow who works on the farm or in business.

Mr. GURNEY. I believe that even at the rates of pay which are now received, the men in the top three grades have a very fine, attractive proposition, because their pay increases 5 percent each 3 years when they reenlist.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not know why the Senator is reluctant to commit himself on that detail, but someone from the committee, or the clerk, should have an estimate or average of what it is worth.

Mr. GURNEY. I am sorry I cannot give the Senator the average. If there is any member of the committee who can give a statement on that point, I should be glad to have him do it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to join the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin and his colleague, the Senator from Colorado. I think the amendment they have proposed is constructive. Frankly, as one who has had some experience in occupation duties, I do not see why we should expect men doing that kind of police work not to have reasonable compensation for doing it, and I do not think the pay schedule which the Senators have proposed is by any means too high for that type of work. I feel that it will encourage enlistments. If it does not encourage enlistments, through the action of the Senate which I supported today, we still have the pool going down to the 18-year-old men, but the amendment, if agreed to, may furnish a pay schedule sufficiently attractive to get a volunteer army, which I think the Committee on Military Affairs would think more desirable, if it could be done.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to see if I understand what it is we are to vote on. If I understand, the Senator's amendment starts in at \$75 and goes up to \$80, \$90, and \$100.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then it drops back, after that, to the original figure in column 3, in the table we have been furnished.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Column 2.

Mr. BARKLEY. Column 3 is the same.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Column 2 is the committee bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the original Gurney amendment—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We are not considering the original Gurney amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. I know, but it is the same figure—\$106 and \$140. So that the amendment reduces the staff sergeant and second class petty officer from \$115 to \$106, and the technical sergeant and first class petty officer from \$135 to \$118, the chief petty officer from \$150 to \$126, and the master sergeant from \$165 to \$140.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We are not reducing them from what they are getting now.

Mr. BARKLEY. But they are being reduced as compared with the pending Gurney amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Beyond that, no increase at all is provided.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No. We add the first four categories, from \$75 to \$100, to the Senate Military Affairs Committee proposal, and then accept their recommendations in all other categories.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does that mean that the officers beyond warrant officers, as proposed either in the committee bill or

in the Gurney amendment, get an increase, or do they not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Beyond warrant officers, there are no increases in the pending substitute for the Gurney amendment. I wish to say to the Senator that I agree with the statement made by the Senator from Illinois, there may come a time when we will have to increase the pay of enlisted men in the higher grades, and officers, but at the moment our problem is to make as good an effort as we can make to get volunteers in the service instead of draftees, because we know the draft is going to fall heaviest upon the teen-age group, if it has to be exercised. At the moment I do not know about other Senators, but my correspondence is filled with mail from officers who are complaining because they are being eliminated from the Army, and at this moment it does not seem to me to be urgent to consider that, although I do not wish to be placed in the position of being unsympathetic with any showing which may be made subsequently.

In connection with the bill, which is largely for the purpose of extending the draft, it seems to me we are justified in taking this amount of money and putting it into the categories where we have the most hope, if the Army will enthusiastically carry on a campaign, that we may get the necessary forces as a result of volunteers, instead of drafting the teenagers.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I think, perhaps, I should say a few more words. I do not believe we are treating the sergeants, the career men of the Army, fairly. The top three grades are the men who make the Army, and comparable grades in the Navy are the men who make the Navy.

I am definitely in favor of giving a small increase to all officers. That is my personal feeling, and not a committee recommendation, and I do not want in any way to leave the impression that it is a committee recommendation. But the sergeants in the Army, and comparable officers in the Navy, are actually the backbone of the armed forces. We must have career men in the forces, and if we should adopt the substitute, we would not be making proper spacing between the several grades in the enlisted categories for the responsibility each of the men in these groups has thrown on his shoulders.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not true that the sergeants for whom he speaks—and for whom I have much consideration, too—in foreign service get 20 percent increase in their pay over the base pay, plus the longevity pay?

Mr. GURNEY. That is entirely correct, and the private gets 20 percent increase for overseas duty.

Mr. President, it is my belief that we should take care of all enlisted men in

direct ratio to the responsibility placed upon them. Everything is thrown out of gear when we do otherwise. There must be an incentive each time for a man to try to advance from private to corporal, and then to sergeant, and on up. Unless there is the proper spacing the high morale in the Army is not high.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to ask the honorable Senator from South Dakota whether the Committee on Military Affairs in considering the pay of generals and admirals and the higher officers of the Army and the Navy gave any consideration to the flight pay?

Mr. GURNEY. Yes, the committee did. Nothing was done in committee respecting changing the pay of the officers; so the question of flight pay did not come up.

Mr. OVERTON. Why did it not come up? I think the whole thing originated in an effort on the part of some of us on the Appropriations Committee to reduce the flight pay of the admirals and the generals. We had some controversy about it, and finally the Committee on Appropriations requested that the Army and the Navy submit a program, and the program they submitted was that all flight pay be retained.

Mr. GURNEY. The program, as I understand it, was that the percentage for extrahazardous flight and submarine tours of duty and what not should remain just as it is now, and that all officers and enlisted men receive a flat increase of 20 percent.

Mr. OVERTON. Exactly.

Mr. GURNEY. I should be glad to have the Senator from Louisiana direct a question on that phase of the matter to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think the Senator from South Dakota has stated the proposition correctly.

Mr. OVERTON. The Committee on Appropriations was advised that this was a matter upon which the Committee on Appropriations should not act, but that one of the standing legislative committees should consider it. We had the matter up in connection with the rescission bill, and I thought that was a good opportunity to act upon it, because the rescission bill related both to the War Department and the Navy Department. But the conclusion was reached, I think by a majority of 9 to 8 on the part of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that a request should be made of the War Department and the Navy Department to make a study of the whole subject matter and make a recommendation by a certain time, I think it was as of January of this year.

Mr. GURNEY. They did make the recommendation, I may say to the Senator from Louisiana, and the Military Affairs Committee appointed a subcommittee to consider the matter. I understand the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] wants to make a statement on flight pay and other extrahazardous

pay. If he were on the floor I am sure he would be answering the Senator at this moment as to the reason for not taking any action in the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OVERTON. I merely wanted to know whether the Military Affairs Committee made any inquiry into the subject matter of flight pay, and whether they ascertained, for instance, what I think was rather conclusively shown before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that a number of generals and admirals, many of whom sit in swivel chairs in offices, get flight pay of \$4,000 a year extra by taking a 4-hour flight during a whole month. The privilege is very much abused, and I was hopeful that the Military Affairs Committee had made diligent inquiry into the whole subject matter. I should like to know if the committee did so. May I ask the chairman if the committee made such an inquiry?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. In connection with the unification bill a study is made of such matters both on the part of the Army and the Navy, and if that bill ever becomes law these things would be reported back to us. The differential between the flight pay and other pay will undoubtedly be changed as time goes on. Flight was not contemplated in the beginning; it was quite unusual but it is becoming more commonplace all the time. Adjustments will have to be made in the light of the circumstances of the Army and the Navy.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to know when an adjustment will be made. The matter has been brought up before the Appropriations Committee for some 4 or 5 years without the slightest success. Each time we have been told it is a matter for the Military Affairs Committee to handle and for the Naval Affairs Committee to handle. Yet there has never been any adjustment of the flight pay.

The other day I read in the New York Times an article which stated that four officers of the War Department were killed in a flight by reason of their plane coming in contact with a building in Newark, N. J. I think there were five or six officers in the plane. They were on that flight, in the language of the reporter of the New York Times, curiously enough, in order to get their additional flight pay which is 50 percent over and above their salaries.

I want to know when this huge 50-percent increase in the salaries of many admirals and generals and other high officers is going to be adjusted by either the Naval Affairs Committee or the Military Affairs Committee. I was told that this matter would be brought up in this bill and would be handled in this bill. But I see no action taken by the Military Affairs Committee, and I doubt if any very serious inquiry was made into the matter.

Mr. GURNEY. Of course this bill is only a bill to extend selective service, and the reason the pay schedule came into it was because we wanted the country to know that both the Senate and the House were really trying to put an incentive into the bill for volunteers so we would not have to draft so many boys. Consequently we did not go into the extra-

hazardous duties of either the Army or the Navy. Personally I am trying only to present the bill on selective service, so I am not prepared to answer the Senator with respect to flight pay.

Mr. OVERTON. The able Senator stated that before he offered his amendment he had consulted with the War Department and the Navy Department. I am quite sure that he consulted with the generals and the admirals, and not with subordinates, with privates and sergeants and the officers of very inferior rank. Am I correct in that surmise?

Mr. GURNEY. The armed forces made a recommendation of 20-percent increase straight through for all officers and all enlisted men. We have now changed the recommendations, not only in my amendment, but in the amendment which is now being offered as a substitute, so that they do not conform at all with what was recommended by the armed forces.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for the remarks he has just made in connection with his amendment, and his excellent suggestions made to my good friend the distinguished Senator from Louisiana. We have threshed that matter out in the Appropriations Committee, and we will probably discuss it again.

The parliamentary situation being what it is, I wonder if the Senator from South Dakota would have objection to my asking unanimous consent to withdraw my request for the yeas and nays upon the Gurney amendment, because the amendment now pending before the Senate is a substitute for the Gurney amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. I will answer the Senator by saying that I believe the yeas and nays have already been ordered on the pending substitute offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. So as soon as I conclude my statement, and I shall be through in 30 seconds or so, if the Senate will allow me to proceed, then a vote will be taken on the substitute. The Senator's request to withdraw his request for the yeas and nays on my amendment would be in full force and effect provided the substitute amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; but I ask the Senator at this time, in view of the parliamentary situation, if he would have any objection to my withdrawing my request for the yeas and nays, after the vote is had on the substitute offered by the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. GURNEY. I shall be glad to have the Senator do whatever he wishes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for the yeas and nays on the Gurney amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. Why not have a yeas-and-nay vote on it?

Mr. MAYBANK. Because my judgment is that the first yeas-and-nay vote, being the vote on the Johnson-La Follette substitute, will settle the question. Why

have two votes? We will have a yeas-and-nay vote now on the substitute.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Senator ask to withdraw his request for the yeas and nays on the substitute?

Mr. MAYBANK. No, no; I ask to withdraw my request for the yeas on the original amendment; that is, on the Gurney amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I will say that I do not understand the request, and I ask that it be stated.

Mr. GURNEY. The Senator from South Carolina is asking for unanimous consent to withdraw the request made by him for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Upon the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota or the substitute for it which is now pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the request of the Senator from South Carolina is to withdraw his request for the yeas and nays on the Gurney amendment only; not on the substitute amendment. Is there objection to that request? The Chair hears none, and the order for the yeas and nays on the Gurney amendment is vacated.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I do not want the Senate to vote under misinformation or what I believe is misinformation. The substitute offered by the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Wisconsin has been thrown at us without our having time actually to figure out what it would cost in the way of an increase in appropriations in the next fiscal year. A little while ago, in debate with the Senator from Colorado, I made the statement that I figured that the increase would be \$425,000,000. Since then a finance officer has telephoned me that the Johnson-La Follette amendment would cost between \$450,000,000 and \$465,000,000, making the figures approximately the same as those shown in column 5, or my amendment. So I base my objection to the substitute on the fact that it does not make the proper spacing and does not give enough credit to the master sergeants who train the men in the lower grades as they come into the Army.

I hope that the substitute will not be adopted for another reason, and that is that I do not believe we should increase the initial pay of anyone coming into the Army more than 30 percent. The substitute would increase the pay 50 percent. That is quite a jump to take. There is no termination date when the increased pay will end. Of course, there is no termination date in the committee bill; but I feel that a 30-percent increase is a fine incentive, and that it will be sufficiently attractive so that we will get all the men we would get even though we were to raise the pay to a higher figure than is proposed in the substitute.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is the amendment of the able Senator the one dated April 19, with several sections in it?

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It includes an increase in the pay of members of the United States Marine Band.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the Senator would leave out the provision for increase in the pay of members of the band and band leaders, making it retroactive to June 30, 1922, would not the cost be a great deal less? Naturally it would.

Mr. GURNEY. What would cost less?

Mr. REVERCOMB. The whole cost of the increase would be less if we were to deal only with the enlisted personnel and leave out the part about retroactive pay for band leaders and other officers.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct. They are left out of the substitute.

Mr. REVERCOMB. As I understand the substitute offered by the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Wisconsin, it deals only with the seventh, sixth, and fifth grades, and has nothing to say about retroactive pay for band leaders.

Mr. GURNEY. That is correct.

Mr. President, I hope the substitute will not be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] for himself and Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the nature of a substitute for the modified amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The amendment will be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 5, after line 3, to strike out section 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 8. The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$132."

"Section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be \$220 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; 10 principal musicians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; 25 first-class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; 20 second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month; and 10 third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians of the band shall receive the same increases for length of service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That

the pay authorized herein shall apply in computing the pay of former members of the band now on the retired list and who have been retired since June 30, 1922: *Provided further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader, or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, members of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. BUTLER. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], who is unavoidably absent, and who, if present and voting, would vote as I am about to vote. Being free to vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is unavoidably detained. Not knowing how he would vote, I transfer that pair to the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS]. I am therefore at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. WAGNER. I have a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], who is unavoidably detained. Not knowing how he would vote, I transfer that pair of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], who, if present and voting, would vote as I intend to vote. Being, therefore, free to vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is unavoidably detained by reason of his participation in a radio broadcast in the Senate Radio Gallery on the subject of the national health program.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator

from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is unavoidably detained. He has a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. That pair and its transfer have heretofore been announced.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is unavoidably detained. He has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. That pair and its transfer have heretofore been announced.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is unavoidably detained. If present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS—67

Aiken	Hill	O'Daniel
Austin	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Huffman	Overton
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Buck	Kilgore	Robertson
Burch	Knowland	Russell
Butler	La Follette	Saltonstall
Byrd	Langer	Shipstead
Capehart	Lucas	Smith
Capper	McCarran	Stewart
Connally	McClellan	Tunnell
Cordon	McFarland	Tydings
Donnell	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eastland	McMahon	Wagner
Ellender	Magnuson	Walsh
Ferguson	Maybank	Wheeler
Fulbright	Mead	Wherry
George	Millikin	White
Green	Mitchell	Wiley
Hawkes	Moore	Wilson
Hayden	Morse	
Hickenlooper	Murdoch	

NAYS—4

Ball	Hart	Thomas, Utah
Gurney		

NOT VOTING—25

Andrews	Downey	Stanfill
Bailey	Gerry	Taft
Bankhead	Gossett	Taylor
Bilbo	Guffey	Thomas, Okla.
Brewster	Hatch	Tobey
Bridges	Murray	Willis
Bushfield	Myers	Young
Carville	Pepper	
Chavez	Reed	

So the amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado for himself and Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the nature of a substitute for the modified amendment offered by Mr. GURNEY was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following new section:

Hereafter the retired or retirement pay of any person whose name is borne on the emergency officers' retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States and who is entitled to receive retired or retirement pay shall, in lieu of being computed upon the basis of the pay to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge from his commissioned service, be

computed upon the basis of the rate provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended by this act, for an officer of corresponding grade who is credited with the same number of years of service for longevity purposes as the number with which such person is credited.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, this is a committee amendment. The committee unanimously adopted the amendment and requested me to present it to the Senate. It is a very simple matter of adjusting a discrimination between the pay of retired emergency officers of the First World War and the pay of retired emergency officers of the Second World War. The officers of the Second World War are retired on the basis of the 1942 pay table. The officers of the First World War are retired on the basis of the 1922 pay table. The facts are simply as follows:

Retirement pay for disabled emergency officers of World War I was provided for by Public Law No. 506, Seventieth Congress. Under this law an emergency officer shown to be 30 percent permanently disabled as a result of a disease or injury resulting directly from war service was placed on the retired list.

The Economy Act of 1933 resulted in removal from the rolls practically all officers other than those whose disabilities were incurred in combat. Some were restored by subsequent legislation.

The number now receiving emergency officers' retirement pay because of disability incurred in line of duty during World War I service is under 2,500 and most of these are combat cases.

Ninety-two percent, or more than 2,300 now on the rolls, are junior officers—second lieutenants, first lieutenants, and captains.

The average age of retired emergency officers of World War I is 59.

The proposed increases for this group would cost approximately \$650,000 for the first year. This amount will rapidly decrease because of the high death rate of this group.

I have another statement relating to this matter, and I think it clarifies it further: On July 30, 1945, there were 2,550 emergency officers on the retired list created by Public Law No. 506, Seventieth Congress. The records of the Veterans' Administration show officers in the various grades or ranks as follows:

Colonels	6
Lieutenant colonels and commanders....	27
Majors and lieutenant commanders.....	155
Captains and lieutenants (senior grade) ..	640
First lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade).....	991
Second lieutenants and ensigns.....	731

The average age of these officers is now 59, and the average monthly rate of pay June 30, 1945, was \$137.28.

Records of the Veterans' Administration show that on February 28, 1946, the number entitled to retirement pay had been reduced to 2,505 by deaths. Of those now on the retired list only 2,453 were actually receiving retirement pay February 28, 1946.

The average monthly pay of World War II AUS officers retired because of disability is \$163.75 as compared with the average of \$137.28 for World War I emergency officers.

There is the story in a nutshell. The discrimination between the identical type of officers in the two world wars is as follows: \$163.75 is paid to such officers who served in the Second World War, and \$137.28 is paid to such officers who served in the First World War.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. The amendment provides, in substance, for the doing of simple justice as between veterans of the two wars; is that correct?

Mr. AUSTIN. It is. I thank the Senator from Oregon. The amendment provides the nearest to justice that we can do at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, did the Senator indicate the amount it probably would cost to bring about such an equalization?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes; I stated it exactly. It would be \$650,000 for the first year, and it is expected that that amount will rapidly decrease because of the high death rate of the officers in that group.

Mr. President, I shall take only a moment further. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a portion of a letter written to the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. It bears on this subject.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 28, 1946.

HON. ELBERT D. THOMAS,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: The purpose of this letter is to request an amendment to the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to place all officers receiving retirement pay on an equal footing.

Section 1, Public Law No. 506, Seventieth Congress, which provides for retirement benefits for emergency officers disabled in line of duty in active service during World War I, reads in part as follows:

"That all persons who have served as officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War, other than as officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who during such service have incurred physical disability in line of duty, and who have been, or may hereafter, within 1 year, be rated in accordance with law at not less than 30 percent permanent disability by the United States Veterans' Bureau for disability resulting directly from such war service, shall, from date of receipt of application by the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, be placed upon, and thereafter continued on, separate retired lists hereby created as part of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, to be known as the emergency officers' retired list of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, respectively, with

the rank held by them when discharged from their commissioned service, and shall be entitled to the same privileges as are now or may hereafter be provided for by law or regulations for officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who have been retired for physical disability incurred in line of duty, and shall be entitled to all hospitalization privileges and medical treatment as are now or may hereafter be authorized by the United States Veterans' Bureau, and shall receive from date of receipt of their application retired pay at the rate of 75 percent of the pay to which they were entitled at the time of their discharge from their commissioned service, except pay under the act of May 16, 1920."

The purpose of this law was to place emergency officers who were disabled in line of duty in active war service on an equality with retired officers of the regular services. The language underscored in the above quotation was used because the laws pertaining to officers of the regular services in effect at that time provided that retirement pay should be at the rate of 75 percent of the active-duty pay.

As already pointed out it was the intent of Congress to place disabled officers of the emergency forces on an equal pay status with officers of the regular service when disabled in line of duty. It was also intended that any subsequent legislative enactments decreasing or increasing retirement pay of Regular officers should be applicable to emergency officers. It was not intended that the pay authorized by Public Law No. 506, Seventieth Congress, should be stationary.

In this connection attention is called to section 106, Public Law No. 212, Seventy-second Congress, and section 1, title II, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress, reducing the retired pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc. Emergency officers' retirement pay was reduced under these laws to the same extent as that of the Regular officers. Such reduction was based on the theory that Congress intended that all officers should be on a complete parity with respect to pay. The propriety of the reduction of emergency officers' retirement pay was never questioned notwithstanding that the law under which these officers are paid states that they shall receive retired pay at the rate of 75 percent of the pay to which they were entitled at the time of their discharge from commissioned service.

However, when the pay of officers in the first pay period was increased by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, emergency officers receiving retirement pay under the provisions of Public Law No. 506, Seventieth Congress, were held not to be eligible for this increase. This ruling was in direct conflict with the position taken when emergency officers' retirement pay was reduced under the 1932 and 1933 laws and was based on a belief that the rate of pay for these officers was fixed by law and could not be changed.

Mr. AUSTIN. Next I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the retirement pay tables which are included in the books I now submit. I should like to have them copied into the RECORD. They show the retirement pay under the 1922 statute and the retirement pay under the 1942 statute.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Pay of retired officers

PAY OF OFFICERS RETIRED ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1922 (ACT JUNE 10, 1922)

Grade	Pay period	Annual base pay	Monthly rates										
			Initial monthly pay under conditions stated	Over 3 years' service	Over 6 years' service	Over 9 years' service	Over 12 years' service	Over 15 years' service	Over 18 years' service	Over 21 years' service	Over 24 years' service	Over 27 years' service	Over 30 years' service
General of the Armies of the United States.....		\$13,500.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00	*\$1,125.00
Lieutenant general.....		8,250.00	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50	687.50
Major general.....		6,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Brigadier general.....		4,500.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Colonel:													
Over 26 years' service.....	6	3,000.00	350.00									362.50	375.00
First appointment above captain.....	6	3,000.00	250.00	262.50	275.00	287.50	300.00	312.50	325.00	337.50	350.00	362.50	375.00
Appointed under sec. 24, act June 4, 1920.....	6	3,000.00	250.00	262.50	275.00	287.50	300.00	312.50	325.00	337.50	350.00	362.50	375.00
Less than 26 years' service.....	5	2,625.00	218.75	229.69	240.62	251.56	262.50	273.43	284.37	295.31	306.25		
Lieutenant colonel:													
Over 30 years' service.....	6	3,000.00	359.37							295.31	306.25	317.19	359.37
Over 20, less than 30 years.....	5	2,625.00	284.37							295.31	306.25	317.19	
First appointment above captain.....	5	2,625.00	218.75	229.69	240.62	251.56	262.50	273.43	284.37	295.31	306.25	317.19	
Appointed under sec. 24, act June 4, 1920.....	5	2,625.00	218.75	229.69	240.62	251.56	262.50	273.43	284.37	295.31	306.25	317.19	
Less than 20 years' service.....	4	2,250.00	187.50	196.87	206.25	215.62	225.00	234.37	243.75				
Major:													
Over 23 years' service.....	5	2,625.00	295.31								306.25	317.19	328.12
Over 14, less than 23 years.....	4	2,250.00	225.00					234.37	243.75	253.12			
First appointment above second lieutenant.....	4	2,250.00	187.50	196.87	206.25	215.62	225.00	234.37	243.75	253.12			
Appointed to Regular Army to fill vacancies created by increase of commissioned personnel thereof in 1920. (act May 23, 1928.).....	4	2,250.00	187.50	196.87	206.25	215.62	225.00	234.37	243.75	253.12			
Less than 14 years' service.....	3	1,800.00	150.00	157.50	165.00	172.50	180.00						
Captain:													
Over 17 years' service.....	4	2,250.00	234.37						243.75	253.12	262.50	271.87	281.25
Over 7, less than 17 years.....	3	1,800.00	165.00			172.50	180.00	187.50	195.00	202.50	210.00	217.50	225.00
First appointment above second lieutenant.....	3	1,800.00	150.00	157.50	165.00	172.50	180.00	187.50					
Present rank July 1, 1920, or earlier.....	3	1,800.00	150.00	157.50	165.00	172.50	180.00	187.50					
Less than 7 years' service.....	2	1,500.00	125.00	131.25	137.50								
First lieutenant:													
Over 10 years' service.....	3	1,800.00	172.50				180.00	187.50	195.00	202.50	210.00	217.50	225.00
Over 3, less than 10 years.....	2	1,500.00	131.25	131.25	137.50	143.75							
First appointment above second lieutenant.....	2	1,500.00	125.00	131.25	137.50	143.75							
Less than 3 years' service.....	1	1,125.00	93.75										
Second lieutenant:													
Over 5 years' service.....	2	1,500.00	131.25		137.50	143.75	150.00	156.25	162.50	168.75	175.00	181.25	187.50
Less than 5 years' service.....	1	1,125.00	93.75	98.44									

*Entitled also to commutation of quarters, heat, and light, \$8,000. See 4 Comp. Gen. 317; prescribed by the President pursuant to act Sept. 3, 1919 (41 Stat. 283; 10 U. S. C. 671a; M. L., 1929, sec. 1372).

*R. S. 1261. (See Dec. Comp. Gen. A-28422 dated Sept. 16, 1929.)

Pay of retired officers, effective June 1, 1942, under act June 16, 1942

Grade	Pay period	Annual base pay	Monthly rates										
			Initial monthly pay under conditions stated	Over 3 years' service	Over 6 years' service	Over 9 years' service	Over 12 years' service	Over 15 years' service	Over 18 years' service	Over 21 years' service	Over 24 years' service	Over 27 years' service	Over 30 years' service
General of the Armies of the United States.....		\$13,500.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00	¹ \$1,125.00
General of the Army.....		6,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Lieutenant general.....		6,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Major general.....		6,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Brigadier general.....		4,500.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
Colonel.....	6	3,000.00	250.00	262.50	275.00	287.50	300.00	312.50	325.00	337.50	350.00	362.50	375.00
Lieutenant colonel:													
Over 30 years' service.....	6	3,000.00	375.00										375.00
Less than 30 years' service.....	5	2,625.00	218.75	229.69	240.62	251.56	262.50	273.43	284.37	295.31	306.25	317.19	
Major:													
Over 23 years' service.....	5	2,625.00	295.31								306.25	317.19	328.12
Less than 23 years' service.....	4	2,250.00	187.50	196.87	206.25	215.62	225.00	234.37	243.75	253.12			
Captain:													
Over 17 years' service.....	4	2,250.00	234.37						243.75	253.12	262.50	271.87	281.25
Less than 17 years' service.....	3	1,800.00	150.00	157.50	165.00	172.50	180.00	187.50					
First lieutenant:													
Over 10 years' service.....	3	1,800.00	172.50				180.00	187.50	195.00	202.50	210.00	217.50	225.00
Less than 10 years' service.....	2	1,500.00	125.00	131.25	137.50	143.75							
Second lieutenant:													
Over 5 years' service.....	2	1,500.00	131.25		137.50	143.75	150.00	156.25	162.50	168.75	175.00	181.25	187.50
Less than 5 years' service.....	1	1,350.00	112.50	118.12									

¹Entitled also to commutations of quarters, heat, and light, \$8,000. (Sec 4 Comp. Gen. 317.)

NOTES

1. No increase for longevity for periods not on active duty after retirement unless retired for wounds received in battle. (See act 2 Mar. 1903 (32 Stat. 932; 10 U. S. C. 686; M. L. 1939, sec. 1383a).)

2. Any person originally appointed under the provisions of this act at an age greater than 45 years shall, when retired, receive retired pay at the rate of 4 per centum of active pay for each complete year of commissioned service in the United States Army, the total to be not more than 75 per centum: *Provided*, That any officer so appointed, who has been or may hereafter be retired in accordance with law on account of physical disability incident to the service, shall receive, from the date of such retirement, retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of his active pay at the time of such retirement. (See sec. 24, act 3 June 1916 (39 Stat. 182), as amended by sec. 24, act 4 June 1920 (41 Stat. 771), act 19 May 1926 (44 Stat. 564; 10 U. S. C. 971a; M. L. 1939, sec. 1385).)

Notes continued from preceding page

In the computation of the retired pay of officers heretofore or hereafter retired with pay at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum of the active duty pay received by them at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active duty pay, active duty performed by such retired officers subsequent to the date of their retirement shall be counted for the purpose of computing percentage rates and increases with respect to their retired pay. The increases shall be at the rate of 2½, 3, or 4 per centum for each year of active duty and a fractional year of six months or more shall be considered a full year in computing the number of years: *Provided*, That the increased retired pay of such retired officers shall in no case exceed 75 per centum of the active duty pay as authorized by existing law. (See sec. 15, act 16 June 1942 (56 Stat. 367; 37 U. S. C. 115; M. L. 1939, Sup. II, sec. 1371e-15).)

Retired officers are entitled to credit for active duty performed since retirement in computing the longevity increments and pay periods of their retired pay. The resulting increases in retired pay accrue only from 26 May 1928. (See act 26 May 1928 (45 Stat. 774; 37 U. S. C. 26; M. L. 1939, sec. 1513).)

3. The retired pay of any officer heretofore retired under the provisions of sec. 24h, National Defense Act, 3 June 1916, as amended, who served in any capacity, as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to 12 Nov. 1918, shall be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay: *Provided*, That no back pay, allowances, or other emoluments shall be held to accrue for any period prior to 1 June 1942, as a result of the enactment of this paragraph.

The retired pay of any officer who served in any capacity as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to 12 Nov. 1918, hereafter retired under any provision of law, shall, unless such officer is entitled to retired pay of a higher grade, be 75 per centum of his active-duty pay at the time of his retirement. (See sec. 15, act 16 June 1942 (56 Stat. 367; 37 U. S. C. 115; M. L. 1939, Sup. II, sec. 1371e-15).)

4. That hereafter the retired pay of officers who were retired on or before 30 June 1922, shall not be less than that provided for the officers of equal rank and length of service retired subsequent to that date: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list. (See act 8 May 1926 (44 Stat. 417). See also sec. 15, act 16 June 1942 (56 Stat. 367; 37 U. S. C. 115; M. L. 1939, Sup. II, sec. 1371e-15).)

5. Retired officers shall, when on active duty, receive full pay and allowances of the grade or rank in which they serve on such active duty, and when on active-duty status, shall have the same pay and allowance rights while on leave of absence or sick as officers on the active list, and, if death occurs when on active duty status, while on leave of absence or sick, their dependents shall not thereby be deprived of the benefits provided in the act approved 17 Dec. 1919, as amended. (See sec. 15, act 16 June 1942 (56 Stat. 367; 37 U. S. C. 115; M. L. 1939, Sup. II, sec. 1371e-15).)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in adopting the substitute offered by the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Wisconsin, the Senate has made it necessary now to request unanimous consent that the sections of the bill be renumbered consecutively and kept in proper order. I now ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, it is also necessary that an additional section, a new section, be added. It is exactly the same as the one appearing on page 6 of my amendment, numbered section 12. I shall read it for the information of the Senate:

The increases in pay specified in this act shall be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or retainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which are amended by this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have a further amendment to offer. The bill presently provides on page 5—it is now numbered section 9—that the increases in pay shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment. I move that that section be changed, so that it will read:

The increases in pay provided by this act shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GURNEY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will permit me to do so, I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] whether he is now going to offer the amendment we were discussing earlier in the day, which would prevent the re-

drafting of men who have already served in the Army.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, Mr. President; I should like to call up that amendment, when the Senator from South Dakota yields the floor to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, in line 4, it is proposed to strike out the quotation marks.

On page 4, between lines 4 and 5, it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least 6 months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that any such individual so served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946, when the Congress or the President shall declare that the national interest is imperiled.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the amendment itself is explanatory. All it does is to prohibit the drafting of veterans who have an honorable discharge. If they have served on foreign soil they may not be redrafted. If they have served in this country for less than a certain number of months, or their time has been spent entirely in school and they have not received 6 months of boot training, they may be drafted.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as I had sent to the desk an amendment which is practically the same as the one which has been offered by the Senator from Colorado, I shall not call it up. I ask to join with the Senator in the amendment which he has offered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I invited the Senator from Nebraska to join with the Senator from Colorado, inasmuch as he had an amendment on the same subject. The amendment which has now been read had the approval of not only the Selective Service attorneys but the legislative counsel attorneys. They

worked out the details of the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will further yield to me, I wish to ask him only one question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield if I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there any appreciable number of men who did not serve outside the continental United States who would be in any way affected by this amendment? A distinction is made in the amendment between those who serve outside the continental United States and those who serve within. My understanding is that those who did not serve outside the continental United States would be required to serve 6 months or more, but could not be reinducted. Is there an appreciable number of those who did not serve 6 months and who, of course, did not serve outside the continental United States?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I believe there are very few of those men. However, we know that 1,500 men were sent to dental school at the cost of the Government and that they did not serve in that field. The Army needs them badly as technicians. They were given their education free of charge. The difference between the Senator's bill and the amendment which is now before the Senate, is that those 1,500 dentists may be used.

Mr. WHERRY. They can be reinducted and brought back into the service. That is the point I wished to get into the RECORD. I feel that some objection may be raised later on. I believe that if the Senator would continue with his remarks a little further, probably he would develop the fact that if the men could not be reinducted into the service, those who are now in would probably have to remain in the service longer than otherwise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes. They served in school for a period during the war in order to acquire skill in their profession. The Army now needs them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I was on my feet before the Chair put the question to the Senate. I wanted to ask a question of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be glad to try to answer the question.

Mr. TUNNELL. How many months would a man be required to serve under the amendment in order to be exempt from being reinducted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. One day in overseas service.

Mr. TUNNELL. And on this side, 6 months?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

Renumber sections (e), items (1) and (2), as section (e), items (2) and (3) and insert new subsection (e) (1), as follows:

"Full-time students in graduate or undergraduate studies in scientific and engineering schools and others engaged in the teaching of science and engineering subjects, and all men engaged as professional personnel in scientific or engineering activities and all men engaged as essential technicians in scientific research and development shall be required to register but, upon certification under appropriate regulations prescribed by the President, shall be deferred from training and service so long as they are so engaged."

Line 4 of present subsection (e) (1), change "those men" to "those other men."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not wish to detain unnecessarily the Senate at this hour, but I think this amendment is very vital. Probably it is not so immediate in its importance with regard to our present commitments, but it is vital to the welfare of the Nation.

If we are to continue even for a limited period of time the drafting of men into the military service, it is obvious that we should not interfere with the training of our scientific and technological students who will be the basis of the future scientific development in this country.

Mr. President, this amendment is not designed to exempt any person from serving in the defense of our country. As a matter of fact, the amendment would take a certain small class of persons out from under the draft and place them in a position where they could give more of their time and knowledge to the national defense than if they were placed in some other category. It is obvious to all of us that since the war some of the men in the laboratories have proved to be of more value in our future defense than perhaps 500 or 1,000 men marching up and down a parade field.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator's amendment define the term "scientist"?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that I appreciate how difficult it is to define the term "scientist." However, I believe that I have a solution of the difficulty. The Senator will notice that in the amendment all men engaged in technical or highly scientific studies, or engaged in teaching highly technical or engineering

subjects, "shall be required to register but, upon certification under appropriate regulations prescribed by the President, shall be deferred from training."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Are not such men deferred at the present time?

Mr. MAGNUSON. If technically they are deferred, in practice it has not so worked out.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does not the Selective Service have a right to defer scientists?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I presume the draft boards have the right to exercise considerable authority in deferring any man, but the practice has been, however, without a legislative mandate, not to defer so-called highly scientific students. The proof of the pudding has been in the fact that there is a shortage of scientists and students who are studying in that field, to an extent which is truly alarming. I wish to quote so eminent an authority as Dr. Vannevar Bush in his famous report to President Roosevelt in 1945.

Mr. MAYBANK. But the Senator realizes, does he not, that all the men who worked in connection with scientific projects were deferred.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As a matter of fact, men who, for a period during the war, actually worked in the Hanford and Oak Ridge bomb plants in connection with the development of the atomic bomb, shortly after the war ended were drafted into the Army without any credit being given to them for what they had already done.

Mr. MAYBANK. Were the scientists drafted?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

I was about to quote Dr. Bush. In his report to President Roosevelt in 1945, he said, among other things:

The deficit of science and technology students who, but for the war, would have received bachelor's degrees is about 150,000. It is estimated that the deficit of these obtaining advanced degrees in these fields will amount in 1955 to about 17,000, for it takes at least 6 years from college entry to achieve a doctor's degree or its equivalent in science or engineering. The real ceiling on our productivity of new scientific knowledge and its application in the war against disease, and the development of new products and new industries, is the number of trained scientists available.

The training of a scientist is a long and expensive process. Studies clearly show that there are talented individuals in every part of the population, but with few exceptions those without the means of buying higher education go without it. If ability and not the circumstance of family fortune determines who shall receive higher education in science, then we shall be assured of constantly improving quality at every level of scientific activity. The Government should provide a reasonable number of undergraduate scholarships and graduate fellowships in order to develop scientific talent in American youth. The plans should be designed to attract into science only that proportion of youthful talent appropriate to the needs of science in relation to the other needs of the Nation for high abilities.

Including those in uniform: The most immediate prospect of making up the deficit in scientific personnel is to develop the scien-

tific talent in the generation now in uniform. Even if we should start now to train the current crop of high-school graduates, none would complete graduate studies before 1951. The armed services should comb their records for men who prior to or during the war have given evidence of talent for science, and make prompt arrangements, consistent with current discharge plans, for ordering those who remain in uniform, as soon as militarily possible, to duty at institutions here and overseas where they can continue their scientific education. Moreover, the services should see that those who study overseas have the benefit of the latest scientific information resulting from research during the war.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Washington understands, of course, that I do not question his knowledge of the situation. Under the selective draft law I had assumed that local boards were given full authority to defer the induction of men in the class to which the Senator has referred, if they wished to exercise such authority.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That may be correct. I do not know how to interpret the actions of some of the local draft boards. I have a report, which was submitted in the hearings conducted on the scientific research foundation bill, in which the Secretary of War himself, in answer to questions, suggested that this be done, and told us at the time that he was going to write General Hershey and ask that it be done. As a matter of fact, it has not been done, and I think it is time, because of the importance of the matter, that we make it a definite provision in the pending bill. It involves a small number of men, men who may be more vital to the future of our country, than all the men we draft into the Army in the next year. We are the only country in the world which drafted its scientific personnel during the war. For example, Russia not only exempts them from military service, but sets them up in a special status in the Russian economy.

We are far behind the rest of the world in basic science. We lead the world, of course, in applied science, but there is a great shortage of scientists, and if we continue to draft men who would be going into the higher specialized studies, I think we will regret it in the future, so far as the national defense is concerned. As I said before, one of these men studying in a laboratory might be worth more to us than great numbers who might be drafted to march up and down a parade field under the pending bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I wish to corroborate what the Senator from Washington has said. In my State several hundred scientists received no consideration during the war so far as deferment was concerned. I think it is a distinct set-back to the war effort when we refuse to recognize them as subject to deferment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to ask the Senator whether under the amendment the President would be permitted to set

up the type or kind of classification which would include some scientists and exclude other scientists?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; that is the very purpose of the amendment. It is rather a standard practice in this country for colleges to recognize certain studies as scientific studies. I know that to the lay mind there is sometimes a distinction as to what is science and what is not science. I do not think the President, under the amendment, would say that a man studying what has come to be known as social science would be exempt, or that a man studying sociology would be exempt. Some have called law a science. But what we are talking about, and what the President and those in the scientific world absolutely know is our intention, is the highly technical scientist, the expert in chemistry, biology, and all such sciences, with which we will have to fight a future war, and must develop for the defense of the Nation.

Mr. LUCAS. I wanted to have the RECORD clear that the amendment does not include all scientists, and that the President of the United States, under the amendment, would have the discretionary power to make the classification he would feel necessary to carry on the type of work which the amendment contemplates.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct, and probably the President of the United States himself would take the advice of the military as to what type of men they wanted deferred so that they might devote their time to a particular scientific research for the national defense.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, it would be difficult to spell it out in an amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I have heard the amendment read only once, and I should like to have the language read which the Senator says give the President the power to determine what is science.

Mr. HILL. I have the amendment here. Would the Senator like to have me read it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. HILL. The amendment reads:

Renumber sections (e), items (1) and (2), as section (e), items (2) and (3) and insert new subsection (e) (1), as follows:

"Full-time students in graduate or undergraduate studies in scientific and engineering schools and others engaged in the teaching of science and engineering subjects, and all men engaged as professional personnel in scientific or engineering activities and all men engaged as essential technicians in scientific research and development shall be required to register but upon certification under appropriate regulations prescribed by the President, shall be deferred from training and service so long as they are so engaged."

Mr. GREEN. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Washington whether that does give the President power to determine what is science. They all must register, and he is to provide regulations. That does not give him the power to determine whether they come within the scope of the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, the reg-

ulations would prescribe what studies would be considered as being the realm of science.

Mr. GREEN. In the way it reads, it gives the President the power to make regulations of that kind. All the men have to register, and he is to determine whether they shall be called, but it does not say he can distinguish between different men.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I assure the Senator that it was the intention of the Senator from Washington to confer that power upon the President by the wording used. The wording was worked over by many of us, and we decided this was the appropriate wording to take care of the situation.

Mr. GREEN. I am merely questioning whether it is capable of that construction.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should be glad to add to the amendment.

Mr. GREEN. Suppose, for instance, Christian Scientists should say, "We are scientists, and we have to register now. The President has no discretion as to whether we are exempt or not."

Mr. MAGNUSON. The President could prescribe appropriate regulations.

Mr. GREEN. Regulations as to what?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The regulations would say that men who were engaged in scientific studies on this, that, or the other, in scientific fields, should be exempt.

Mr. GREEN. Read the language again. I do not know that it requires that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. He would not so certify, otherwise.

Mr. HILL. Has the Senator conferred with the Selective Service about the amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand that the Office of Scientific Research and Development conferred with the Selective Service, and the amendment was drawn up by them, in cooperation with me.

Mr. HILL. Did the Senator say the Office of Scientific Research and Development?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; what we call the OSRD.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator know whether that office has conferred with the War and Navy Departments?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know whether they conferred with the War and Navy Departments, but I know that Secretary Patterson in testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Military Affairs, when we were discussing the National Scientific Research Foundation, testified on the subject. Both Secretary Patterson and Navy Secretary Forrestal endorsed the same suggestion that is made in the amendment.

Mr. HILL. Did the Senator say that in their testimony both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy indicated they thought this should be done?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Did they think it should be done by amendment to the law, or did they say it could already be done?

Mr. MAGNUSON. As I recall, the Secretary of the Navy was very emphatic about it. The Secretary of War thought it should be done, and he said he was

going to write a letter to General Hershey recommending that it be done.

Mr. President, this is too serious a matter to be allowed to be neglected. I imagine every Senator has received letters pointing out certain cases where very valuable scientific men have been taken in the draft into the Army or Navy, men who might well be doing more for the defense of their country in the positions they held, rather than going out and shouldering guns.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I wish to say that from my point of view the amendment should make it clear whom it is exempting. As the Senator from South Carolina said a few moments ago, the selective-service boards have the power to defer chemists or scientific men who are needed in the fields in which they have qualified themselves; but such persons have to go and make proof, and sometimes it is extremely difficult. I have known cases where the draft has taken men away from important posts in a factory producing war materials, and it has taken 3 or 4 months to get them back, and it has been a very difficult thing to accomplish. Nearly every college president with whom I have come in contact is very much in favor of having scientific people exempted, up to the point where the exemption is not abused.

I have not seen the Senator's amendment, I have only heard it read, but I can conceive of it being a haven for many persons who want to escape duty under the Selective Service. On the other hand, I see a very great necessity for preserving the necessary scientific men for use in the war plants and laboratories.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I might say to the Senator from New Jersey that I have in my files, although I have not brought them here, letters from probably 90 percent of the known scientists of this country, men such as Dr. Bush, Dr. Compton, Dr. Oppenheimer, Dr. Bowman, of Johns Hopkins, and probably 85 percent of the men at the head of great universities with scientific departments, asking that some action such as this be taken, because otherwise they are afraid for the future defense of our country.

Great Britain and Russia have made much greater strides than we have in the development of basic science since the war began, because they treated the scientists differently from the way in which we have treated them.

We know how reluctant the draft board in a small town is to say, "We are going to take Johnny Jones and let Jimmie Smith stay here because Jimmie Smith says he is going to the university and study chemistry." It is difficult for the draft boards to act properly and uniformly without some definite policy.

Mr. HAWKES. I agree with the Senator from Washington. Does he feel that his amendment as presented does not open the door to abuse? That is the important thing.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The only abuse to which it could be open would be to have the President of the United States desig-

nate studies or teachers instructing in the universities in things which were not scientific. I do not think he would. I think there are certain basic ranges, certain basic paths, in which all universities and all scientists have said, "This is what we call pure science."

Mr. HAWKES. The Senator realizes, I am sure, that the only point I have in mind is that when one class is exempted, other classes will consider themselves to be similarly essential and that they should be exempted. I am very much in favor, however, of the principle involved in the Senator's amendment.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I have read the amendment carefully and I think the ambiguity depends upon the placing in it of the words "upon certification," because it does not say what should be certified. If those words were stricken, and the language then would be "shall be required to register but, under appropriate regulation prescribed by the President, shall be deferred," I think the amendment would be clarified.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Rhode Island suggests that the words "upon certification" be stricken out, so the amendment would then read "shall be required to register but, under appropriate regulations prescribed by the President, shall be deferred from training."

Mr. GREEN. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I would be glad to accept that amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the two words be stricken from the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Unanimous consent is unnecessary. The Senator has a right to modify his amendment. The amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I do not want to take much more of the time of the Senate. This matter may not seem to some to be so very important insofar as our immediate commitments are concerned with respect to our armed forces in our own country and throughout the world; but I think in the future the adoption of such an amendment will pay great dividends from the standpoint of both the military and civilian development of science. I hope the Senate will be far-sighted enough in this matter to do what all other great nations in the world have done, so that we may not only keep up with the rest of the world but make sure that America is ahead of the world in the matter of basic scientific development.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I believe that by the adoption of this amendment, by undertaking to create a group with special privileges over all other groups in the United States, we would be advancing backward. There is a principle that governs the matter of deferments, and it is one that is the result of much experience through other wars as well as the last war. In the Selective Training and Service Act we find this principle carried throughout:

No. * * * deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of

groups of individuals in any plant or institution.

Everyone must have his claim considered on its own merits and singly. We have taken care of any individual scientist who has been needed for the public health or safety or interest. The existing law gives the President ample power to make regulations for deferment of all such scientists. We do not need any special attention from this very powerful lobby group in connection with an extension of the Draft Act.

Mr. President, in my 15 years of experience in the Senate I have never encountered such a tremendous propaganda outfit as the group of professors who are undoubtedly behind this amendment. Throughout our consideration of the atomic energy measure we were constantly under their fire and under their pressure, and we have before us to be considered at some time, perhaps—I hope it will not come up during the present session—a concrete proposal which they desire to have written into law, which would nationalize the entire subject of science and start the destruction of private patent law and private initiative.

Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks sections 5 (e) and (f) of the Selective Training and Service Act to show and have the RECORD carry the fact that there is ample provision for deferment of scientists if they come within the general rule that they are necessary, that they ought to be deferred in order to maintain national health, safety, or interest. I also want this considered as bearing upon the subject of students, for there has already been provided and there is in the existing law an opportunity for students in colleges who were caught by age during the college course, to complete their year and be deferred for that purpose. With that statement I conclude. I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

(e) The President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States of those men whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose activity in other endeavors, is found in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. The President is also authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment from training and service under this act in the land and naval forces of the United States (1) of those men in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their deferment advisable, and (2) of those men found to be physically, mentally, or morally deficient or defective. No deferment from such training and service shall be made in the case of any individual except upon the basis of the status of such individual, and no such deferment shall be made of individuals by occupational groups or of groups of individuals in any plant or institution.

(f) Any person who, during the year 1940, entered upon attendance for the academic year 1940-41—

(1) at any college or university which grants a degree in arts or science, to pursue

a course of instruction satisfactory completion of which is prescribed by such college or university as a prerequisite to either of such degrees; or

(2) at any university described in paragraph (1), to pursue a course of instruction to the pursuit of which a degree in arts or science is prescribed by such university as a prerequisite;

and who, while pursuing such course of instruction at such college or university, is selected for training and service under this act prior to the end of such academic year, or prior to July 1, 1941, whichever occurs first, shall, upon his request, be deferred from induction into the land or naval forces, for such training and service until the end of such academic year, but in no event later than July 1, 1941.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Is it not true that ever since we passed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 different groups, honest and sincere though they be, have been knocking on the door of Congress trying to get special deferment for members of their own group?

Mr. AUSTIN. That has been true.

Mr. HILL. We have been confronted with the question of trying to hold the line as against each one of these groups seeking some preferment or preference for itself or for its members. Congress has steadfastly withstood that pressure and steadfastly held the line. If we open the door now to permit this group to come in, there will be tremendous pressure from the other groups to let them come in. Is that not true?

Mr. AUSTIN. That is true.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator said, in writing the Selective Training and Service Act, Congress put in it the provisions to which the Senator has just referred, under which the President, if he sees fit, can defer scientific men, and can defer others of other groups. Is that not true?

Mr. AUSTIN. That is so. Professional men, doctors, dentists.

Mr. HILL. Yes; doctors and dentists. The Senator, I am sure, will corroborate the statement that men have been deferred who belong to those professions, and others have been deferred who belong to other professions.

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Men were deferred during the very midst of the war under the provisions to which the Senator referred. Is that not true?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes. As a matter of fact, in all the instances that I can recall an effort has been made in the committee toward bringing about this deferment, but we were not caught, as we are tonight, with an amendment offered on the floor for the first time which runs absolutely in the face of the policy of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the statement made by the Senator from Vermont deserves a brief answer. I do not know what one would call the fine, patriotic scientists of America for believing so sincerely that the welfare and the future of this country might be impaired because we lag behind other countries in scientific development. One may

call them propagandists, one may call them by any other name. The truth of the matter is that regardless of whether this authority existed or not, during the war scientists were not exempted, and that if we continue the draft in peacetime they will not be exempted, and America will fall behind. The truth of the matter is also that without scientific development we probably would not have won the war, and without it surely we cannot win any future war, regardless of how many men we place in the armed forces and march up and down the field and train with guns. These scientific men believe this provision is vital. They are eminent Americans. Surely they may have some differences of opinion.

The Senator from Alabama spoke of their knocking on the door of Congress. The Senate has exempted agricultural workers because it thought the country needed them for the maintenance of our food supply. I assert, Mr. President, that for the defense of the country we need scientists more than we have ever needed any other group of individuals. If we think we can fight a future war to defend America without full scientific development then we are not only moving backward, I will say to the Senator from Vermont, but we are being most shortsighted in respect to what is needed for the defense of our country.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. Is the Senator aware of the fact that we took young technicians and young engineers out of Navy testing stations and put them into the Army? Is the Senator aware that the senior technicians told the members of the Senate that such action hopelessly crippled their work? I will say to the Senator that we will win the next war with brains and not with brawn, and unless we keep abreast of scientific developments and unless we use our seed-corn as it should be used, instead of marching these young men up and down the parade grounds with guns in their hands and in close formation, then I fear for the result if we should be so unfortunate as to have another war.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Connecticut is correct. Instances of that kind that I know of have been repeated in connection with various atomic bomb plants. Mr. President, I should like to read what the Secretary of War said about this matter in the hearing on the National Research Foundation bill. The Secretary spoke in answer to a question asked by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]:

Secretary PATTERSON. I have had many talks with Dr. Bush upon this point. I am in favor of deferring men who have been partially trained, at any rate, in scientific research, who are promising in that field—I am in favor of deferment of them so that they can continue their research work, largely of a post-graduate character, in pure or applied research and development of a scientific character; that is, as of the present.

The testimony of the Secretary of the Navy is of similar import. I appreciate that many people are knocking on the doors of Congress and trying to be exempted. The Senate and the House

have exempted many classes of people. Amendments have been proposed by many groups. This amendment is not exempting anyone from serving in the defense of his country. I say the amendment is taking these men out of the Army itself and placing them where they are going to be of 10 times more value for the defense of the country than if they are drafted, which is the very purpose of the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I should like to ask the able Senator from South Dakota to take to conference. It provides for the transfer of the function of the Selective Service pertaining to the priority of employment to Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service. I ask him to take it to conference for the reason that under date of May 16, in a message from the President of the United States to the Congress in respect to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, there appears the following language:

There is hereby transferred to the United States Employment Service so much of the functions of the Selective Service System and of the Director of Selective Service under section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 890, ch. 720) as relates to aiding persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty or of training and service under the said act in securing positions other than the positions held by them prior to said period.

The difficulty with the President's transfer is that under the limitation of his powers with respect to organization he cannot go beyond the expiration date. If this law should not be reenacted for any reason—and we are facing a dead line of July 1—of course the power which he transferred would die with the present bill. This is the reason why I should like to take it to conference and see whether or not it is advisable to enact the provision which I shall send to the desk.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, the Senator realizes, of course, that the reemployment question is a very large subject. I hope he will not ask us to go into it this evening. Personally I think the committee very definitely decided to leave the reemployment service of veterans where it is today, with the selective service system. Personally I should like to see it stay where it is, because all the draft board members in every county in the United States are operating very satisfactorily at the moment. They are having no trouble with the reemployment of veterans. I should like to see the service remain where it is. If the selective service law were reenacted on July 1, I am sure that it would be best to leave the service where it is, with the local boards and the national headquarters.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The difficulty to which I wish to invite the Senator's attention is that the President has transferred it out of Selective Service. While he may transfer the function so long as it is active, if it should expire under the Selective Service and Training Act, then, of course, his transfer would be invalid. It is a function which ought to continue, because these rights are being given to all the men who are being drafted at the present time.

Mr. GURNEY. If the Senator remembers, of course the committee considered that question, and we decided to leave it where it is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. We did not consider the President's transfer. The President has transferred this function, and has changed the whole complexion of the thing. All I am asking is that the Senator take the amendment to conference. If he finds that there is no merit in it, of course, it can be thrown out, and I shall have no complaint. But I think it is a matter which we ought to take to conference, because it is very evident, as I understand, that the President's transfer has considerably confused the whole question.

Mr. GURNEY. Inasmuch as we are not going to be able to finish consideration of the bill this evening because of the substitute presently to be offered, I think it would be better if we were to consider the matter of reemployment tomorrow, when possibly a greater number of Senators will be present. I wonder whether the Senator will withhold the amendment and offer it tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is satisfactory, except that I wish to place in the RECORD at this time a copy of my amendment, a copy of the transfer order of the President, part IX of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946; also the limitations on the powers of the President with respect to reorganization, being section 5, paragraph (a), subparagraphs 3 and 4, of the Reorganization Act of 1945; also section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act.

I also ask that there be printed in the RECORD an article appearing in Selective Service, a newspaper dedicated to selective service. The article is entitled "Million Future Veterans Face Job Rights Loss."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado?

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: Beginning on page 4, line 13, strike out all down to and including line 3, on page 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 7. (a) Section 16 (b) of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All of the provisions of this act, except the provisions of section 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two

Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date."

"(b) Effective July 1, 1946, the functions of the Personnel Division (created pursuant to section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940) of the Selective Service System are transferred to the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service. The President is authorized to transfer to the Veterans' Employment Service any of the personnel, records, property, and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or available for use in the administration of the functions transferred by this section.

"(c) Effective July 1, 1946, section 600 (a) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (relating to the membership of the Veterans' Placement Service Board), is amended by striking out "the Director of the National Selective Service System" and inserting in lieu thereof "the President of the Civil Service Commission."

[From Selective Training and Service Act]

Sec. 8. (a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service, who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training and service under section 3 (b) shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such period of training and service, which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit attained. In addition, each such person who is inducted into the land or naval forces under this act for training and service shall be given a physical examination at the beginning of such training and service and a medical statement showing any physical defects noted upon such examination; and upon the completion of his period of training and service under section 3 (b), each such person shall be given another physical examination and shall be given a medical statement showing any injuries, illnesses, or disabilities suffered by him during such period of training and service.

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within 40 days after he is relieved from such training and service—

(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so;

(C) if such position was in the employ of any State or political subdivision thereof, it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that such person should be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from

such position without cause within 1 year after such restoration.

(d) Section 3 (c) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August 27, 1940, is amended to read, as follows:

"(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of active military service, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was ordered into such service, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within 1 year after such restoration."

(e) In case any private employer fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), the district court of the United States for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of a motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of such provisions, to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions, and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action. The court shall order a speedy hearing in any such case and shall advance it on the calendar. Upon application to the United States district attorney or comparable official for the district in which such private employer maintains a place of business, by any person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of such provisions, such United States district attorney or official, if reasonably satisfied that the person so applying is entitled to such benefits, shall appear and act as attorney for such person in the amicable adjustment of the claim or in the filing of any motion, petition, or other appropriate pleading and the prosecution thereof to specifically require such employer to comply with such provisions: *Provided*, That no fees or court costs shall be taxed against the person so applying for such benefits.

(f) Section 3 (d) of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense and to authorize the President to order members and units of Reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service," approved August 27, 1940, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence the following: "and, as an incident thereto, to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action."

(g) The Director of Selective Service herein provided for shall establish a Personnel Division with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty, and persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of their training and service under this act.

(h) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces for training and service under this act shall, during the period of such training and service, be permitted to vote in person or by absentee ballot in any general, special, or primary election occurring in the State of which he is a resident, whether he is within or outside of such State at the time of such election, if under the laws of such State he is entitled so to vote in such

election; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require granting to any such person a leave of absence for longer than 1 day in order to permit him to vote in person in any such election.

(i) It is the expressed policy of the Congress that whenever a vacancy is caused in the employment rolls of any business or industry by reason of induction into the service of the United States of an employee pursuant to the provisions of this act such vacancy shall not be filled by any person who is a member of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund.

[From Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946]

PART IX. UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Sec. 901. Placement functions under Selective Training and Service Act of 1940: There is hereby transferred to the United States Employment Service so much of the functions of the Selective Service System and of the Director of Selective Service under section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 890, ch. 720) as relates to aiding persons who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty or of training and service under the said act in securing positions other than the positions held by them prior to said period.

[From Reorganization Act of 1945]

LIMITATIONS ON POWERS WITH RESPECT TO REORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 5. (a) No reorganization plan shall provide for, and no reorganization under this act shall have the effect of—

* * * * *

(3) Continuing any agency beyond the period authorized by law for its existence or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made; or

(4) Continuing any function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise, or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made, or beyond the time when the agency in which it was vested before the reorganization would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made; or

[From Selective Service magazine of April-May 1946]

MILLION FUTURE VETERANS FACE JOB-RIGHTS LOSS

A million or more of the men inducted into the armed forces by next July 1 face the loss of the reemployment rights guaranteed to them by the Selective Service Act if that law is not extended beyond that date or other provision made to protect them.

It is estimated that 5,000,000 of the approximately 15,000,000 men who entered the armed forces during World War II were entitled to reinstatement to their old jobs under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. Of this number possibly as many as 4,000,000 veterans with reinstatement rights will have been separated from the armed forces by July 1. Thus, approximately 1,000,000 men still in service on July 1 will lose their reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act if the act is allowed to expire on that date.

The provisions of the Selective Service Act guaranteeing reemployment rights to men inducted into the armed forces expire on July 1 and unless these rights are extended, there would be no existing statute protecting the reemployment rights of men inducted under the act who were still in the armed forces on that date.

DISCHARGEES ALSO JEOPARDIZED

Even the reemployment rights of veterans who already have been discharged would be jeopardized by the expiration of the act.

While it is the opinion of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, that the reemployment rights of the veterans who already have been restored to their old jobs under the act would not be extinguished, this is not free from doubt. Moreover, the reemployment rights of discharged veterans who have not yet been restored to their former positions would be in grave doubt.

Even where their reemployment rights are not lost by the expiration of the act, veterans might find that the means of enforcing such rights were considerably diminished.

MANY BENEFITS IMPERILED

Under the law as it now stands, discharged veterans whose rights have been violated may file suit in the Federal district court and may have the United States district attorney act as their attorney without any cost to the veteran, and with the assurance that the case will be advanced on the court calendar for a speedy hearing. Should these provisions expire, veterans who are able to bring their cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts probably would lose the benefit of representation by the United States district attorney, the right to have their cases advanced on the court calendar, and would become subject to court costs.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I now call up an amendment in the nature of a substitute, offered on behalf of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and myself, and send it to the desk. I ask that it be read by the clerk.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in the RECORD in order to save time, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of it be dispensed with and that it be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I object. I do not ask that it be read at this time, but I ask that it be read at the proper time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I see no objection to having it printed in the RECORD. It can still be read tomorrow.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I shall be very glad to have it printed in the RECORD as of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment is as follows:

Amendment (in the nature of a substitute) intended to be proposed by Mr. REVERCOMB (for himself, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WHERRY) to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by striking out 'July 1, 1946' and inserting in lieu thereof 'May 15, 1947': *Provided*, That no individual shall be inducted for training and service under such act unless the Congress by law declares that national security requires that inductions be resumed.

"SEC. 2. (a) There shall be discharged from or relieved from active duty in the military and naval forces of the United States, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit, every member of such forces, or any component part of either, who applies therefor and who has on the date of enactment of this act one or more children to whom he bears, or would maintain, but for his service, a bona fide family relationship in his home: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to anyone who has volunteered for service in the Army or the Navy.

"(b) Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man heretofore inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have served for a training and service period of at least 18 months shall be discharged upon his written application for discharge, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit: *Provided*, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to any person who has voluntarily enlisted for a longer period of service."

"SEC. 3. This act shall not be deemed to affect the existing program of the Army and Navy for the discharge of men in the service on other grounds and for other reasons not named in this act, but shall be construed as an additional ground and reason in the demobilization and discharge of servicemen from the Army and the Navy.

"SEC. 4. Any person discharged under the provisions of this act shall be given and granted an honorable discharge, unless for cause found to be not entitled to honorable discharge.

"SEC. 5. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: *Provided further*, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed 1,550,000, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall be 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947: *And provided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall be 558,000 and in the Marine Corps 108,000."

"SEC. 6. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$82; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$70; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$65. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$132."

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act."

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I understand that tomorrow we will proceed with the amendment which has just been made the order of business. I ask at this time that I be recognized to speak upon this amendment tomorrow.

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	Overton
Austin	Hickenlooper	Pepper
Ball	Hill	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hoey	Reed
Bridges	Huffman	Revercomb
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Burch	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Knowland	Shipstead
Butler	La Follette	Smith
Byrd	Langer	Stanfill
Capehart	Lucas	Stewart
Capper	McCarran	Taft
Connally	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McFarland	Tobey
Donnell	McKellar	Tunnell
Downey	McMahon	Tydings
Eastland	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Ellender	Maybank	Wagner
Ferguson	Mead	Walsh
Fulbright	Millikin	Wheeler
George	Mitchell	Wherry
Gerry	Moore	White
Green	Morse	Wiley
Gurney	Murdock	Wilson
Hart	O'Daniel	
Hawkes	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it will take only a minute and a half or so to dispose of the business on the Executive Calendar. When that is done, if the Senate wishes to return to legislative session, that may be done. But I see no point in returning to legislative session at this time, when the business on the Executive Calendar will not take more than a minute or two.

Mr. MAYBANK. Very well, Mr. President; I withhold my motion.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing a nomination, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations, and withdrawal of a nomination, this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Brig. Gen. Harry Hawkins Vaughan (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery Reserve), Army of the United States, to be major general.

By Mr. BARKLEY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Raymond Michael Foley, of Michigan, to be Federal Housing Administrator in the National Housing Agency for a term of 4 years from June 30, 1946 (reappointment).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Samuel J. Leach, to be postmaster at Hersey, Mich.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Rear Adm. Robert B. Carney, United States Navy, to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service;

Midshipman William T. Sweetman, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of June 1946;

Midshipman Robert N. Barker to be an ensign in the Navy from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign as previously nominated and confirmed;

Midshipman Raymond W. Sitz to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps as previously nominated and confirmed;

Midshipman Robert H. Wilson to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of June 1946, in lieu of appointment as an ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed; and

Sundry naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve to be second lieutenants in the Regular Marine Corps.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles Fahy, of New Mexico, to be legal adviser of the Department of State.

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, two nominations have been passed over for several days, upon request, one being the nomination of Mr. Bay, to be ambassador to Norway. The nominations were passed over because the Senator from North Dakota desired to make some remarks relative to it. He has assured me that if it goes over one more time he will say what he has to say about it when the Senate holds another executive session.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the two nominations be passed over again.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the two nominations previously passed over will be passed over again.

The clerk will state the remaining nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

MR. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

MR. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Navy nominations are confirmed en bloc.

MR. BARKLEY. I also ask unanimous consent that the President be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed, including those confirmed earlier in the day.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations on this day.

RESUMPTION OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

MR. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is not debatable, and the Senator from Kentucky has not yielded for that purpose.

MR. MAYBANK. I withdraw the suggestion.

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I merely wish to make a statement. Earlier in the day I requested the Senate to be prepared to have an evening session, in the hope that we might dispose of the draft measure today. As the day wore on and as the evening wore on, it became doubtful, and it is now doubtful, whether we could dispose of the bill without remaining here later than most Members seem to desire to remain. The Senator from West Virginia has offered a substitute, upon which he has advised me he intends to speak at length, and no doubt that will call for addresses on the part of other Senators. It occurred to me that we might not be able to finish consideration of the bill until 12 or 1 o'clock.

In the meantime, many Senators have come to my desk and have urged that I not attempt to keep the Senate in session until such an hour as that. Acting upon that suggestion, I advised various Senators that I would not undertake to do so, and that as soon as the Senate disposed of everything except the Revercomb amendment, as far as we could see, I would move that the Senate take a recess.

Based upon that suggestion, some Senators have left the Chamber, with the understanding that there would be no vote.

I did not know that it was the desire of some Senators to remain here very much longer, until I had suggested that the Senate take a recess, whereupon various Senators have come to me and have protested rather vigorously and have rather resented the fact that I suggested that the Senate take a recess.

Mr. President, the Senate can do as it pleases about the matter. If it wishes to stay here longer, it is at liberty to do so. However, inasmuch as I stated that I would move that the Senate take a recess, I feel compelled to make a motion to take a recess, and I do make that motion.

MR. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion for a moment?

MR. BARKLEY. I have the floor; but I withhold the motion, and I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

MR. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I feel that the majority leader is at all times very considerate of the wishes of the Senate; and what I am about to say, I feel sure, will in no sense be taken to be a criticism of his performance of his very arduous duties, which he discharges so well.

Let me point out, however, that the information was rather widespread that the Senate would stay in session tonight and would dispose of the draft bill. A number of us arranged our evenings accordingly, and, for that matter, rearranged our schedules for the following

day, which is tomorrow, realizing that the business of the Senate came first. After we have rearranged our evenings—and many other Senators found themselves in the same circumstances—we now find that the Senate is meeting until 8:30, and that now it is proposed that we do not have an evening session, after all.

I did not know we were going to take a recess at this time. The word which reached me was that the Senate would stay in session until this bill was disposed of tonight, if possible. It was only 8:30 when the plans apparently were changed. I knew nothing of that. I could have accommodated myself very easily to such a change in plans, but I did not know of it.

My point is that when we have received word that we are to have an evening session and when we have accordingly rearranged our schedules, we should have an evening session; or if we are not to have an evening session, we should not start with one. I say that with no criticism of anyone.

MR. BARKLEY. I understand that.

MR. TYDINGS. But inasmuch as many Senators, to my personal knowledge, have stayed here, I think we should go through with it and should have an evening session.

MR. BARKLEY. I would not say that we have not had an evening session. The session has not been as late as sessions which we have previously held. But the Senator from South Dakota, who is in charge of the pending bill, and who has assumed the burden of having the bill favorably considered by the Senate, is one of those who suggested to me that the Senate recess and not take up the Revercomb proposal until tomorrow. As I have already said, it is entirely within the province of the Senate to do as it pleases. I have also rearranged my evening, but I do not feel that because of that fact I must remain here all night. However, I am willing to do so. If the Senate wishes to remain in session, I am perfectly willing to remain.

MR. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

MR. BARKLEY. I yield.

MR. MAYBANK. I am not interested in rearranging my evening. I would be interested in rearranging my morning. However, I do not quite understand why, merely because some Senator suggests at 10 minutes to 9 in the evening that we take a recess, after we have been here 2 hours following the beginning of the evening, we should not continue in session and accomplish something. I well appreciate that through the able leadership of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] we have accomplished much today. I am not unmindful of that fact. But I cannot understand why, at 10 minutes to 9, we must recess until tomorrow.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the pending motion is to resume legislative business, and the motion is not debatable.

MR. BARKLEY. I myself had asked that the Senate resume legislative business, and I thought that the request had been favorably acted upon.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was trying to make an announce-

ment with reference to the request of the Senator from South Carolina. When the Senator from Kentucky made a motion to recess, the Senate was still in executive session.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of legislative business.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, in view of the statements which have been made, and in view of the fact that I had the floor at the end of the legislative session, I wish to make a statement.

This matter was brought to my attention not upon my suggestion, but upon the suggestion of others who were leading the fight for the pending bill. The unfair thing about it is that after word went out that a recess would be taken, Senators left the Chamber. I know of one Senator who left who expects to speak upon the amendment which has been offered. It would be very unfair to him if we were now to proceed, after an understanding of the kind—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. In a moment I will yield. If we proceed further and deprive the Senator to whom I refer of his right to discuss the amendment, it will be very unfair to him. We have always relied on the assurances of the majority leader, and, so far as I am concerned, we shall continue to do so.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now recess.

Mr. MAYBANK. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I have made a motion, Mr. President, that the Senate now take a recess.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Austin	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	Radcliffe
Briggs	Kilgore	Reed
Brooks	Knowland	Revercomb
Burch	La Follette	Robertson
Bushfield	Langer	Russell
Byrd	McCarran	Saltonstall
Connally	McClellan	Stanfill
Donnell	McFarland	Stewart
Ferguson	McKellar	Taft
Fulbright	McMahon	Tobey
Green	Magnuson	Tunnell
Gurney	Maybank	Tydings
Hart	Millikin	Wagner
Fawkes	Mitchell	Walsh
Hayden	Moore	White
Hickenlooper	Morse	Wiley
Hill	O'Daniel	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from West Virginia that the Senate now take a recess.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, without prejudice to the rights of any other Senator to make a similar motion, if he cares to do so, I withdraw my motion that the Senate take a recess.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely want to say to my good friend the Senator from West Virginia that when I asked him on this floor to yield to me he would not do so. I regret very much his refusal.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I thought I yielded at the end of my statement.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator did not yield, and it necessitated my suggesting the absence of a quorum. I merely desire to correct his statement that I would be one to cut off free debate in the Senate, and if there is any question about the statement having been made, I should like to have the official reporter read my remarks.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I would not for a moment make any statement which would reflect on the Senator from South Carolina. I said that if we did not take a recess at this time, but continued in session, it would be unfair to Senators who have already left the Chamber and wish to speak upon the pending amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I was going to suggest to the Senator from West Virginia that if any arrangement for a time tomorrow when those who have had to leave tonight could be heard, I should be the first one to join in such an arrangement. I was rather sorry that I did not have a chance to make these remarks until it became necessary, under the rules, for me to call a quorum. Otherwise I would not have done so.

Mr. President, the pending question is on the motion that the Senate take a recess, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to recess has been withdrawn.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GURNEY. What is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on agreeing to the perfecting amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I renew my request to the able Senator in charge of the bill that he take my amendment to conference in order that the amendment may be considered, because I feel strongly, and my feeling is concurred in by the legislative counsel of the Senate, that the President's order transferring the priority employment features of the Selective Service and Training Act to another service has confused the situation considerably. My amendment would straighten it out. If my amendment has no merit, when it goes to conference he will have no difficulty in having it thrown out; but I do think it would be a matter of wisdom to

have it in conference, at least, and see whether or not it should be kept in the bill or left out of the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. A parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, as I said before, if we were going to finish consideration of the bill tonight, I would be glad to comply with the Senator's request. If the Senate is to recess until tomorrow, I hope the Senator will withhold the amendment so that other Senators who are not here tonight may consider it, and we can vote on it very quickly tomorrow. If we are to recess tonight and not complete the bill, I hope the Senator will continue to withhold the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. My understanding was that we were going to complete the bill, and that is why I renewed my request.

Mr. GURNEY. If the Senator will withhold it until we find out whether the Senate is to recess, I shall be very grateful.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to reiterate what I said awhile ago with reference to whether the Senate shall recess or not. One of the reasons why I was impelled to suggest that a recess be taken was that the Senator from South Dakota, in charge of the bill, suggested, when the Senator from Colorado offered his amendment, that in all likelihood we could not finish the bill tonight, and asked him that it go over until tomorrow when we could resume consideration of the amendment, and that was agreeable to the Senator from Colorado, and, as I understood, he withdrew the amendment. Whereupon the Senator from West Virginia secured the floor and offered a substitute.

I always try to cooperate with a Senator who has the responsibility of conducting legislation through the Senate, and when the Senator from South Dakota suggested to me, before the colloquy between him and the Senator from Colorado, that we could not finish the bill tonight, and that the Senator from West Virginia had a substitute which would require 2 or 3 hours, and the Senator from West Virginia confirmed that, it occurred to me that we might as well recess, and I so stated. I still am of that opinion, and regardless of what the Senate wishes to do about it, I feel impelled to make a motion that the Senate now recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. STEWART. I do not want to debate the motion. I want to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Has any business been transacted since the last call?

Mr. STEWART. If there has not been any business transacted I should like to know what one would call it.

Mr. BARKLEY. There has been a good deal of talk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No business has been transacted. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate take a recess until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and called the name of Mr. AIKEN, who voted in the affirmative.

Mr. STEWART. What became of my suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No business has been transacted since the last quorum call.

Mr. MAYBANK. A call for the yeas and nays is business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. STEWART. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STEWART. I should like to know what constitutes business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To argue that out might take a good deal of time. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed and concluded calling the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. HUFFMAN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are unavoidably detained.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 17, as follows:

YEAS—45

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Murdock
Austin	Hill	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hoey	Overton
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Brooks	Kilgore	Revercomb
Burch	La Follette	Shipstead
Bushfield	Langer	Taft
Connally	McCarran	Tobey
Donnell	McClellan	Tunnell
Eastland	McFarland	Wagner
Ferguson	McMahon	Walsh
Gurney	Magnuson	Wheeler
Hart	Millikin	White
Hawkes	Mitchell	Wiley
Hayden	Moore	Wilson

NAYS—17

Bail	Maybank	Saltonstall
Byrd	Morse	Smith
Fulbright	O'Mahoney	Stanfill
Green	Pepper	Stewart
Johnston, S. C.	Reed	Tydings
Knowland	Russell	

NOT VOTING—34

Andrews	Cordon	Murray
Bailey	Downey	Myers
Bankhead	Ellender	Robertson
Bilbo	George	Taylor
Brewster	Gerry	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Gossett	Thomas, Utah
Buck	Guffey	Vandenberg
Butler	Hatch	Wherry
Capehart	Huffman	Willis
Capper	Lucas	Young
Carville	McKellar	
Chavez	Mead	

So the motion was agreed to; and (at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 5, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 4 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Robert L. Ailworth, of Virginia, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia. (Mr. Ailworth is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 6, 1946.)

John White Stuart, of Virginia, to be United States marshal for the western district of Virginia. (Mr. Stuart is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 6, 1946.)

William Hoiroyd McGinnis, of West Virginia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of West Virginia. (Mr. McGinnis is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 12, 1945.)

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Alie Marie Lanier, Joiner, Ark., in place of H. B. Carlock, resigned.

Otho Norris, Poughkeepsie, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

CALIFORNIA

Elia M. Cain, Bridgeport, Calif., in place of D. A. Vogt, resigned.

COLORADO

Earl A. Riggs, Gilcrest, Colo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

FLORIDA

Glenn J. Liles, Bonita Springs, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Margaret E. Livingston, Holt, Fla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

GEORGIA

Clerence E. Hope, Homer, Ga., in place of G. J. Hope, retired.

LOUISIANA

Vertie Bollinger, Alico, La., in place of W. Z. Lewis, resigned.

MICHIGAN

Chauncey E. Brown, Eben Junction, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Georgia Hinkle, Montgomery, Mich., in place of E. E. Derr, resigned.

Emery Massie, Quinnesec, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NORTH CAROLINA

Frank A. Smith, Jacksonville, N. C., in place of R. C. Warlick, deceased.

Hazel P. Strickland, Stedman, N. C., in place of N. C. Strickland, retired.

OHIO

Alta G. Chambers, Kimbolton, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

James W. King, Martinsville, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

OREGON

Madge L. Herron, Shevlin, Oreg., in place of L. M. Gumbert, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Florence E. Chamberlin, Hallstead, Pa., in place of L. M. Tierney, deceased.

Daniel S. Graeff, Hershey, Pa., in place of T. H. Black. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Nellie I. York, Mount Braddock, Pa., in place of O. C. York, deceased.

Grant W. McElhatten, Oil City, Pa., in place of J. F. Hahn, removed.

Martin E. Byers, Saegerstown, Pa., in place of E. B. Luce, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Wilbur E. Williams, Wagener, S. C., in place of W. E. Williams, term expired.

TENNESSEE

James E. Meador, Dixon Springs, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Gilmer S. Brimm, Riddleton, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

WISCONSIN

Oscar W. Lindall, Cushing, Wis., in place of C. J. Askov, retired.

Edna Aschinger, Tigerton, Wis., in place of A. B. Roemer, transferred.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 4 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To Quartermaster Corps

Lt. Col. Edward Harris Barr, with rank from August 4, 1944.

Maj. Raymond Miller Barton, with rank from June 12, 1942.

Maj. Robert Albert Howard, Jr., with rank from June 9, 1945.

Capt. Thad Adolphus Broom, with rank from June 12, 1940.

Capt. Roland Arthur Elliott, Jr., with rank from June 13, 1943.

First Lt. James Terry Craig, with rank from June 14, 1941.

To Finance Department

Lt. Col. John Raikes Vance, with rank from December 11, 1942.

To Corps of Engineers

First Lt. Michael Frank Aliotta, with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. Oscar Marion Brumfiel, with rank from July 1, 1943.

First Lt. Robert Walter Fritz, with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. LeMoyné Francis Michels, with rank from June 11, 1944.

Second Lt. Carrol Hamilton Wood, with rank from December 1, 1944.

To Ordnance Department

Maj. Holger Nelson Toftoy, with rank from June 12, 1943.

First Lt. Charles Thomas Claggett, with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. James Paul Hamill, with rank from October 5, 1945.

First Lt. Roger Stevens Neumeister, with rank from June 11, 1944.

To Chemical Warfare Service

First Lt. Harold Harley Haaland, with rank from October 5, 1945.

To Cavalry

Second Lt. Milton Henry DeVault, with rank from June 5, 1945.

To Field Artillery

Second Lt. John Tyler Elliott, with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Robin Schofield Kendall, with rank from June 6, 1944.

To Infantry

First Lt. Carlyle Philip Woelfer, with rank from October 5, 1945.

Second Lt. William Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., with rank from June 6, 1944.

To Air Corps

First Lt. William Noel Snouffer, with rank from June 12, 1940.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The nominations of Robert Boyd Williams and other officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States which were received by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs on Monday, June 3, 1946, and which appear in full in the Senate Proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Robert Boyd Williams on page 6260 and ending with the name of Elliott Powell Rigsby on page 6268.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

To be ensigns

William P. Ferguson
William L. Landreth
Charles F. Weiss

To be assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade)

William J. Bush
James H. Elsom

To be assistant paymasters with the rank of ensign

Thomas C. Cain, Jr. John W. Hirst
William C. Croft Frank H. McDonald
Joseph A. Fernald

POSTMASTERS

COLORADO

Gladys Robinson, Fort Garland.

ILLINOIS

Robert J. Beck, Cornell.

IOWA

Florence H. Whittenburg, Dickens.
Cyrus C. Peterson, Randall.

KENTUCKY

Edna P. Leger, Baxter.
John S. Mahan, Princeton.

MAINE

Nelida Arsenault, Mexico.

MICHIGAN

Mildred E. Bobb, Genesee.

Marion W. Carter, Glennie.
Verner M. Godell, Watton.

MISSISSIPPI

Beulah M. Weilenman, Stoneville.

MONTANA

Henry J. Latsch, Fort Harrison.

NEW JERSEY

George B. Seals, Whitehouse.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gladys V. Bachmeier, Selfridge.

OHIO

E. Alice Rushton, Kingsville.

WASHINGTON

Lola C. Fisher, Richmond Beach.
John W. Weaver, Rochester.
Arloena Marchant, Seaview.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate June 4 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

POSTMASTER

Harvey D. Kemper to be postmaster at Caledonia, in the State of Wisconsin.

S. 2057

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the bill (S. 2057)
to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,
as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes,
viz:

1 On page 4, line 4, strike out the quotation marks.

2 On page 4, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following
3 new paragraph:

4 “(5) No individual shall be inducted without his con-
5 sent for training and service under this Act, if he has served
6 on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United
7 States after September 16, 1940, and was discharged or
8 released from active service under honorable conditions.

9 Any such individual who was inducted without his consent

1 after being so discharged or released and is serving on active
2 duty when this paragraph becomes effective shall, upon his
3 request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period
4 of training and service under this Act."

5 At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

6 "SEC. . Hereafter no individual who has been trans-
7 ferred to a reserve component of the land or naval forces of
8 the United States pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (c)
9 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as
10 amended, shall be ordered to active duty for a longer period
11 than fifteen days in any one calendar year without his
12 consent."

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHEAT to the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 4 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 6, 1946
For actions of June 5, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 107

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		Personnel.....	8		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed selective-service extension bill. Senate began debate on congressional-reorganization bill. Sen. Wherry urged elimination of price control on meat, mentioning Secretary Anderson's testimony on black market. Rep. Jenkins criticized Bowles and Porter on price control. House agreed to Senate amendments on bill to give FWA additional powers over buildings and grounds; ready for President. Rep. Andresen inserted Secretary Anderson's radio interview on food production and grain shortage.

SENATE

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed, 69-8, with amendments S. 2057, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947 (pp. 6436-45, 6447-59, 6461-2).
2. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Began debate on S. 2177, to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch (pp. 6462-4). Sen. La Follette, Wis., explained the bill. He also submitted amendments which he intends to propose to it (not printed in the Record) (p. 6436).
3. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., spoke in favor of eliminating price control on meat, referring to Secretary Anderson's testimony stating that meat-price control should be eliminated if the black market cannot be broken (pp. 6445-7).

HOUSE

4. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, criticized administration of price control, referring to Chester Bowles and Paul Porter (p. 6468).
5. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Pratt, N. C., was elected to the Flood Control Committee (p. 6471).
6. CLAIMS. H.R. 181 (see Digest 106) authorizes each department head, or his designee, to adjust claims against the Government of not over \$1,000 on account of property loss or damage or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of a Government employee acting within the scope of his employment; vests exclusive jurisdiction in the U. S. district courts over such claims not exceeding \$10,000; provides that the liability of the Government will be the same as that of a private person under like circumstances, in accordance with local law, except that no punitive damages and no interest prior to judgment may be recovered; prohibits institution of suit upon any claim presented to an agency until it has been disposed of by the agency or withdrawn from the agency by the claimant; provides for appeal from district court judgments to the circuit court of appeals, or to the Court of Claims upon agreement, with judgment

then subject to Supreme Court review by certification or certiorari; authorize the Attorney General to settle a claim where suit has been filed; prescribes a 1-year limitation period, but provides that if the claim is presented to the agency involved, an additional period of 6 months may be had from the time of disposition by the agency or withdrawal of the claim, within which to file suit; exempts from the bill claims based upon discretionary functions and upon the act or omission of a Government employee exercising due care in the execution of a statute or regulation; authorizes the fixing of reasonable attorney fees; and provides that Federal agencies suable in their own name prior to enactment of the bill will no longer be suable for torts cognizable under the bill.

7. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 5407, to grant additional powers to FWA regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (pp. 6469-70). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. BILLS INTRODUCED

8. PERSONNEL. H. R. 6681, By Rep. Green, Pa., to create a civil service board of appeals. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6478.)
9. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. H. R. 6680, by Rep. Eberharter, Pa., to provide for payments in lieu of taxes upon certain surplus property and payment of taxes thereon when leased or sold to private interests by conditional sale, and authorizing taxation and assessment thereof for State and local purposes. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 6478.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FOOD PRODUCTION; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Andresen, Minn., inserted the Secretary's recent radio interview in which he explained the problems of supplying grain for foreign relief, urged greater production of dairy products, and pointed out that we must "assure the farmer the means to produce--equipment, manpower--a fair return and a ready, fully employed market for his full production" (pp. A3387-8).
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hays, Ark., favoring the Arkansas River project for flood control and navigation (p. A3375).
12. HEALTH. Rep. Dingell, Mich., inserted George F. Addes' (secretary-treasurer, UAW-CIO) statement before the S. Labor and Education Committee favoring the Wagner-Murray-Dingell national health bill (pp. A3372-4).
13. FOREIGN LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., opposing the proposed British loan and the trade agreements providing for further reductions of tariffs (pp. A3377-9).
14. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Gamble, N. Y., inserted a N. Y. Times article, "New Damaging Blows Strike Price Control--Coal Pact Batters Wage Pattern--Inflationary Trends Grow" (pp. A3379-80).
15. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Price, Ill., inserted Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton's (War Assets Administration) recent address explaining the progress of disposing of surplus property and the relationship of such disposals to business in general (pp. A3384-6).



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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1946

No. 107

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God our Father, in the stillness of prayer, as the loud poundings of the builders cease, always we are conscious of a persistent knocking at our heart's door and of a tender, pleading voice, which steals into the emptiness of our self-content, calling: "If any man will open the door, I will come in." Solennize us with the knowledge that only our hand can open the door that keeps Thee out of our lives which, without Thee, are but vanity and vexation of spirit. If Thou comest dressed drably as duty, may we earn at the last Thy "well done." If Thou comest in the white garments of truth, may we not fail to follow the road though rough and steep. As we fare forth in Thy fear, prosper us this day in our work; so may we fulfill our daily tasks with honor and integrity, walking ever in the ways of Thy commandments. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, June 4, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Briggs	Capehart
Andrews	Brooks	Capper
Austin	Buck	Connally
Ball	Burch	Cordon
Barkley	Bushfield	Donnell
Bridges	Butler	Downey

Eastland
Ellender
Ferguson
Fulbright
George
Green
Guffey
Gurney
Hart
Hawkes
Hayden
Hickenlooper
Hill
Hoey
Huffman
Johnson, Colo.
Johnston, S. C.
Kilgore
Knowland
La Follette
Langer
Lucas

McCarran
McClellan
McFarland
McKellar
McMahon
Magnuson
Maybank
Mead
Millikin
Mitchell
Moore
Morse
Murdock
Murray
Myers
O'Daniel
O'Mahoney
Overton
Pepper
Reed
Revercomb
Robertson

Russell
Saltonstall
Shipstead
Smith
Stanfill
Stewart
Taft
Thomas, Okla.
Thomas, Utah
Tobey
Tunnell
Tydings
Vandenberg
Wagner
Walsh
Wheeler
Wherry
White
Wiley
Wilson

der the terms of that resolution, the President of the Senate is directed to appoint a committee representing the Senate. On that committee the Chair appoints the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A petition signed by sundry members of the Washington (D. C.) Committee for Americans of Japanese Ancestry, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 2127) to create an Evacuation Claims Commission under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of sundry citizens of Sacred Heart, Minn., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 599, to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in periodicals, newspapers, and motion picture, and over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN LIBERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a very interesting statement from the American War Dads, Winfield (Kans.) Chapter, No. 71, the membership of which includes many of the best citizens of Kansas. I ask unanimous consent to have this statement printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN WAR DADS,
WINFIELD CHAPTER, No. 71,
Winfield, Kans., May 24, 1946.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We address you as the representatives of a few of the unorganized millions of American citizens, the truly "forgotten" men and women of our country, whose only "special" interest is the preservation of our American liberties, institutions, and way of life.

We are not opposed to necessary restrictions and regulations devised for real emer-

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], and the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS COMMEMORATING THE LIFE, CHARACTER, AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. House Concurrent Resolution 152, providing for a joint session of the Congress on Monday, July 1, 1946, for the purpose of holding appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, has been duly adopted by both Houses. Un-

gencies, but we are unalterably opposed to government by directives emanating from a neglected and irresponsible bureaucratic system whose only achievement has been confusion worse confounded.

Our sons and daughters have fought another world war, and on foreign soil, not to promote regimentation and dictatorship within our own country, but to keep from its shores the evils of all foreign isms and crackpot ideologies, and preserve to us, ourselves and their children, our priceless American heritage.

We affirm our faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the principle of the sovereignty of man that it guarantees. We affirm our faith in our old-fashioned system of government by law, under which this Nation has grown and prospered, and not in government by man, under which foreign nations have perished. We affirm our faith in our American ideologies and in the fitness of the American people to govern themselves.

We look to you, as our duly elected representative, to exert your every effort to preserve to us and to our children the American principle of "government of, by, and for the people," and in its every meaning and complete integrity.

Yours for good old-fashioned American government,

Winfield Chapter, No. 71, American War Dads: W. E. Broadie, President; H. H. Hanalen, Secretary; H. C. Wind, O. F. Brane, P. F. Weinrich, W. V. Hilderbran, C. H. Benson, G. L. Jarvis, Executive Board.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

H. J. Res. 360. Joint resolution to provide for United States participation in the Philippine independence ceremonies on July 4, 1946; with amendments (Rept. No. 1421).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Finance:

S. 2018. A bill to facilitate the decentralization of the Veterans' Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1422);

S. 2099. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept gifts, devises, and bequests in behalf of the general post fund for the use of veterans and for the sale and conveyance of any such property under certain circumstances and the covering of the proceeds thereof into the post fund, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1423);

H. R. 5907. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration hospital, Lebanon County, Pa., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1424);

H. R. 6069. A bill to amend section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 1425); and

H. R. 6153. A bill to remove the existing limitation on the number of associate members of the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1426).

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2296. A bill for the relief of Ira W. Baldwin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2297. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joan Nabi Velasquez; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 2298. A bill granting a pension to the dependent parents of Frank A. Guadagnoli; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 2299. A bill for the relief of the estate of Lee Jones Cardy; and

S. 2300. A bill for the relief of Horst Specialty Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REVERCOMB:

S. 2301. A bill for the relief of Rev. John C. Young; to the Committee on Claims.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2177) to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 279), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 243, Seventy-ninth Congress, agreed to April 1, 1946, authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to employ a special assistant to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$5,640 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until June 30, 1947.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR CAPPER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of the recently passed labor-management bills, delivered by him on June 2, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONTINUANCE OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT—ARTICLE BY GOULD LINCOLN

[Mr. SALTONSTALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the subject of continuance of the Selective Service Act, by Gould Lincoln, published under the headline "The Political Mill," in the Washington Evening Star of June 5, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

RECORD OF SENATOR PEPPER—STATEMENT OF TAMPA JOINT ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CIGAR MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Tampa Joint Advisory Board of the Cigar Makers International Union (AFL) in support of his record, which appears in the Appendix.]

RUSSIA RANKS STALIN GREATEST AMONG HER HISTORICAL LEADERS—ARTICLE BY EDDY GILMORE

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Russia Ranks Stalin Greatest Among Her Historical Leaders," written by Eddy Gilmore and published in the Washington Evening Star of June 5, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understood the question was on the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia on behalf of himself, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A perfecting amendment takes precedence over a substitute amendment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. A further parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the amendment which I mentioned be the next order of business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be, unless some other perfecting amendment is offered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I renew my request that my amendment may be adopted so that it may be taken to conference, but I want to modify it before it is acted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. I desire to obtain some information concerning the amendment. I wonder if the Senator would withhold pressing for action on it for half an hour or so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes, I will be glad to, if I may have unanimous consent to offer my amendment, after I shall have modified it, and thereby not prejudice action by the Senator from West Virginia with respect to his substitute amendment; but before final action is taken on the Senator's substitute amendment I want to offer my perfected amendment and have action taken on it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has that right under the rule.

Mr. GURNEY. Will the Senator from West Virginia proceed with a discussion of his amendment, and, when the Senator from Colorado has modified his amendment, permit him to offer his modified amendment?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Of course, I should not like to have a break in the continuity of the discussion of my amendment, but I will not hold up the consideration of the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator from West Virginia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado can offer his modified amendment at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia.

The question now is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], offered on be-

half of himself, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the pending question is upon an amendment which is in the nature of a substitute, and which has been proposed on behalf of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and myself. At this point in my remarks I ask that the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by striking out 'July 1, 1946' and inserting in lieu thereof 'May 15, 1947': *Provided*, That no individual shall be inducted for training and service under such act unless the Congress by law declares that national security requires that inductions be resumed.

"Sec. 2. (a) There shall be discharged from or relieved from active duty in the military and naval forces of the United States, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit, every member of such forces, or any component part of either, who applies therefor and who has on the date of enactment of this act one or more children to whom he bears, of would maintain, but for his service, a bona fide family relationship in his home: *Provided*, however, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to anyone who has volunteered for service in the Army or the Navy.

"(b) Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man heretofore inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have served for a training and service period of at least 18 months shall be discharged upon his written application for discharge, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit: *Provided*, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to any person who has voluntarily enlisted for a longer period of service."

"Sec. 3. This act shall not be deemed to affect the existing program of the Army and Navy for the discharge of men in the service on other grounds and for other reasons not named in this act, but shall be construed as an additional ground and reason in the demobilization and discharge of servicemen from the Army and the Navy.

"Sec. 4. Any person discharged under the provisions of this act shall be given and granted an honorable discharge, unless for cause found to be not entitled to honorable discharge.

"Sec. 5. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: '*Provided further*, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed 1,550,000, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall be 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947: *And provided further*, That on July 1, 1947 the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall be 558,000 and in the Marine Corps 108,000.'

"Sec. 6. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$94; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$82; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$70; and

enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$65. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$132.'

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, so that we may understand just what is in the amendment which is offered and how it differs from the bill reported by the Military Affairs Committee, I want to explain briefly the amendment, section by section. The first section of the amendment extends the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to May 15, 1947. It provides, however, that no individual shall be inducted for training and service under the act unless Congress by law declares that the national security requires that inductions be resumed. That simply means that the Selective Service Act in all its parts and in all its force would be extended until May 15, 1947, but there would be no further inductions or enforced service under the act until the Congress so orders. In other words, that part of the law which deals with the priority in employment, with preference in employment of veterans, will be kept in force; that part of the law, section 9, which deals with the right of the President to seize properties under certain circumstances will be kept alive; but, Mr. President, no person will be inducted into the service under the act until Congress says that the national security requires it.

That position is taken upon the ground that further inductions are not necessary to the maintenance of the size of the force needed, and are not necessary for the return of men who have already seen service abroad. Later I shall discuss figures and facts to sustain that position.

The second section of the proposed amendment would relieve from active military duty in the Army and Navy, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit, fathers who are now serving in the armed forces. I need not discuss that point at present, because later I shall go into that subject.

It is provided, in the latter part of the second section, that every man heretofore inducted under the provisions of the act who has had training and service of 18 months shall, upon his written application, be discharged. I expect to show, from figures furnished by the War Department itself, that every man in the service today who has had 18 months of service can be released, and the Army and Navy maintained at the proper level. That statement, of course, both as to the release of fathers and the release of men with 18 months of service, does not apply to volunteers.

Section 3 provides that the foregoing sections shall not be deemed to affect the existing program of demobilization, but shall be in addition thereto. They are directions of the Congress to the Army and Navy to bring about the discharge of fathers and men with 18 months of service. Under section 4 such men shall be granted honorable discharges unless,

for cause shown, they are not entitled thereto.

Section 5 fixes the limit of the number of men to serve in the armed forces. It fixes the Army, as of July 1, 1946, at not to exceed 1,550,000. That is the number requested by the Army. It is the exact number fixed in the bill to which the amendment is offered, so the amendment in the nature of a substitute includes that paragraph, because the substitute, if adopted, would take the place of the whole bill. The figure fixed for the Army is the Army's own figure. It has not been questioned. Furthermore, it has not been delved into. The Army asked for it, and it was granted. In order that there may be no question about the size of the Army, those of us responsible for offering the substitute have taken the figure of the Army itself, 1,550,000 men as of July 1 this year. As of July 1, 1947, the number of men in the Army is too be 1,070,000. That, again, is a figure requested by the Army itself. So there can be no debate on the question of the size of the Army. As to the Navy, the amendment provides that on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall be 558,000; and in the Marine Corps 108,000. Those are the figures requested by those particular branches of the service, and are the same figures as those contained in the bill reported by the able Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] on behalf of the Military Affairs Committee.

Section 6 deals with the pay of enlisted men in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. At this time I wish to modify the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has the right to modify his amendment.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I wish to modify section 6 (a) of the substitute by including as a part of it the pay schedule which was adopted by the Senate yesterday, so that there will be no difference in the base pay of members of the armed forces, as provided in the bill and as provided in the substitute.

That, in essence, is the sum and substance of the amendment.

First. It extends the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947, but stops inductions until Congress orders further inductions.

Second. It releases fathers from service.

Third. It releases from service men who have had 18 months of training and service in the Army or Navy.

Fourth. It fixes the size of the Army and Navy at the very figures requested by them.

Lastly, it raises the pay of enlisted men, in accordance with the schedule adopted by the Senate, starting in the lowest bracket with a base pay of \$75, representing an increase from \$50. That is done for the purpose of carrying through the plan to stimulate voluntary enlistments.

Let me say at the beginning of my remarks that I have advocated, and still advocate, a strong armed force—not only an adequate force, but a strong force. I, with others, have urged and insisted that the military and naval forces be placed upon a voluntary basis. Great

success has been met under that plan. The Senate will recall that on October 6, 1945 the bill which was passed providing for voluntary enlistments became the law. I understand that the Navy is filling all its needs with volunteers. The number of Army volunteers has been built up to such a point as to constitute a substantial part of our Army, and there is definite promise that shortly we shall have an Army based solely upon volunteering.

There are those in this country—and no doubt some in Congress—who believe in impressed military service. They believe in conscription. They believe that the young men of the country should be taken in time of peace as well as in war, and impressed into the military branches. The Army believes in that policy, say what it will as to its desire for volunteers. To me the conclusion is inescapable that the Army leaders believe in the draft, because under such a system they can select the men they want to place in the service. They want the very best men they can get. Men in the Army are interested, first, in their corps. They feel that the first duty of a citizen, from their viewpoint, is in the armed service. All the other aspects of national life are subservient to that end. That is a natural feeling.

There is no sounder proof of what I say on this subject than the quiet, unobtrusive order which was issued by the General Staff of the Army on March 8 of this year, raising the passing grade in the mental qualification test from 59 to 70. In other words, when a volunteer is taken into the Army instead of passing at a grade of 59, he must pass with a grade of 70.

What was the result? The result was that many men who wanted to volunteer were prevented from volunteering. We fought a war on the basis of a passing grade of 59. Men who passed with such a grade were first-rate fighting men. Yet when we are creating a peacetime Army we find the passing grade raised from 59 to 70.

The Army wants the pick of the land. It does not want to consult the individual American citizen as to whether or not he wishes to serve. They themselves are going to say, "We want you, and you must come in, if you can make a grade of 70 on the test."

Mr. President, as I have said, prior to the draft, the soldiers who volunteered into the Army of the United States were accepted if they could make a mark of 59. That was the passing mark, and on that basis we had a good Army, although a small one, and on that basis we fought the war. But now in peacetime the passing mark has been raised to 70. That indicates that the Army itself wants to conduct the draft in such a way that it can select men and pick men, regardless of whether in this free country they wish to serve. That situation does not go to the question of the defenses of America. No one wants those defenses more strongly manned than I do. But it does point out very clearly the attitude of the Army that, first and above everything else in America and its national life, the men are to

be selected for military service on the basis of the Army's plan.

Mr. President, I wish to read from the hearings in regard to that point, when it was called to the attention of the representatives of the Army. At the hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs on April 8, 1946, the following occurred when General Eisenhower was being questioned:

Senator REVERCOMB. General, while we are on the question of a voluntary Army and Navy, particularly the Army, in which I am very much interested, in the voluntary force—and you have definitely expressed the view that you would rather have a volunteer Army—

General EISENHOWER. That is correct.

Senator REVERCOMB. I believe we had total enlistments up to March 21 of 652,000?

General EISENHOWER. That is approximately correct.

Senator REVERCOMB. That is the last figure we have. Now, I have been informed, and I want to clarify, that a test is given, has been given for those brought into the Army, either by draft or through enlistment, known as the Army competency test.

General EISENHOWER. That is correct.

General Paul interposed to say that the name of it was "general classification."

Then General Eisenhower said:

Army general classification test.

Then the following occurred:

Senator REVERCOMB. And up until a short time ago the passing mark was 59; is that correct?

General EISENHOWER. That is correct, sir; something like that. It has been raised 10 points.

Senator REVERCOMB. It was raised about a month ago to 70?

General EISENHOWER. It was raised 10 points.

Senator REVERCOMB. To 69? Would you rather I addressed these questions to General Paul?

General EISENHOWER. For these exact statistics; yes.

Senator REVERCOMB. May I do so at this time, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Then I proceeded to question General Paul, and the questions and answers which I shall read now will show what was done with respect to raising the passing mark for the general classification test:

Senator REVERCOMB. General Paul, the classification test has been given throughout the war, hasn't it?

General PAUL. Yes, sir.

Senator REVERCOMB. And the passing mark was 59?

General PAUL. That is correct.

Senator REVERCOMB. About 1 month ago it was raised to 69?

General PAUL. That is correct.

Senator REVERCOMB. And that was raised while we were in this program of taking in volunteers?

General PAUL. Also correct.

Mr. President, I am advised that it is not correct that the passing mark has been changed to 69. It is 70; it has been raised from 59 to 70.

I then asked:

Will not the raising of that passing mark definitely prevent a certain number of men from volunteering who desire to volunteer into the armed services?

The following strange reply was made:

We hope it will.

Then this occurred:

Senator REVERCOMB. It was done for that purpose?

General PAUL. Yes, sir. We are getting more of the lower grade men than we can use in the Army.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Was the passing mark for the test raised in the same way for the men who were taken in under the draft?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I do not know; I cannot answer that question. I am advised that that test was not given to the men who entered the service under the draft. Whether that is correct, I do not know. I hope I can be advised about it before this debate is over. But I know that volunteers were taken in at first on the basis of a passing mark of 59. Men were taken in on that basis all during the war. The men who fought the war were admitted on that basis. But after March 8, after volunteering had increased to such an extent, the Army raised the passing mark to 70, and General Paul has said that it was raised to stop some of them from coming in.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Can the Senator explain what the difference would be between a mark of 59 and a mark of 70 on the test, and what percentage of volunteers would be kept out by the change in the passing mark, and whether the present test is a much more difficult one?

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is a mental test. The men are asked certain questions to test their mental aptitude. Under the former standard, those who got a mark of 59 on the test were accepted. But now a passing mark of 70 is required.

I cannot say what number would be kept out under the new requirement, except I am informed that at one camp it eliminated a substantial number of the men who went there to volunteer. I do know that volunteering dropped off from approximately 20,000 a week to 14,000 a week immediately after the issuance of the new order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator from West Virginia permit the Senator from South Dakota to place in the RECORD at this point, if he has the information, a statement regarding whether the changed passing-mark requirement applies to those who are drafted, as well as to those who volunteer, and what the new passing-mark requirement really means in respect to the enlistment program?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I shall be very glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, let me say

that I hold in my hand the examination given by the War Department, as alluded to by the Senator from West Virginia. In this examination there are 50 questions. A great number of the questions—17 of them, in fact—are based on pictures or drawings of piles of blocks, which run in number from 4 to possibly 30 in a pile. In order to obtain a passing mark the men have to count the number of blocks and circle the figure that indicates the correct answer, under the picture of the blocks.

As I have said, there are 50 questions. In order to pass and obtain a grade of 70, the men have to answer only 15 of the questions correctly.

I do not know that it is possible to have the entire examination printed in the RECORD, because it is not customary to print pictures or illustrations in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. However, I may say that the questions leave no doubt that anyone with even a third-grade, fourth-grade, or fifth-grade education would have no difficulty in answering correctly more than 15 of the questions.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I believe it will be proper to request unanimous consent that the examination, except the illustrations, be printed in the RECORD, including all the other questions which relate to grammar and many other subjects. I so request at this time.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CLASSIFICATION TEST R1—WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Name _____
Date _____
Induction station _____
Score _____

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

You have 15 minutes to do the practice questions and the test.

This is a test of your knowledge of words and your ability to think accurately and quickly.

There are three different kinds of exercises. Some are easy and others are difficult. No one is expected to get them all right.

After each question or exercise are four answers. You are to select the one you think is correct and draw a circle around it.

Here are examples of the three different kinds of questions you will be asked.

1. To chase is to follow raise carry sit.
Only one of the four words is correct. The correct word is "follow," so a circle has been drawn around it.

Here is an example for you to do.

2. To reply is to make do answer come.
Decide which of the four words is correct and draw a circle around it.

You should have drawn a circle around the word "answer."

3. How many are 6 cans of tobacco and 7 cans of tobacco? 15 17 13 11.

Add 6 and 7 together and you get 13 for the answer. One of the four answers is 13 so a circle has been drawn around it.

Now do the next problem.

4. Three men caught 81 fish. If each man took one-third of the catch, how many fish would each man have? 17 21 23 27.

Divide 81 by 3 to find the number of fish each man has; find that number among the four answers and draw a circle around it.

You should have drawn a circle around 27.

Another kind of question is to count the number of boxes in a drawing. In each drawing the boxes are all of the same size and shape. The question is, "How many boxes are there?" Count all the boxes in-

cluding those that are hidden. Here are examples.

5. How many boxes? 2 3 5 4.

There are 4 boxes in the drawing so the number 4 is circled.

Do the next problem yourself.

6. How many boxes? 6 7 8 5.

Count the number of boxes and circle the right answer. You should have circled the number 8.

Here are some more questions. There are four answers after each question. Find the right one and draw a circle around it. Go right ahead. Work quickly but accurately.

1. Violent means most nearly modern dead fierce better.

2. A decoration means most nearly debt desire condition ornament.

3. Punctual means late tardy prompt slow.

4. Some rounds of ammunition were divided equally among 7 men. Each man received 6 rounds. How many rounds of ammunition were divided? 19 37 42 49.

5. Mr. Williams took out an \$8,000 life insurance policy. The rate was \$25 per \$1,000. What was the annual premium on this policy? \$280 \$290 \$200 \$210.

6. Six men went on a trip by automobile. The total expense was \$13.44, which was shared equally. How much was each man's share of the total expense? \$2.24 \$2.56 \$2.92 \$3.24.

7. How many boxes? 4 11 15 16.

8. How many boxes? 18 24 19 27.

9. How many boxes? 20 19 21 15.

10. Indecision means most nearly doubt courage fancy assertion.

11. Dilapidated means most nearly ruined finished retained carved.

12. To drill is to bore wash line mail.

13. A man bought 5½ pounds of meat at 10 cents per pound. How much did the meat cost? 15½ cents 55 cents 52 cents 4½ cents.

14. Tom spends 45 cents a day for lunch. Fred spends 38 cents a day for lunch. How much more does Tom spend than Fred for lunches in a working week of 5 days? 15 cents 22 cents 29 cents 35 cents.

15. A man attended target practice 9 times. He scored 189 in all. What was his average score for each time? 18 21 24 27.

16. How many boxes? 15 9 18 12.

17. How many boxes? 16 26 40 32.

18. How many boxes? 10 8 15 12.

19. Age means most nearly person school bread time.

20. To contradict is to deny admit reveal suspect.

21. To spurt is to talk reduce live gush.

22. At the rate of 9 miles in 15 minutes, how far will a tank go in an hour? 6 miles 24 miles 36 miles 135 miles.

23. A baseball team wishes to buy uniforms for its members. The total cost of the uniforms will be \$52 but there is only \$25 in the treasury. The nine regulars of the team decide to share the balance of the expense equally. How much will each man have to pay? \$1 \$1.75 \$2.25 \$3.

24. Brown had 9 packages of cigarettes and 4 cans of tobacco. Evans had 7 packages of cigarettes. How many packages of cigarettes did they have together? 20 18 14 16.

25. How many boxes? 15 13 12 10.

26. How many boxes? 22 16 27 24.

27. How many boxes? 20 10 16 12.

28. To plod is to hurry hang teach toll.

29. Premature means most nearly late steep productive early.

30. A query is a school narrative question purse.

31. A property was assessed at \$7,000. The tax rate was \$6 per \$100. How much was the tax on the property? \$355 \$405 \$420 \$500.

32. Mr. Jackson has \$2,000 invested at interest of 3 percent. How much interest

does this investment earn him in a year? \$60 \$50 \$40 \$30.

33. An officer in the Army is paid \$4,140 a year. How much is his salary per month? \$345 \$295 \$255 \$385.

34. How many boxes? 7 9 6 10.

35. How many boxes? 10 13 9 14.

36. How many boxes? 25 30 50 42.

37. A neigh is the cry of a sheep goat donkey horse.

38. To convey is to leave carry credit direct.

39. An aperture is an ending opening oracle exercise.

40. The scale on a road map reads 1 inch equals 22 miles. How many miles apart are two towns that are 3½ inches apart on the map? 55 66 77 88.

41. Mr. Wilson has one-fifth of his money in a savings account. The amount of his savings account is \$20. What is the total amount of Mr. Wilson's money? \$20 \$50 \$80 \$100.

42. How much money must be invested at 4 percent interest in order to earn \$5 interest per year? \$125 \$130 \$135 \$140.

43. How many boxes? 17 22 18 21.

44. How many boxes? 9 12 10 13.

45. How many boxes? 14 16 17 15.

46. Concurrent means most nearly rebellious simultaneous capable conscientious.

47. Spontaneous means voluntary unwilling rigid ridiculous.

48. You know the mileage reading at the beginning and at the end of a trip. How would you find out the length of the trip? Add subtract divide multiply.

49. A man has 4 yards of twine. How many packages can he wrap if he uses four-fifths of a yard for each package? 3 4 5 6.

50. At 5 a. m. the thermometer stood at 7° below zero. At noon it stood at 10° above zero. How many degrees has the temperature risen in the 7 hours? 3° 10° 17° 24°.

Mr. GURNEY. I hand the questionnaire to the Senator from West Virginia. He may examine it question by question and observe how simple are the questions. I am sure he will agree with me that to answer correctly only 15 answers out of the 50 would be a comparatively easy matter.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the point I make is that the same qualifying test was given to men during World War II when they were being taken into the armed forces in order to face the enemy and fight the battles of our country. On the basis of the same test, a passing mark of 59 admitted a man into the Army. Now, when there is no fighting to be done, and when the test of a man's mentality is to be ascertained, he is to be required to come into the Army on a passing grade of 70. Men who attained a grade of 110 on the same test during the war were admitted to officers' training school, and there is not a great margin between 70 and 110. So the point system has been raised with regard to admitting men into the Army during peacetime. The passing grade now is 70. The military wants picked men. It does not want volunteers when it precludes them by raising the point system.

Mr. GURNEY. I believe that if all of the questions were answered correctly the grade would be 162; 59 is equal to about a fourth-grade education, and 70 is equal to about a fifth-grade education.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have some figures before me which came from authentic sources. They show that in February 1946, 36 percent of the enlistments were in the fourth group, and that 9 percent of the enlistments were in the fifth or last group, or a total of 45 percent, as opposed to wartime when 27 percent of the enlistments were in the fourth group and 5 percent were in the fifth group. Now, with a reduced Army and increased specialists with airplane training, and with tanks and all the modern equipment of an army, it seems to me that it would be dangerous not to have the Army increase its tests if we are going to reduce the numbers in the Army and give them increased individual responsibilities.

Mr. REVERCOMB. There would be great force in the Senator's argument if the entire Army were made up of airplanes and special equipment. But the Senator knows that we still have foot soldiers, and that the size of the Army is to be based on the idea of it being necessary to guard surplus goods, and that thousands of men in the Army today are used as guards. If the men could fight the war on the basis of a passing mark of 59, they could be taken into the service as peacetime soldiers on the same basis. General Paul said that the purpose of raising the passing grade was to keep men out of the Army.

Mr. President, it is inescapable that the War Department wants to select and therefore to have selective-service maintained, and it will have ready the same arguments to put forward a year from now. The Army wants to pick and select its men. That is a very natural position for the Army to take. It is proud of its corps. It wants to pick the top of the citizenship—a very natural policy on its part. But the question arises, Mr. President, Is the Congress of the United States, which has the duty of fixing national policy in all its phases, going to surrender completely to the ideas of the Army? The Army looks at only one phase of national life. We, as Members of the Congress, must look at every aspect of national life. We will consider the needs of the Army from the standpoint of enabling it to maintain its strength, but we will not surrender completely to the right which it claims of picking the youth of the country and adopting methods of enforced service which have prevailed in Europe for a long time.

No man has higher praise for the Army than I. The personnel of the Army, from its Chief of Staff down to the private soldier, is entitled to the praise of every American citizen. It met foreign enemies and vanquished them. It protected and sustained us during the days of war. We feel deeply grateful, and we should never forget what the Army did. Surely, I would say that the Congress has not, nor have the people failed to acknowledge their gratitude. It should be everlasting, and should be shown in a material way. But even after such acknowledgment, Mr. President, shall the Army leaders of our country be allowed to fix our national policy, or shall the Congress, upon whom the duty devolves, fix the policy of wheth-

er or not we shall continue with enforced military service?

In the main, the bill now before the Senate, as reported by the Military Affairs Committee, is substantially the Army's bill. I realize that those who will follow without question the Army's demands upon this subject, and those who so devoutly believe in enforced military service, regardless of need, are beyond the reach of any argument, and cannot be influenced by any argument which I or any other Senator may make upon the subject.

On the other hand, Mr. President, there are those who, in consonance with our ideas of freedom, feel that enforced service, unless it is needed for the protection of this country, is not the best for America. To those, I would make my argument today. It is to the people of our country and to the Members of the Senate that I would respectively present my amendment in the form of a substitute, with confidence in the belief that it will lead them to the conclusion that further enforced service in the Army is not at all necessary in order to return to this country the unmarried men and fathers who have had foreign service.

As I have said, we have accepted the Army's figure without question, although it has never been probed or delved into. No attempt has been made to substantiate it. Representatives of the Army came before the Military Affairs Committee and said, "We want so many men," and then stated where they wanted them, and explained the purposes for which they wanted them. Among those purposes was that of guarding surplus property. The figure which is asked for as of July 1, 1946, is 1,550,000. The figure as of July 1, 1947, a year hence, is 1,070,000. It will be noted that the top figure is for July 1, 1946, and then grades down to July 1, 1947, by approximately 500,000 less.

I point out, Mr. President, some figures of the size of the Army at this time so we will know whether or not it is necessary to continue drafting. The strength of the Army, estimated as of May 20, 1946, is 1,960,000, many of whom ought to have been released a long time ago, many of whom have had extended service. The total—and bear this figure in mind at the moment—the total volunteer enlistments to May 21, 1946, were 769,340.

Mr. President, I have before me the testimony of the Chief of Staff, the respected General Eisenhower, given before the Military Affairs Committee during its hearings on January 16, 17, and 18. On page 355 there is set forth a table showing the employment of the Army overseas as of July 1, 1946. This is the plan and these are the figures of the number of men employed—the maximum figures, the figures fixed by the Army, not the figures of anyone else, but the Army's demand, the Army's request. The number of men who are to be used overseas in all theaters as of July 1, 1946, is 794,000.

Mr. President, the Army says that it will have a volunteer force on July 1, 1946, of 950,000 men. We know that it will

have that number. We know that with 769,340 volunteer enlisted men at this time plus the 150,000 officers in service, every man who has been inducted into the Army and drafted and who was overseas can be brought home and his place filled by a volunteer, because only 794,340 are needed overseas.

If the Army is going to need only 794,000 overseas in both European, Pacific, and the other areas and they will have 950,000 volunteers by July 1, 1946, there is no need for a man who is not a volunteer to be abroad on July 1, or shortly thereafter, of this year. Those facts, those figures, are inescapable.

I know the appeal to the Senate when any committee comes forth with a bill. I know that to oppose a committee bill is an uphill task, but I invite the attention of the Senate to the actual facts and figures, figures furnished by the Army, as to whether or not the continuance of the draft can be justified. Every boy who was drafted and who is overseas today could be returned and a volunteer put in his place overseas under the figures given by the Chief of Staff himself, and there would be left in this country more than 150,000 volunteers after filling the needs of the overseas calls. Yet we talk about extending the draft. For what?

There is every reason to extend the selective-service law. In addition to the reasons already given, we are told that the international situation is such that we must remain strong; we must be ready for military calls. Mr. President, if we let the draft stay in effect without induction, every boy on becoming 18 years of age will register. He will be subject to call overnight when Congress says it is ready to call him. As described by another Senator, it will be as a loaded gun behind the door, ready to be picked up when the time of battle comes. But why induct men today of any age, when they are not needed, as plainly shown by the facts?

Now let me turn, Mr. President, to some other figures. These, too, are figures furnished by the Army. The Army has estimated that its entire personnel, both officer and enlisted men, who will be volunteers on July 1, 1946, will be 950,000. In addition to that figure, the Congress has authorized the creation of a corps known as the Philippine Scouts, of 50,000. No doubt whatsoever has been expressed that the 50,000 enlistments will be obtained.

Here is an additional interesting figure: There were inducted into the Army of the United States under the Selective Service from January 1, 1945 to May 1, 1946, 927,874 men. The total of those figures would be 1,927,874, made up of volunteers and men inducted into the Army with 18 months of service as of July 1, 1946.

I realize that we cannot figure on the whole 927,874, because, doubtless, some of those men were casualties in the war. We cannot take it wholly because some of the men who were inducted in that period enlisted for a definite period. But I may say that taking one-half of them—and certainly that is a liberal consideration toward the Army's view-

point—there will be in the service as of July 1, 1946, 1,463,937 men who are volunteers and who have had only 18 months' experience.

There is no reason today, Mr. President, even if we disregard the figures of the Chief of Staff about those who serve abroad, why every boy who has had 18 months' service should not be on his way back home. The substitute amendment calls for the return of those men.

This proposal is not made because of any sentimental reasons or any desire to relieve men from duties which they should perform. I submit to the Senate that it is based upon the actual facts and figures of the War Department which cannot be refuted.

I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Army, under its own plan, as of May 20, 1946, has one-million-nine-hundred-and-some-thousand men. It wants an Army of 1,550,000 July the first, and it will have them, because it has them now. Under its plan it will have 1,070,000 men, reduced by 500,000 from that date, on July 1, 1947. Why is there a desire to continue the draft when we consider the voluntary enlistments as they are now proceeding? Mr. President, I can see no reason for it. I cannot see it sustained in the facts and the figures which are presented to us.

Ah, the Army wants it, of course. As I have pointed out, the Army wants to select the men it puts into its service. I care not how many volunteers we were getting today, and I care not how many we get a year from now, the Army will request the right to select those who serve. But are we, Mr. President, who make the policies of this country, with the knowledge we have of the facts, going to ignore every other phase of national life and follow the Army blindly?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to ask a question along that particular line. On page 2 of Senate bill 2057, as reported, there is a provision which places the number of men in the Army on July 1 of this year as not exceeding 1,550,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is in my amendment also.

Mr. FERGUSON. Then it shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army strength on the 1st of July 1947, shall be 1,070,000.

This is the provision to which I wish to call attention:

And provided further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the 3 months preceding that month in which the requisition is made.

If the President should follow this measure, how could the Army require men under the Selective Service Act if, under the voluntary system, it was getting a sufficient number to fill the requirements?

Mr. REVERCOMB. The law says, I point out to the able Senator, that the President shall act upon the call of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of

the Navy or monthly requisitions on the President. He does not make any decision about it, the decision is made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. I know that if it is left up to the Army, or the War Department, to determine whether or not there shall be calls for drafts, we can be certain there will be calls for drafts.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the Senator will yield for another question, in line 10, the bill as reported says:

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the 3 months preceding that month in which the requisition is made.

How can the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, under this proposal, make a greater call than is required by the law?

Mr. REVERCOMB. They will themselves determine what persons, what individuals, qualify under the voluntary enlistments. I do not want to leave that question open when I see the War Department raise the qualification from 59 to 70. I do not know when they will raise it to 100 or 110.

Mr. FERGUSON. Then, the Senator's answer to the question would be that he is of the opinion that the number of men who will be selected under voluntary enlistments will be reduced, so that there will always be a call for men under the selective service unless Congress forbids it?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I think the matter should be placed entirely in the hands of Congress. I feel it is the duty of Congress to act in this situation, since we can get the men, and require the Army to go about getting volunteers; and if they cannot get them, then let the Congress act to start inductions again. In other words, rather than say to the War Department, "We are going to let you have the say so about when you will stop selective service, and we will say nothing about it. We hand over to you the whole power and you will say when selective service and induction shall stop," I want the Congress to say, "We stop them now. Go out and get your volunteer Army. Be earnest about this, and get your volunteer force, and if you cannot do it, then we will start inductions again."

Mr. FERGUSON. Would not a fair interpretation of the bill reported by the Senate committee, if it is followed fairly and with the spirit of its language, be that the Army would not be allowed to call for men under the selective service if they were getting the volunteers?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I prefer the other method, of the Congress stopping it, and when the Congress finds they cannot get volunteers to fill the forces up to the number contained in the amendment, as well as in the bill, let inductions start again under the act of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I share the Senator's optimism about the volunteers, as he well knows. I do not completely concur in the conclusions he states, and the conclusions which he has

reached in the substitute which he has proposed for the bill. Nevertheless, I do concur with him in believing that volunteers can be obtained.

But there is one thing which should be called to the attention of the Senate and to the attention of the country. It is rather remarkable to learn the number of volunteers the armed forces have received, inasmuch as the Government of the United States is paying them to stay out of the Army. What I mean by that is that we have the employment-compensation provision now in force.

I talked with the Veterans' Administration this morning, and I was surprised to find that for the week ending May 25 the United States Treasury paid out \$32,793,045 in unemployment compensation, \$20 a week, which is \$80 a month we are paying men not to go in the service.

Furthermore, we are paying out now \$2,000,000 a week in self-employment compensation. That is, if a man on a farm or in a little business does not earn \$100 a month, he is entitled to self-employment compensation. That amount has been growing, from \$1,000,000 a month to more than \$10,000,000 a month, and every month it is increasing. So of course the veteran who would otherwise go back into the Army, under ordinary circumstances, is being paid by the Government to stay out of the Army, paid more to stay out than he would be paid if he went back in.

Therefore I say, in view of that situation, in view of the fact that 1,639,652 men received unemployment compensation in the week ending May 25, and 40,000 received self-employment compensation in the same week, it is rather surprising that we are getting the number of volunteers we are getting.

I presume we will have to wait until the 52 weeks are up, and when that period is ended, perhaps many of the men will go back into the service. As that compensation decreases, as it is bound to do in the months ahead, I think we have every right to believe that enlistments will increase, and increase very rapidly.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator very much for his observation, and I agree heartily with him that we can secure the force desired by the Army through volunteering. There is no doubt about that in my mind. Since that is the Army we can obtain by volunteers, and when we already have more than 950,000 volunteers as of July 1, enough to fill every place abroad, under the very statement made by General Eisenhower himself as to the number of soldiers he needed abroad on July 1, 1946, why we should turn to the draft is beyond my comprehension. I share the views expressed by the Senator from Georgia, who said we will never get anywhere with a half-draft and a half-volunteer Army. Not until we suspend the draft, not until we try out fully the volunteer system, which has been so successful up to this point, can we do what is right in maintaining fully an army upon the volunteer basis.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The distinguished Senator from Colorado gave fig-

ures respecting unemployment compensation and stated, if I heard him correctly, that at \$80 a month unemployment compensation was more than a private's pay. Of course, those figures do not include keep, which I understand is estimated at approximately \$5 a day or thereabouts. So really we are paying men in the Army more than we are paying those who are now under unemployment compensation, if the keep of a man, his clothes, and so forth, are included.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The clothing, food, and so forth, a soldier receives do amount to something, but many of the unemployed veterans are in their own homes, and their lodging and their food and their upkeep does not mean very much to them. They are receiving, however, \$20 cash each week, or \$80 a month, which is more cash than men receive in the Army.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with the Senator on that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In the Army there are a great many deductions, as the Senator knows, out of the \$75, or the \$50, as the pay is at present. If the pending amendment is adopted, of course, it will increase the amount, but \$50 is the amount of pay at present in the Army, and \$80 a month is the compensation paid to keep men out of the Army.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with what the Senator has stated. I thought, however, that in order to make the statement complete the item of keep and other allowances should be added to what the Senator said.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I desire to point out that from the beginning the War Department has not had very great faith in the volunteer system, and I want to support that statement by the testimony of those who have testified before the Military Affairs Committee upon this subject. The testimony shows that their belief in a volunteer force was very weak. As I have said, they want a selective service of men in which they can pick them.

On September 12, 1945, just a month after the fall of Japan, it was estimated by the Secretary of War that 300,000 was the number of men who would volunteer in the Army by July 1, 1946. I refer the Senate to page 18 of the hearings had on September 12, 1945. That is the estimate which the Secretary made. Let us see what occurred. The volunteers started coming in, and then, Mr. President, on January 16, 1946, the estimate was made by General Paul, who is known as G-1, that is Chief of Personnel of the Staff of the Army, that there would be enlisted in the Army as volunteers by July 1, 1946, 650,000 men. In September the estimate was 300,000 men, and in January the estimate was 650,000 men. Then on April 3, 1946, the Secretary of War estimated that there would be 800,000 volunteers. Of course, they had to change their opinion because the volunteers were coming in. I give these figures to show that when they were estimating what would be the prospect for the future they indicated little

faith in the volunteer system. They did not think much of it. They did not think it would work.

Mr. President, it has worked. Not only will there be 800,000 volunteer enlisted men in the Army on July 1, 1946, plus 150,000 officers, but I say that there will be a considerably greater number than 800,000 enlisted men, even with the slow-down in the draft which has been mentioned. So, Mr. President, with that situation, and with the continued reduction of the Army up to July 1, 1947, why must we at this time continue to induct men into the services when it is shown that the volunteer system will take care of the Army's needs?

We have had discussions here about taking care of our obligations and commitments. Of course, a complete answer to the taking care of our obligations and commitments is the fact that an Army of 1,550,000 men as of July this year and an Army of 1,070,000 men as of July next year is the figure fixed by the Army itself to take care of those commitments. Nobody questions that. We have not even delved into it. But certainly the Army is going to give the top figure it needs. It is not going to underestimate. The Army has never been guilty of that. There are a sufficient number of men to take care of any commitments, as is shown by the statements made by Army representatives before the committee.

Mr. President, what are the commitments? Apparently they are quite numerous. I was interested in a statement made by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] a couple of days ago in which he spoke of a subcommittee's report to the United Nations Council in which the subcommittee found that the government in Spain was a threat to world peace. With all respect to that subcommittee, its report that Spain is a threat to the world peace is to me absurd. With whom is Spain going to fight? What country is Spain going to pick on? If the United Nations is going into a country, out of some feeling against its internal government, if someone who has power in the United Nations Organization does not like the government in Spain or in some other country and is going to send troops into that country, I do not want our boys to be drafted for that purpose. I do not want to draft American boys to march into Spain to upset Spain's government. I am not interested in that. If that is one of the commitments, then I am not very much in favor of using the young men and the blood of this country to carry out such a commitment as that. I thought this Government had had enough of that policy when the State Department went into the elections in the Argentine and tried to take part in them, and received as sound a trouncing as any set of men got in their lives. I thought that certainly the Government had learned forever and severely a lesson there. We may not like what is in the government of some other country; we may not like, and I do not like personally what is done in other governments when we view them from the outside; but we would resent very much, and certainly we should, the attempt on the part of any other government to interfere with our elections, or to

interfere with us because it thought we did not have the right kind of government for our people. In fairness we ought to adopt the same attitude toward other countries. I do not want any such commitments as that upheld with the lives of American boys. Also, I do not want to draft boys to take part in a civil war in China.

We talk about commitments. I do not know what they are, and I doubt if any Member of the Senate knows all the commitments our Government may have made; but whatever they are, so far as the armed forces are concerned, that argument is answered by the call of the Army itself. In this bill we are giving to the Army the number of men it has asked for.

We are told that one of the reasons for raising this Army is to guard surplus property abroad. Mr. President, I do not feel that we are justified in drafting men in their twenties, or men in their teens, and requiring them to withdraw from the lives they want to lead, in order to guard surplus property. We can only justify drafting them in time of war, when we are faced with an enemy and when our national security is threatened. But I do not believe that we are justified, in time of peace, in going into the civil life of the people of our country and having the Army tap young men on the shoulder and say, "You go over to Korea or somewhere else to guard surplus property." Today in those lands we are employing many civilians, and they could be used to guard surplus property, under the direction of the Army.

In connection with the subject of surplus property, recently the Senate passed a bill providing for the sale of our surplus property anywhere on the face of the earth in exchange for the currency of the country in which it is located. If that will not dispose of surplus property abroad, nothing will. If the property is to be sold, why talk about drafting men to care for surplus property abroad? I do not think it is justified.

Moreover, the Senate has passed the British loan. A great deal of surplus property is located in the British Isles. Under the terms of the British loan agreement, surplus property in the British Isles will be sold to Britain. There will not be anything there belonging to the United States to guard. So I think we should absolutely put out of the picture the idea of drafting men into the armed forces to guard surplus property. I understand that we employ approximately 400,000 civilians in Europe. I was not furnished with the figure for the Pacific, but certainly, so far as guarding surplus property abroad is concerned, a skeleton force of the American Army, with the assistance of civilian employees, could perform that service.

Mr. President, I have argued the question of the necessity of continuing the draft. I make this appeal upon the basis of facts. A great campaign has been carried on for the extension of the draft. The boys in the Army have been told that unless it is extended they cannot come home. I think that is one of the most unjustified and unfair things ever said to the men in the service. They write to me and to other Members of Congress

asking that the draft be extended because they have been in the service for 2½ years, 2 years, or 18 months, and that unless the draft is extended they cannot come home. I say that it was a great wrong to tell them that. It was a mean thing to do to tell those boys such a thing because the fact is that every boy in the service who was not a volunteer can today be brought home.

In his testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs, General Eisenhower himself stated that only 794,000 men would be needed abroad in July 1946. According to the Army's own estimate, we shall have a volunteer Army of 950,000, or 150,000 more than enough to meet our commitments abroad, and we can do it through the volunteer system.

Another interesting thing in connection with the armed forces is that if we are to have 794,000 men abroad—and that is the greatest peacetime army that we have ever had on foreign shores—it is to be part of an army of 1,550,000. That means that on July 1, 1946, we shall have 756,000 men in camps in this country and marching up and down the roads. For what purpose? To have a big Army.

We are going to be entirely fair to the Army. It is entitled to fair treatment. But we can never permit the military to determine the national policies of America. I see no need for 756,000 men in camps in the United States. I accede to the judgment of the Army leaders that 794,000 men are needed abroad on July 1, 1946, to meet the demands and commitments. The Army has fixed that figure. No one has questioned it. But I point out that every place in that force can be filled by a volunteer who is in the Army today, and that the boys abroad who are inductees can be brought home. It is a definite wrong and misleading to say to them that the extension of the draft is necessary to bring them home.

Mr. President, I make this appeal to the Senate after a study of the figures which are before us. During the war I went along with the requests of the Army. I want to sustain the Army. Certainly during the war every member of the Committee on Military Affairs has done so. I want a large Navy. The Navy is meeting its requirements with volunteers. I want a strong Army, and I want it to meet its requirements with volunteers. I want the Army leaders to be earnest about raising a volunteer force. We cannot operate with a force that is half volunteer and half impressed.

I have definitely shown, by figures in the record, that there is no need for further inductions. We have offered a plan which would not wipe out the Selective Service System, but would maintain it in full force. The men who are registered will be subject to call if the Congress sees the national need for it. Under the terms of the amendment which we offer as a substitute for the bill, we will say to the world that the men of this country are registered and ready for call. In addition to those who have seen service, those who become 18 years of age will be registered, and the selective service system will still live, in full force. When the national need requires it, upon the

call of the Congress, which is the only body of our Government which should act on this subject, inductions may be started again. That is a fair measure. It is sustained by the facts and figures; and I submit that it is sustained in right and reason. It is sustained unless the Government of these United States desires to have impressed service continued, because the same reasons put forward today for the extension of inductions can be put forward a year hence and perhaps 2 years hence.

So, Mr. President, I urge upon the Senate the serious consideration of the substitute measure. I hope it will be adopted. I appeal to the Senate to place our armed services upon a voluntary basis, and to end enforced and impressed service when it is no longer needed. It is no longer needed now.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. HUFFMAN in the chair). Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield for a question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yesterday the Senate adopted an amendment which would increase quite substantially the pay of the men in the lower ranks in the Army and Navy. The idea behind the adoption of that amendment was to increase the number of volunteers.

The measure now before the Senate calls for volunteers to fill all possible places, and for inductees under the Selective Service System to be used only if it is absolutely necessary to use them. However, the world is still at war. We have many of our boys in foreign countries. We have commitments in foreign countries; we have commitments to the United Nations.

The distinguished Senator from West Virginia says "Let us end inductions now." Mr. President, I ask the Senator whether it is not better, in his opinion, to play safe and secure for one more year, because a year from now conditions may be greatly different from those at this time, rather than at the present time to take the chance of relying completely on the volunteer system, which we hope will be sufficient. In short, is it not better to keep the induction system on the statute books as a form of additional security?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I say to the Senator that not only am I in favor of keeping the United States secure now and for the next year, but I am in favor of keeping the United States secure in its military forces from now on. But I think the question is entirely aside from that point. We are in agreement on having a strong force.

My point is that in order to obtain a strong force it is not necessary to draft men. It is not necessary to continue in service those who have had 18 months of service. I have tried to point that out.

The question is, Does the Senate prefer to have an impressed Army rather than one made up of volunteers who will serve for short periods?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I would answer that question by saying

that, of course, we want a volunteer Army, and we wish to be sure that our country is safe and that we live up to our obligations in time of war.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me ask the Senator a question. Does he doubt that General Eisenhower is just as much interested as we are in having the United States live up to its obligations? Certainly he is. When he puts the top figure for the Army at 1,550,000 and when he says he wishes to have only 794,000 of our men abroad to carry out our obligations there—and that is where we have our obligations—and when under the Army's own plan as of July 1 there are volunteers to the number of 950,000, why keep abroad the ones who are not volunteers? Why not bring them back to this country? Why not let the volunteer Army take care of our obligations to others, about which the Senator from Massachusetts has spoken? I wish to have that done. I am not questioning the necessity of doing it. But I say let us use the volunteer force we have. The Army's own figures show that we can replace with a volunteer every inductee who is abroad.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. According to the statement of the War Department, they have in the service at the present time over 400,000 boys more than they said they would need as of July 1, 1946. Is not that true?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Approximately so, as of May 20, 1946.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They are going to have to let them out mighty fast, to get down to that number. Is not that true?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We have already adopted an amendment providing for a 50-percent pay boost.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Gallup poll stated, as of May 10 of this year, that if we were to adopt a 50-percent pay boost, 23 percent of the boys who were in the service would wish to reenlist.

So if they went back into the service, that would make a force of approximately 2,000,000 boys; and over the next year, let us say, it certainly would give us more than the 1,070,000 which the Army has said it will need as of July 1 1947. Is not that true?

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is correct. I say to the Senator that every fact brought out by the War Department itself, on the basis of the figures it presented when it reached the point of presenting us with figures, sustains the Senator's position that we can have a volunteer force without resorting to further inductions.

On the basis of the figures just referred to by the Senator from South Carolina, we know we shall have more than 1,500,000 men on July 1. And when we accept the plan that the number will be down to 1,070,000 a year thereafter, why must we continue to induct men into the service, when there is every promise of having a sufficient number of volunteers

or perhaps even more volunteers than the Army will take?

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the substitute proposal which is before the Senate seems to me to be properly interpreted, in part, as calling for a reconsideration of the action which the Senate has taken in adopting the amendment providing for continuation of the draft. As the bill stands at the present time, we have adopted an amendment which provides for a very material increase in pay, on induction. That has properly been called incentive pay for volunteering. As the measure now stands, the draft provisions are held in readiness to be used in case the incentive pay provision is not effective and the volunteer system does not bring in a sufficient number of men for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and so forth.

Various degrees of optimism have been expressed as to the effect of these increases in pay. We have fairly authoritative figures to show about what the results of the volunteer system are right now, and they are not particularly encouraging. Any optimism must rest in part upon the effect of the 50-percent pay increase which now is to be offered to men upon volunteering.

Mr. President, I am unable to share very much optimism regarding the effect of that measure. The Government will be committed to pay out nearly a half billion dollars every year in this experiment. A half billion dollars is, of course, going to buy some volunteers, but I do not believe that we shall achieve great results from that very considerable yearly expenditure. I would not presume to put forward my own unsupported opinion in regard to a subject of such great importance, but it happens, Mr. President, that there is available a very considerable wealth of experience on the point. It does not show that the Government can really buy volunteers into the service in considerable numbers. That experience was gained during the years between the two wars, and previous thereto.

Almost any recruiting officer who has gained experience in that field, and who has from day to day inquired into the motives of the young men who present themselves for enlistment, reaches the conclusion that the reason men come to the recruiting station is mainly because of an urge to go somewhere, going somewhere from where they have been. It is a perfectly natural urge. It has been manifested in many ways throughout the ages. The young men do not think very much about the money part of it; in fact, they have been found to think very little about it, insofar as it relates to the immediate return which they may receive when they put on the uniform.

Whenever they can do so, and that is most of the time, the recruiting officers interview the applicants in order to ascertain what is in their minds. It has been found that the applicants do distinctly have an urge to go out from where they are. It has been repeatedly the experience that when recruiting officers are located next door to each other, a recruit who wishes to be a soldier first walks into the marine recruiting station. There may be various reasons why the marines are his first choice. But the

main reason is that the applicant thinks that if he joins the marines he will go to more places than if he joins the Army. His belief, of course, is correct.

So far as the pay for the first few months is concerned—which, of course, is all that he is definitely promised—the recruit looks upon it as spending money, as cigarette money. It is quite true that many recruits think further ahead than that, and those who do look ahead and who have ambitions are usually the best of the day's group, and frequently inquire into what is ahead for them. They want to know what, if they make good in what they are about to do, they will receive afterwards beyond the \$30, \$40, \$50, or \$75 a month which they are paid when they enter the service. That means a great deal, because they are the ones who may think of service in the armed services as a profession. They will be the career men. It is from such men that eventually forms the group which really constitutes the bones, the motor nerves and, in large part, brains of any armed organization. I refer to the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, and the technicians.

Mr. President, any nation which possesses, in sufficient quantity and quality, a corps of all those kinds of officers and technicians, is a long distance on the road to having an efficient army. Without it, no country can have a real army, navy, or marine corps in less time than a full generation. If any nation has such a body of men it can within a comparatively short time, fill up the ranks in the lower pay grades which we are considering. With those cadres, and the consequent ability to train men when inducted, and ability to handle all the mechanisms and the various problems which constitute a rather difficult profession, we could soon have an army or a navy, even if the ranks had to be filled with recruits.

Mr. President, yesterday the Senate adopted a substitute amendment for the amendment which was offered by the Senator from South Dakota. I refer to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado and by the Senator from Wisconsin. Either of the two amendments would require about the same total outlay from the Treasury, or, in other words, an amount approaching a half billion dollars. There was a basic difference between the two amendments. Under the amendment which was proposed by the Senator from South Dakota who has charge of the bill, somewhat more than 40 percent of the proposed increase, totalling a half billion dollars, was to go to the personnel of that cadre to whom I have referred, consisting of commissioned and noncommissioned officers and technicians nearly 60 percent of the total expenditure would go to the lower-paid grades. The substitute, if adopted, will give the entire amount to the privates and lowest grades of non-commissioned officers.

In my opinion, Mr. President, the Nation would have obtained its full money's worth had it adopted the Gurney amendment, as approximately 40 percent of the money would have gone to the career officers and enlisted men of the armed forces. That would have resulted in bet-

ter quality, though no change in numbers.

After all, Mr. President, career men become such and can be called such only after long training and considerable service of many years which takes them even perhaps beyond middle life. When they follow such a course they naturally expect to lead as normal lives as possible, and raise families. They necessarily must have sufficient money with which to support their families, and achieve some degree of security for them. To that category of the personnel the Government must pay, and by paying and thereby obtaining quality, the Government gets its money's worth.

As I have already said, I myself have grave doubt that the half billion dollars which it is proposed to expend by way of increased compensation in the lower grades of the armed services year after year, will yield the returns which are looked for. I do not feel that the return in the way of building a strong Army will be anywhere near comparable to our anticipations. I do not believe that the increase under the substitute amendment will yield as much benefit as would the 40-percent increase proposed by the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota.

I am unable to support the pending substitute amendment, because I do not see my way clear to taking the chance it involves. It means a gamble. We have won the war, but we still have to win the peace; we shouldered the commitments imposed upon the Army and the Navy, and which have been in no way disputed. Indeed, as a matter of fact, it has been represented that they are minimum commitments. We will be gambling if we accept the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia. In the face of the situation which confronts us, I think the adoption of the substitute amendment would entail, a step with which I am unable to go along.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. HART. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I desire merely to make a short observation along the lines of the Senator's talk in connection with the pay schedule. I do not need to call it to the Senator's attention, I am sure, but we must look into the future when we consider pay schedules in the Army, because, I am sure, the Senator in his position and the position he has held during his life as a member of our armed forces, knows that in peacetime, when we get away from the spendthrift period we are now in, it will be very hard to keep up the kind of armed forces we need. With the excessively high costs of maintaining the armed forces it is quite possible the Congress will be pressured to the point where it will not be able to make the appropriations necessary to maintain the number needed for our security.

When we have to pay these certainly excessively high wages as compared with what we paid heretofore in our country's history and in comparison with the wages and salaries paid the members of the armed forces of other countries, we are way above the top.

Of course I am glad to associate myself with the Senator's remarks about the necessity for taking care of the backbone of the Army and Navy, by giving the right kind of salaries to the chief petty officers and the sergeants in the Army.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from South Dakota, since he has brought into the discussion my former life, that in those circles it is frequently said in connection with the errors which have been made by the Government, and in which the Congress often participates, that they lie in holding down appropriations during peacetimes. Then it is observed that the moment an emergency arises the lid immediately flies off, Congress takes the opposite course, and says, "Well, here is all the money you want; go ahead with it." That has repeatedly happened.

I do not suppose that the Army and the Navy have a very good reputation for economy, and I can see why they do not have. There have been many extravagances, but it is unfair for anyone to think that those who are in positions of influence and who have authority to make decisions in the armed services of the United States never pay any regard whatever to dollars. They do. In the long run they know that, after all, only about so many dollars are going to be made available to put the armed forces in a state of readiness for the common defense and they do think over the problem of what is the best way in which to spend these dollars; in other words, how will they get their money's worth—in what way will they get the most for their money.

The Senator is quite correct in saying that right now it must be true that those in military command, in high places in the armed services, are viewing the recent action of this body in adding to the bill half a billion dollars of pay which will continue year after year, as a measure which will eventually result in sacrifices in some other respects.

Mr. WHERRY obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yesterday I asked the able Senator in charge of the pending bill to accept an amendment and take it to conference pertaining to the reemployment of veterans. Since yesterday Colonel Renfro, counsel for Selective Training and Service, has suggested language to perfect my amendment, which is acceptable to me, and I hope is acceptable to the Senator from South Dakota. I should like to call up that amendment now pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement which was entered a few minutes ago, and have it acted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado as modified.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In section 7, line 21, it is proposed to delete all provisions of the section after the word "date" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein or here-

after specified, all functions, responsibilities, records, and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or are available for use in the administration of the functions of the Personnel Division, established under section 8 (g) of such act, of the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I should like to state that with the wording of the amendment as just read I not only shall take it to conference but I sincerely hope it will be retained in conference, and I should like to associate myself, if I may, with the Senator from Colorado in offering the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be very glad to have the Senator join me in this amendment. Its purpose is simply to protect the veterans' rights for employment and reemployment under the Selective Training and Service Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no limitation on the debate, is there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no limitation on debate.

BLACK MARKET IN MEAT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, in a few moments I expect to address myself to the pending business at some length, but prior to doing so I should like to call to the attention of the Senate something about the black market in meat. I do so at this particular time—and I shall take only a few moments—for the reason that some top flight men have gone before the Committee on Banking and Currency and have requested that price ceilings again be imposed upon meat. I understand that a few days ago the Committee on Banking and Currency decided to take them off, but these men have made their defense on the theory that because of commitments made abroad it is necessary to impose price ceilings in this country, and possibly rationing.

Mr. President, 5 or 6 weeks ago on the floor of the Senate I called the attention of the Members of this body to the fact that nearly 80 percent of the meat being sold to the ultimate consumer originated and was distributed somewhere along the line through the black market. At that time the statement seemed like an exaggerated one, but because of the tremendous increase in black-market meat, the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Anderson, put in a new program—he called it a new control program—with the idea that it might somehow eliminate the black market. The program resolved itself into again establishing meat quotas where the animals are bought in the live markets, and he said then that if that particular program

was not successful, he knew no other way except to lift the ceilings and try an uncontrolled program as to meats.

Nearly 6 weeks have elapsed, and I wish to say to the Members of the Senate that the black market in meat is becoming worse and worse. It is now approaching the proportions of a national scandal. It is costing American consumers billions of dollars, for which Mr. Bowles does not account when he testifies before the committees, and claims that meat is being sold at the legitimate ceiling prices.

It is causing a meat famine in many consuming areas. I pass through the little town of Presidential Gardens every Friday morning, and see the cars lined up to get meat. Last Friday morning I think the procession was a mile in length, which is an indication that the present program is causing a meat famine in consuming areas.

This bootlegging, which has resulted in an increase of illegal slaughterers from less than 1,600 to more than 26,000, that buy the animals and kill them in every little market, noninspected, is not only a black market to the consumer, but the offal in hides, bones, and grease, and huge quantities of valuable glands and other materials, is wasted. It is a waste which has not been taken into account when the officials testified before the committees relative to ceiling prices. The offal is the sole source of raw material for many vital pharmaceutical products. The black market is causing widespread unemployment. A large percentage of black-market meat, under Federal inspection standards, is wholly unfit for human consumption, and is a serious threat to the public health.

Mr. President, none of those facts is brought out, apparently, when Mr. Bowles appears before the committee and testifies that the only way to control prices is by Federal price control. We are out of control, 80 percent of the meat going black market, and, in addition to that, there is all this waste of the offal which we so badly need not only for chemical supplies, but for 101 other uses. It is an absolute waste, because the animals are killed in the small packing plants, or slaughterhouses, which are black market, which will not even let the people know they are killing. Therefore the offal is not sold, but is wasted.

Today, OPA price ceilings on meat are simply a pure fiction. Enforcement has completely broken down, and, in spite of everything OPA has been able to do, the black market continues to grow steadily.

I wish now to quote what Secretary Anderson testified before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on May 1, 1946. He gave this testimony in answer to a question propounded by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the distinguished majority leader. This is the question asked by the Senator from Kentucky:

Senator BARKLEY. These statements that come to me all head up to the suggestion finally that the way to cure this whole situation in meat is to take off all controls and ceilings, on the theory that meat might run up for 30 days in price, but it would level off,

so that there would not be any of this artificial situation. I do not know whether that is the answer or not. I am seeking the answer.

That is the end of the indirect question propounded by the Senator from Kentucky to the Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson. This is the reply of the Secretary of Agriculture:

Mr. ANDERSON. Well, Senator, if I may, I would say to you that there have been many times when I have debated with myself very seriously as to whether or not the removal of many of these controls on meat might not be a good thing in view of the surplus population of our ranches.

He means the population of cattle. By the way, there are more than 10,000,000 more cattle on the ranches and on the farms of the United States now than in any other year of the 10 years preceding 1941. So there is a surplus of cattle. The total cattle population is only about 85,000,000. More than one-half of them are beef cattle, and this surplus population is mostly out in the areas of beef cattle. That is what the Secretary means when he says "I would say to you that there have been many times when I have debated with myself very seriously as to whether or not the removal of many of these controls on meat might not be a good thing in view of the surplus population of our ranches."

He continued:

I would say that about as far as I have been able to persuade myself to go is to regard this present period when we are trying to reestablish slaughter controls as about the last effort to see if it will work. If with slaughter controls and with the increased force that OPA is now putting on this we are not able to direct these cattle back into decent channels, if we are not able to persuade people that they have got to buy in compliance, and if we are not able to get food for the American people at decent prices, then we surely ought to try something else; and the only other "something else" is an abandonment of these controls.

That is the answer of Secretary Anderson.

Mr. President, what about this 5 or 6 weeks of control, this new control order the Secretary put into effect to correct the situation he was discussing when he answered the Senator from Kentucky nearly 5 or 6 weeks ago?

They instituted a program, but the latest program is not stopping the black market.

In fact, after 5 weeks of quotas, more and more cattle are going over the hill in the black market.

As shown by the table I have before me, for the week ending June 1, 1946, 10 national packers who, prior to OPA, handled more than three-fourths of all federally inspected cattle, slaughtered only 29,274, or 26 percent—a smaller percentage than the first week before the control order was made effective about 5 weeks ago.

Remember that these 10 nationally operated packing plants, with all the employment they had, which killed three-fourths of the cattle prior to OPA days, the first week in June slaughtered only 26 percent of the three-fourths kill they slaughtered before the war.

The following is the percentage of slaughter of 10 representative meat

packers located in all parts of the Nation compared to United States federally inspected slaughter:

	1946	1945	1941
Week ending Apr. 27:			
Number of head.....	42,693	116,759	142,013
Percent of total federally inspected slaughter.....	29.4	50.8	76.4
Week ending May 4:			
Number of head.....	58,169	123,152	149,908
Percent of total federally inspected slaughter.....	35.7	52.2	75.0
Week ending May 11:			
Number of head.....	57,697	111,599	161,311
Percent of total federally inspected slaughter.....	35.2	51.0	76.0
Week ending May 18:			
Number of head.....	51,723	115,247	157,335
Percent of total federally inspected slaughter.....	32.5	48.6	72.5
Week ending May 25:			
Number of head.....	44,518	119,860	149,282
Percent of total federally inspected slaughter.....	29.5	49.1	73.2
Week ending June 1:			
Number of head.....	29,274	103,021	139,448
Percent of total federally inspected slaughter.....	26.1	49.8	73.7

So it will be seen that by the end of the first week of June, under the new control program, the cattle killed had fallen to 26.1 percent, which is less than it was at the end of the last week in April, before the control program was put into effect.

That, Mr. President, is concrete evidence, indisputable, unanswerable evidence that the last program which Mr. Anderson was to try before he removed price controls entirely, has failed, and if we are to take his recommendation and advice the only thing for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to do is to stand by its original amendment, and remove the control of prices from meat, and I think it should also remove the control of prices from milk and dairy products.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Nebraska may be interested to know that the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning on a motion to reconsider the vote by which meat and dairy products were decontrolled voted against the motion to reconsider by a vote of, I think, 10 to 7, which was a somewhat larger majority than the last time the question came up. So the Senator's advice to the committee has already been followed.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Ohio for his statement. I am not a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. My work has been largely upon the Small Business Committee. I think both committees have worked strenuously for many months to attempt at least to have a trial made of removal of control over meat prices. I do not see why we cannot try to decontrol one commodity and see what the result will be. I am glad to know of the favorable action of the Committee on Banking and Currency. That is the first time that committee has given us such favorable action, and I

appreciate the information given the Senate by the Senator from Ohio.

After 5 weeks of the new control order, and increased enforcement activities, practically all cattle are being sold openly at illegal bootleg prices, even on the public markets, and the OPA is wholly impotent to do anything about it. For example, on Tuesday, June 4, approximately 14,000 slaughter cattle were sold on the Chicago market. The average price paid for Choice cattle was \$17.52 per hundred. That is 52 cents per hundred above the maximum price allowed in the Vinson directive, so it is over the ceiling price. On Good to Choice cattle the average price on that market reached \$16.80 per hundred. That is \$1.05 above the maximum ceiling price. For the commercial grades—that is, the B class of cattle—the average price was \$15.48 a hundred, or \$2.48 per hundred above the maximum ceiling price. That, Mr. President, is the meat which most of our people in the low-income brackets have to buy. If we figure it out by percentages we will find whether we are maintaining the ceiling which Mr. Bowles talks about. For Utility cattle—that is, the kind from which canned meats come—the average price was \$13.53 per hundredweight, or \$2.53 above the maximum ceiling price. The average price of all steers of all grades was \$17.02 per hundredweight, or 2 cents per hundredweight above the maximum ceiling price for Choice steers.

It is not strange that legitimate slaughterers are unable to buy enough cattle to keep their plants operating a few hours per week. The bootleggers buy all of the cattle at illegal prices. For example, one of the large national packers, on June 4, notwithstanding that they were ready and willing to buy several thousand head and their buyers were actively bidding at all the following markets—and get this—out of receipts of 14,000 cattle, at Chicago were able to purchase 7; out of 9,500 at Kansas City were able to purchase only 3; out of 12,000 in Omaha were able to purchase only 135; out of 2,400 at Oklahoma City were able to purchase 18; out of 10,000 in Sioux City were able to purchase none; 57 cattle were purchased at Cedar Rapids; 28 cattle at Albert Lea; 156 cattle at Los Angeles; 26 cattle at Sioux Falls; nothing at Fargo; nothing at St. Paul; nothing at Peoria; nothing at Denver. The total buy for that day at all plants, 430 cattle.

This company, in the Chicago market, with 15 active buyers on the market, was able to purchase only 7 head out of 14,000 cattle sold.

These facts are fully known to the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Economic Stabilization and the Department of Agriculture. It is obvious, if anything is to be done to correct this scandalous condition, the Congress is going to have to do it.

This news should be heralded around the whole country. All this is due to the pricing system. It comes about by reason of the rigid pricing system which has been put into effect in direct contradiction to the testimony of all those who are interested, all those who have the economic welfare of the country at heart.

All this is having a tremendous impact upon our own economy. Think of the tremendous amount of employment in the 15 or 20 plants involved, whose employees are thrown out of work because the plants did not receive cattle for slaughter.

I hope that when the Banking and Currency Committee reports the bill dealing with the extension of OPA, as the committee will with the amendment included in it which has been mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Ohio, the Senate will take the price ceiling off of meat. Such action will permit the free flow of the 10,000,000 surplus beef cattle that are now not being fed because the feeders cannot feed them at the present price ceilings; it will permit them to flow in an orderly fashion through the markets, into the feed lots of the country and back again to the markets, and finally to the consumers' tables. If that is done, it will result in a plentiful supply of meat; the price will be reduced to the level at which it should be, because there will be maximum production. Maximum production is the only way to cure inflation and to decrease prices. Secondly, the meat will come through the legitimate markets, where Federal inspection is had. It will prevent the waste of thousands of head of cattle, the loss of tankage and the various other losses of which I have spoken. Moreover, it will bring about a more wholesome respect for law than exists today because of the widespread extent of black markets. The black market in meat is the most widespread black market in commodities that I know of. The only way to kill the black market is to remove price control from meat and have a free flow of meat through the legitimate markets.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Nebraska has been making a very important contribution in the light of a great pending emergency in this country in respect to the feed situation, particularly as it affects the production of meat. I have just returned from New England, where the people are facing extreme conditions. I have been told that in some instances it has been as long as 9 weeks since stores have had 1 pound of meat for their customers. In New England we have meat lines. Now we also have bread lines. I never expected to live to see the day in America when people would be fighting for meat and for bread. I never expected to live to see the day when people would be fighting with each other, tearing each other's hair in bread lines. It is due to malmanagement, and groups of governmental departments and organizations working exactly at cross purposes with each other, and with no defined policy.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire for his contribution. It emphasizes that not only is this situation true in Nebraska and other Mid-Western States, but that the problem is nationwide. The bread lines and meat lines which he mentioned have also occurred in my section of the country, where we produce meat. The results are national in scope.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Last week I was in North Dakota, in the middle of the Red River Valley. As the Senator from Nebraska knows, that section is known as the bread basket of the world. We could not obtain flour or meat. I was in the town of St. Thomas, where the American Legion was having a dinner. It could not obtain bread. That is the situation in that section of the Nation.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota for his contribution. It shows the widespread results of the price-fixing program.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I point out to the Senator that the situation is growing so serious that people are becoming angry and desperate as they face a vital need for meat, fat products, butter, or butter substitutes in their diets. I am also informed that for the first time druggists are now facing the impossibility of procuring needed medicines, because of the lack of cattle going through the big slaughtering plants for legitimate slaughter. Many persons who are suffering from diabetes or other major diseases today cannot obtain medicines to keep themselves alive. This is the result of the black market in meat.

Mr. WHERRY. The statement made by the distinguished Senator corroborates what I said earlier in my remarks. Operators of bootleg, mushroom, non-federally inspected packing plants which have grown up wish to hide their black-market operations. They do not even apply for the subsidy. No attempt is made to market the offal. In fact, they must hide it or they may be caught. The remarks of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire corroborate what I say, that in addition to the loss in price, there is a loss because of the waste of the offal, containing the glands from which the medicines referred to by the distinguished Senator must come. The shortage is becoming acute.

I have received a message from South Carolina informing me that there is likely to be a wholesale break-down of law. The people are determined to have meat, and will slaughter their own cattle if necessary. When the situation reaches such a point, it is time for the Congress of the United States to assert itself. I only hope that when the OPA bill comes before us the membership of the Senate will have enough courage to take the initiative and direct the agencies downtown to get together on a program which will provide meat at prices which the people can afford to pay, and under conditions which will permit us to obtain full value from the offal from the animals which are slaughtered in our great markets.

Mr. BRIDGES. Leadership must come from somewhere. Today all the leadership in the executive departments in Washington is a bewildered, double-dealing, confused leadership, which is failing to produce any really construc-

tive program which will provide either bread for every-day use, or meat, butter, or butter substitutes, which are so badly needed by our people. When other leadership falls down completely, Congress is forced to assume leadership.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. I thank the distinguished Senator, and I know that he would like to have me thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota for his contribution.

The Senator from New Hampshire has referred to the confused leadership. In my judgment that expression defines the present situation in which we find ourselves. The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire has been a Member of the Senate for many years, and has provided real leadership on this side of the aisle. I wish to say to him that when the OPA bill comes before us it will be time for Congress to assert its leadership. I shall be glad to work alongside the distinguished Senator in an effort to obtain constructive relief.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] for himself and other Senators, in the nature of a substitute for Senate bill 2057.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now turn to the pending question.

As a cosponsor of the pending amendment, along with the Senator from West Virginia, I wish to compliment the Senator not only for the provision which has been drafted, but for his position.

Briefly, there is very little difference between the pending amendment and the committee bill, with the exception of the proposal to suspend the inductions.

I am in favor of having an Army of a size necessary to meet our needs. I wish the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] to know that. I have served with him on the Committee on Appropriations, and have followed his guidance. He has done a remarkable job. His judgment and ability are respected on both sides of the aisle. I dislike to disagree with the able leadership of the Senator from South Dakota; but I have a deep feeling about drafting an Army, especially in peacetime. I believe that the way to obtain an Army is through the voluntary system. I have always had that conviction.

I was impressed by the answer given by certain Senators today relative to the scale of pay which we have provided for members of the volunteer Army. They feel that after a while wages will increase, and the pay which we are proposing for those who go into the Army will not be sufficient. That is further justification for the argument that we should not induct men into the Army if they cannot live in the Army at the pay which they receive. We should increase the pay in the Army to such a level that those in the Army can live upon it.

It seems to me to be a sad commentary on our present system when those who now advocate induction say that that is the best way to raise an Army, because it would cost less than if the Army were raised on a volunteer basis. The argument is that in the future, if wages increase, the present rates of pay in the Army will not be sufficient, and therefore the only way we can assure ourselves of an Army is through the draft. It seems to me that that is a sad commentary upon the way we are discharging the debt which we owe to those who died for their country, and who volunteered for the service in order to make it a career.

Last night I was at a nearby fort. I wished to talk with some of the boys who reenlisted in the Army. I talked with a top sergeant, who told me that he knew of 14 men who had been mustered out of the Army who would be only too glad to reenlist if the bill providing increased pay for volunteers were enacted. That is the best kind of evidence, because it reflects the sentiments of the boys who would like to reenlist in the Army.

Mr. President, I feel that the arguments presented by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia are unanswerable. The substitute amendment gives the Army what it asks in numbers. I wish to go along with the Army in whatever estimates it makes as to its needs.

The figures given by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia clearly show that even without provision for increased pay we are ahead of schedule so far as volunteers are concerned. I believe that no one will dispute the statement that a volunteer Army of 1,500,000 would be preferable to a conscript Army of the same size. I endorse that statement without reservation.

When the pay schedule in the so-called Johnson-La Follette amendment goes into effect, those now in the service will receive increased pay, and many boys who could not afford to go into the Army, and who, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] pointed out, accept unemployment pay rather than go into the Army, will go back into the Army. I believe that there will be no difficulty in raising an Army of sufficient size. There will be a sufficient number of volunteers to constitute an Army of 1,500,000, and we can bring back all the boys who have been inducted and who have served 18 months overseas.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Corroborating what the distinguished Senator has said, I invite attention to the testimony of Philip La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, who served under General MacArthur. He testified before the committee that the pay should be at least \$100 a month for a private.

I also invite attention to the statement of former Senator Bennett Champ Clark, the first commander of the American Legion. He agreed that the pay should be at least \$100 a month. In my judgment, the Johnson-La Follette amendment still leaves the pay too low.

I certainly am much pleased to see the distinguished Senator from Nebraska back up this amendment so vigorously.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

Inasmuch as the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is also very vitally interested in this measure, I should like to say to him that if the Senate had adopted the provision he introduced nearly a year ago for an increase in pay, we probably would not find ourselves now in the situation we are in. I am satisfied that if we had taken that action, we would now find the volunteers coming into the service in numbers far ahead of the schedule. It is regrettable that some of us whose opinions were different from those of the Senator from Oregon did not support that proposal for an increase in pay. I am convinced that we need a volunteer Army, and that the way to get it is to make service in the armed forces sufficiently attractive.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate the Senator's kind words. I wish to say that I feel we are going a long way toward setting up a volunteer Army. I regret that I cannot find myself in complete agreement with the Senator from Nebraska on the question of how best to secure a volunteer Army, but I am in agreement with him that we should put the Army on a voluntary basis as soon as possible.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] has pointed out that the people of America need to be told the truth concerning the reasons why the extension of the Selective Service System is now being demanded by the administration. He made a powerful statement. To my knowledge I think it is the first time that such a concrete and forceful statement has been made relative to the proposal to extend the draft.

The reasons why the administration now is demanding that the draft system be extended are perfectly obvious. Something terrible has happened to the highly touted wartime unity of the Big Three upon which was based every promise and every hope of peace in the postwar world. Let us remember that the Axis nations have been completely destroyed and that, in spite of all the propaganda to the contrary, the neutral nations are unable to threaten another world war.

For instance, on May 22, 1946, our own State Department finally admitted that—

The Spanish economy in itself is totally inadequate for waging war, either offensively or defensively, against a major power.

Among the remaining non-English-speaking nations we find that their cities are devastated. I saw that at first hand. We find that their people are physically exhausted. I saw that at first hand. We find that their economies are bankrupt, I think, with one exception, and that one exception is Russia.

Mr. President, let us be perfectly frank. Russia is the major reason why the present administration, I think, is demanding an extension of the selective-service law. I can draw no other conclusion from the public utterances of the most outspoken supporters of the administration's foreign policy and the

strongest friends of Russia in America. Where once there was the optimistic hope of understanding and cooperation between Russia and the western democracies, there is now only disillusionment bordering on despair.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot now admits that—

While we thought the war was going to bring us peace and hope, it has brought us only fear and suffering.

Mr. Harold Stassen, a world-order enthusiast, now warns that relations among the Big Three have become so strained that we must never permit the veto power to be used by Russia "to excuse an act of aggression" or to excuse the other members of the Security Council "from enforcing the solemn obligations of the Charter." I have quoted his own words.

Mr. Averell Harriman, recently retired Ambassador to the Soviet Union, now admits his disappointment and concern over Russia's flagrant violations of her pledged word.

Secretary Henry Wallace, another world-order enthusiast, recently told the American Society for Russian Relief that Russia cannot ride roughshod over eastern Europe and get away with it.

On May 10, 1946, the Washington Post, one of our great internationalist newspapers, and up until very recently one of the strongest defenders of Russia's aggression, finally admitted in an editorial that:

We are faced today with a condition, not a theory. The condition is not that Britain and Russia are preparing for war, but that Russia will not make peace. What our angel of peace is afraid of is, bluntly, Russian aggression. Only Russia has the might and the posture (her armies in Europe are all poised for battle) to break the peace.

These men, many of whom supported the political, secret commitments throughout the war at Moscow, Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam, and who sold the American people the philosophy of enforcing—at any price—the peace on which the United Nations Organization is based—and I voted for it—are now confronted with the staggering prospect of enforcing the peace, against Russia. This means that the fear of Russia is the primary reason for the extension of selective service now being demanded by the present administration.

More than one Senator has said on the floor of the Senate, "We want this for insurance." It is to be insurance against what, Mr. President? Certainly the Army that General Eisenhower is asking for will number only 1,500,000 men, and we are going to get it the volunteer way if the volunteer system is given a chance.

A second reason for the demand for extension of selective service lies in the nature of the war-breeding secret commitments this administration seeks to enforce. These political commitments have torn the world in two, and have left Russia in control of conquests that outrank the greatest conquests in history. I saw it with my own eyes. The old balance of power is gone. Any hope of restoring or reviving it, on the basis of our present policies, is sheer illusion. We have left Russia, as I have

said on so many other occasions, in control of the heart lands of the economic resources of both Europe and Asia, but with a minimum of their populations. On the other hand, the United States has been left with the permanent deficit economies of what is left of the rest of the world, outside of the Russian sphere.

By the atrocious Morgenthau plan for Germany, we have set in motion the forces of our own destruction. Our highest-ranking military men, both in Britain and the United States, are now aghast at the terrifying prospect which the Morgenthau plan has drawn up for the future in Europe. I saw it, and I wish to say that I commend and endorse what some of the high-ranking military men have said about a continuance of the Morgenthau plan in Europe.

At this very moment we are parties to mass deportations, mass starvation, and a suicidal destruction of the facilities for mass production of even peacetime goods, without which not only Germany and Austria but the whole of Europe are doomed to a future of unmeasurable suffering and degradation.

Mr. President, I just came from the food conference that is being held by the Small Business Committee, and I wish to state that we are going to be called upon to scrape the bottom of the barrel, not only this year and next year, but for years to come, if the Morgenthau plan is continued in operation upon the 100,000,000 people of Central Europe upon whom it is now being pressed. There is simply no chance for them to make a living or to sustain themselves under such a system.

Mr. Walter Lippmann has now admitted, upon his recent return from Germany, that:

No one, least of all the Russians themselves, believes that the political frontier between them and the British can be stabilized where it now is.

This is the reason why every statesman in Europe has it in the back of his mind as his ultimate controlling assumption that he must act as if there were going to be a war between Britain and Russia, which will involve all the other nations.

On May 21, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American military governor of the American zone in Germany, according to the New York Herald Tribune—

Painted the gloomiest picture of Germany's future since the occupation began a year ago * * *. The gravest note struck at his press conference was the admission that instead of economically united Germany, as called for at Potsdam. The country may solidify permanently into separate zones.

On May 31, 1946, General Marshall delivered a grim Memorial Day speech in Nanking, China.

The speech he made on that occasion has been described as follows:

His mission to halt the development of one of the most tragic situations in history and terminate civil strife among a people who already endured 8 years of war, is being retarded by suspicion, hate, and bitterness. The general went on to warn that China was "trembling on the verge of an even greater calamity than World War II."

On May 22, 1946, Mr. Sumner Welles, after having warned the American peo-

ple that a catastrophe is in the making, continued as follows:

From Cairo to Tokyo, the eastern world is seething. All constituted authority, whether alien or national, has been gravely weakened during the past 7 years. The economic dislocations resulting from the war, culminating with the present famine, intensify the trend toward mass unrest, toward revolt, and toward eventual anarchy.

There is no question that these brutal secret agreements do not constitute the second reason for this administration demanding the extension of selective service.

The third reason for the extension of the selective service has already been admitted by the President. He intends to use the extension of selective service as a spearhead of a movement to saddle upon the American people universal peacetime conscription for the first time in our history.

I should like to answer those who say that the pending bill is not an assurance of universal conscription in the United States. That is what the extension of the draft act really means.

Mr. President, I am convinced that America now stands at the cross roads of the future. Down one road lies the inevitability of an atomic war. Down the second road lies the chance that such a war may be averted through an all-out peace offensive.

I am further convinced that the extension of selective service and the continuation of a conscript Army by the United States will lead us down the first road to an atomic war. If we put this requested power in the hands of those who have handled such power already, and they carry out our present war-breeding commitments, it will take us down the road to an atomic war.

The continuation of selective service, and, eventually, of universal military conscription, will continue to force the Army to serve as the whipping boy of the policy makers within this administration who, up to this point, have been unwilling or unable to use any other method than force for the restoration of peace.

Mr. President, the Army does not establish our foreign policy. I heard General Eisenhower, for whom I have the greatest respect, testify that the Army is told what lands must be occupied, what the policies are, and then the Army is fitted into the pattern. Our foreign policy is made in the State Department. When an order is given to occupy certain territories the head of the Army knows the number and kind of Army personnel which will be required to occupy the Territories, and upon that basis he estimates the military requirements. At this moment the Army is being used as a whipping boy for policy-making circles in this Government.

Is it not significant that the policy-makers of this administration have not yet made any attempt formally to end this war, or to repudiate the war-breeding commitments which are breeding even greater confusion, conflict and suffering with every hour that passes, or to champion the return to sane, peacetime processes such as the universal abolition

of conscription, and progressive multilateral disarmament? The policymakers have not yet begun to direct our resources into the staggering task of rebuilding a shattered world on the basis of peacetime reconstruction. Instead, Mr. President, this administration is exerting such pressure on the War Department as to cause a complete state of confusion in Congress and in the minds of the American people, even concerning the necessity of the extension of selective service in order to meet our military requirements of 1,500,000 men by July 1, 1946, and 1,070,000 men by July 1, 1947.

For example, the Army, in attempting to carry out this administration policy, has stated that the voluntary enlistments are caused entirely, or almost entirely, by the draft. On March 28 General Hershey told the Senate Military Affairs Committee:

Inasmuch as the enlistments from civilian life are almost entirely made either from persons who are liable or who are about to become liable for military service under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, I am of the opinion that termination of the act will seriously affect the recruiting program.

That, Mr. President, is the kind of propaganda that has been spread. But, according to the New York Times of March 14, 1946, Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell, Adjutant General of the United States Army, reveals that:

Analysis of the figures shows that most of the men are veterans. Of those enlisted, 67.07 percent served in the Army of the United States during the war; 14.23 percent had served in the Regular Army before the war, and 18.7 percent are young men, mostly 17- and 18-year-olds.—New York Times, March 14, 1946.

In other words, not more than about 18 percent are enlisting to avoid the draft. And if the Army's statement is correct, how does the Army explain away the fact that about 53 percent of all those who enlist volunteer for a 3-year period? If they were enlisting to escape the draft or to limit their period of service, they would have volunteered either for a 1-year or 18-month term. I invite the attention of the Members of the Senate to that fact. Of all those who enlist, 53 percent do not enlist for 18 months or a shorter period; they enlist for 3 years. If we give an increase in pay to those men we will not have trouble in developing a volunteer Army for the United States.

A second example of this kind of contradiction is contained in the following analysis of the War Department's claims concerning the rate of volunteer enlistments. The War Department has stated that its volunteer rate is declining and that it therefore needs a draft. Secretary of War Patterson, in the Senate Military Affairs Committee hearings (p. 130), spoke of the declining recruiting figures. In the House hearings Secretary Patterson, on March 21, said:

According to our best estimates we should get an average of 30,000 volunteer enlistments per month for the last 6 months of 1946 and 20,000 volunteer enlistments per month for 1947 if the Selective Service Act is not continued.

But a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, Representative

CHARLES CLASON, on April 13 told the House of Representatives:

As for the number that enlisted in March, there were 73,499, and there has not been any lessening in the number of persons who were trying to enlist. In other words, just as many are going to the recruiting stations, but the Army has raised the standards from 59 to 70. I am told that before the Army raised the standards only one out of seven persons was rejected; now three out of seven persons are rejected. That accounts for the apparent falling off in enlistments.

And when the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], in the Senate hearings—page 257—asked whether the higher test was applied to draftees as well as volunteers, General Paul stated that it had not been applied to drafted men. In other words, the same tests had not been applied to drafted men which were applied to those who wished to enlist in the Army. General Paul did not add that during April the Selective Service standards had been lowered in order to take men previously deferred as IV-F.

Moreover, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], in commenting on the declining volunteer rate, said to Generals Eisenhower and Paul—page 259 of Senate hearings:

Comparative statistics are no good if you change any of the rules in regard to the statistics. * * * If, for instance, the number is changed something like 10 percent, then it is improper to come and say there is a falling off. We know that 10 percent falling off has come about as a result of your own action.

Furthermore, as of April 30, 1946, the volunteer enlistments totaled 736,590. With 1 month yet to go, the enlistments are ahead of schedule, since the War Department expected only 800,000 by July 1, 1946. If pay increases such as have already passed the House are granted to soldiers, an even higher volunteer rate is expected.

That is the guaranty, the best guaranty there is, that we will have an Army of volunteers who want to make a career, who will make the kind of an Army the military can use to the best advantage, in place of a group of inductees, many of whom are inducted as young teen-agers, who, in my opinion, should continue at school, and if they want to make the Army a career, they should go into it as volunteers, which is the traditional American way.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to compliment the Senator on making one of the greatest speeches I have heard on the Senate floor during the 5½ years I have been a member of the Senate.

Let me say to the Senator that there is no drafting in Mexico, there is no drafting in any country of South America, there is no drafting anywhere on earth so far as I can ascertain, except in England and the United States, and possibly in Russia. There is not even drafting in Canada. I certainly compliment the Senator for bringing so forcefully to the attention of the American people that we are departing from the American way of life if we pass the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. I very much appreciate his remarks.

In the second place, the extension of all the wartime powers implicit in the Selective Service Act seems destined to be used as a substitute for real peace principles and actions, without which war is rapidly becoming inevitable.

As an excuse for a failure to change our present suicidal policy, the extension of these war powers into every administrative office through every area of our economy, and into every home in the land, will continue the blundering evasion of the real issues we confront, and bring to a head the conflict now brewing through a sheer refusal to take a stand one way or the other.

It will affect our country. All these commitments will affect us. If it is the draft, it means taking the boys of America. If it is a commitment to the British loan, it means that we are going to make a political gift to England, and political loans to other countries, which will mean an impact upon our economy, because the taxpayers will have to pay the loan. It is not an economic loan, it is a gift, and it will have a tremendous effect on our economy.

Take any of these commitments. Take the commitment as to food we are making today. It is significant to recall that as we make these commitments, and scrape the bottom of the barrel, it is having a tremendous effect on the economy of the United States.

One has only to recall how during the war the demand was insistently made that this power and control over life and death of the American people extended to a demand for compulsory labor bills, for the extension of the draft to include nurses, and women, and all the able-bodied men in this country. I am not willing to give these forces a new lease of life in America in time of peace.

I shall oppose the committee's proposal, but shall support, as a cosponsor, to the very best of my ability, the Revercomb amendment, which I think provides the solution to the present military needs, which I am perfectly willing to supply through the volunteer system.

Furthermore, on the basis of our present international policy, the extension of these war powers in the hands of this administration would be the last step necessary to set in motion the forces which would destroy our way of life from within.

We have already surrendered congressional power to declare war. We now have nothing to say about declaring war. We have given authority in advance to the President.

We have also surrendered the greater part of our treaty making power. I suggest to Senators that they read the minority report by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], which he has already filed, having to do with the St. Lawrence waterway. Read that report, because to a great extent it shows that we have surrendered the treaty-making powers of the Congress, and now are depending upon executive agreements to control the economy and the lives of the American

people. I am not willing to extend, especially in peacetime, powers which affect the very freedom of our American life, which I came to the Senate to support and to defend.

We have already surrendered the power of Congress to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements.

We are already heading into an era of governmental international pump-priming finance.

We are over our heads in food commitments, which can never be met, unless we follow Under Secretary Acheson's advice to go take our food supplies at their source. We have already taken 25 percent of the 1946 wheat crop under that theory of "go take."

I am unwilling to sanction an extension of the present war powers implicit in the Selective Service Act which would permit the savage external commitments we have already made to transform our American way of life into a totalitarian society from within. I am not ready to go that far.

Certainly the advocates of the extension of selective service cannot defend the thesis that an Army of 1,070,000 men by July 1, 1947, will back up American diplomats or American foreign policy insofar as Russia is concerned. History already reveals that when our military strength was greatest American statesmen agreed to some of the greatest political betrayals in history.

Even for the purposes of occupation of ex-enemy countries or for policing the world the peacetime draftees which would be made available to the American Army through the extension of selective service are admittedly a greater liability than asset.

On May 5, 1946, even Brig. Gen. Julius Ocha Adler, vice president and general manager of the New York Times, wrote for the Times over his signature:

Another fairly obvious mistake was apparent in shipping to the United States zones of occupation the newest, rawest, and youngest soldiers taken in the latter draft.

"They are comparative babies," General Adler said. "The few remaining combat veterans who are still in the occupied areas—the soldiers whose ages range from, say 24 to 26 or 27 years, stated this quite bluntly. They pointed out that the new drafts from the United States were too young to make a good impression on our enemies. Natives display, more or less openly, their contempt for the teen-agers who have replaced the combat-hardened men."

I do not want the position I have taken in any way interpreted as meaning that I do not recognize the seriousness of the crisis before us, or that I am maintaining we do not need an army to deal with that crisis. I do recognize it, and I have tried to point out in clear terms what the issue in this country is. I believe we do need an army, that we need to remain strong to defend ourselves and our vital interests. I shall be glad on the floor of the Senate to support such an army, and I shall support it in the Committee on Appropriations, where the support really counts. I am in favor of giving the military any sized army it needs to do the job it has to do. But I am taking the position that, for this purpose, a volunteer army is going to be far more effective.

tive, and infinitely to be preferred, over an army of conscripted men.

Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, one of England's outstanding military experts, now tells us that the time has come when "nations may now wage a war of maximum annihilation against each other without moving a man or a machine."

As another British military analyst, Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, has said concerning the need to abolish the principle of conscription in the future military establishments of the world:

Why don't we learn from history?

Twenty-five years spent in the study of war, a study which gradually went beyond its current technique to its well-springs, changed my earlier and conventional belief in the value of conscription. It brought me to see that the compulsory principle was fundamentally inefficient, and the conscriptive method out of date—a method that clung, like the ivy, to quantitative standards in an age when the trend of warfare was becoming increasingly qualitative. For it sustained the fetish of mere numbers at a time when skill and enthusiasm were becoming ever more necessary for the effective handling of the new weapons.

Conscription does not fit the conditions of modern warfare—its specialized technical equipment, mobile operations, and fluid situations. Success increasingly depends on individual initiative, which in turn springs from a sense of personal responsibility—these senses are atrophied by compulsion. Moreover, every unwilling man is a germ carrier, spreading infection to an extent altogether disproportionate to the value of the service he is forced to contribute.

One of our own recently retired military men, Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge has recently stated that:

The rigidity of the Army thinking on the problem of national security is as dangerous as the Maginot Line complex was to France. If we adopt its policy of basing national security on mass armies, we will pay stupendous sums to maintain obsolete forces, and will be purchasing a delusion of national security instead of real security.

These references present another reason why we should be apprehensive about the draft. We should not use obsolete methods in our preparation for military security. Perhaps we should give greater attention to research. I voted for the research bill, I voted for the atomic energy bill. I believe we should pursue vigorously a progressive military system to defend this country, and to guard the peace.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I was called from the floor and was unable to hear all the able Senator's address. But the point has been made in the discussion that unless inductions are continued, an Army of volunteers cannot be raised. Has the Senator dwelt upon the fact that 53 percent of the 770,000 men who have already enlisted have enlisted for 3 years?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And also that a large proportion of them have enlisted for 1 year?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is certain that men who enlist for 3 years do not enlist because of the draft. Is not that so?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And certainly those who enlist for 1 year, being already in the Army and not affected by the draft, would not enlist because of the draft.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WHERRY. I am happy to yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator's remarks pose a question which is an imponderable factor to me in this situation. He has said that he is willing that the Army and Navy be given the maximum force they say they require for national security.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Suppose it is not obtained by voluntary methods. What would the Senator do?

Mr. WHERRY. It is obtainable by voluntary methods, as was demonstrated by the invincible argument presented by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia. We have raised, or will raise, 1,500,000. That has been done without any increase in pay. I am of opinion that we can continue to raise an army by means of volunteers, and when a crisis comes men will volunteer to defend the country.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is not the question.

Mr. WHERRY. The question the Senator is asking me is what we would do if we do not raise the number of men needed by the voluntary system. I have been contending for 20 minutes that the assurance of a sufficiently large army lies in proper pay for the men who enlist in the Army. The figures which the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has already submitted indicate that we are to have 1,500,000 men in the Army by July 1, 1946, if we do not already have them, which General Eisenhower stated is the required number. If we need more we will obtain them through increase of pay.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If I may go back to my question—

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I hope the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Nebraska are totally correct. I infinitely prefer a volunteer army. I think it is the only kind of army in peacetime which comports with the American tradition. I agree with the Senator from Nebraska that we must provide what the Army and the Navy specify as being essential. I again ask: What happens if the Senator from Nebraska and if the Senator from West Virginia are wrong and the volunteer system does not produce it?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The figures were given to the Senate, and I regret that the able Senator from Michigan was not present earlier today when they were given. I took the figures from the testimony of General Eisenhower when he appeared before the Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs, in the hearing held on January 16, 17, and 18, 1946. The first figure, I would point out to the Senator from Michigan, has to do with the overseas employment of the Army. The Chief of Staff wants for July 1, 1946, for overseas service to meet all the requirements, all the needs abroad, 794,000 men. That, as I see it, embraces both officers and men. On July 1, 1946—and this is the Army's own estimate and figure—there will be 800,000 volunteer enlisted men and 150,000 officers, a total of 950,000. In other words, every position abroad, every call by the Army—and the Army never underestimates—can be filled with volunteers.

In addition to that it is desired that seven-hundred-some-odd-thousand men be in this country. Therefore I have said, I remind the able Senator from Michigan, that by July 1, if we would send the volunteers abroad, every place abroad could be filled with the volunteers, and every man who is abroad under drafted service could be returned to this country for service here.

But let us go to another figure. According to the Army's own figures there will be 950,000 officers and men and volunteers in the service on July 1, 1946. That figure includes 800,000 enlisted men and 150,000 officers. I may say to the able Senator from Michigan that that figure with respect to enlisted men is in my opinion low, in view of the rate at which recruits are being enlisted today, and with respect to officers, we are advised on the floor that the figure today is closer to 250,000 than it is to 150,000.

In addition to the 950,000, taking the Army's own figure, there will be 50,000 Philippine Scouts. That is the Army's figure. There is no reason why it cannot have more, but that is the Army's figure. So that represents a total of 1,000,000 men.

There have been inducted into the armed services since the 1st of January 1945, 927,874 men who, if still in the service would have been in the service 18 months. If we may take half of that figure in order to take care of casualties and reenlistments—and I think that is certainly a very broad concession—we would have in the service today 456,598 men who have not served over 18 months. That makes a grand total of 1,456,598, which I say would be the minimum on July 1, with not more than 18 months of service, and volunteers.

The Army is asking for only 1,550,000. There is a small difference there—in fact, I would say there is no difference—but, even taking that figure, why extend the induction for a year when we are obtaining volunteers at the rate even of the last figure we have of more than 40,000 a month? I may say, further, that we are reducing the Army from July 1 on, and not increasing its numbers, at the request of the War Department.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator from West Virginia for his encouraging arithmetic, but I come back to my question. As I understand this bill, there

will not be a man drafted if the volunteers fill the quotas. Is that not correct?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, if the volunteers do not fill the quota, in spite of the arithmetic of the Senator from West Virginia, I ask the Senator from Nebraska, since he agrees with me that the Army must have its quota, where does the Army get the men?

Mr. WHERRY. My answer is that we can get them by recruiting under a volunteer system.

Mr. VANDENBERG. But suppose that system does not produce them?

Mr. WHERRY. I am not going to suppose that because we have not given volunteer recruiting a fair chance.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I want to give it a fair chance.

Mr. WHERRY. Then why does the military raise the points for reenlistment from 59 to 70 and at the same time reduce the points for the drafted men so low that it even taken in IV-F's?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I would not have the remotest idea why the military does that. I would not support this bill until it textually asserted that there would be no drafting except when there is a failure of the volunteer system.

Mr. WHERRY. Let us turn it around, Mr. President. Would the Senator support the bill on the theory that we can obtain enough volunteers, but if the national security requires the drafting of men, put the draft again into operation? What is the difference?

Mr. VANDENBERG. The difference is that we would then have to wait for legislation to catch up with the deficit.

Mr. WHERRY. If there is a national emergency we will not have to wait 3 minutes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If there is a national emergency why not anticipate it?

Mr. WHERRY. If there is a national emergency more than 1,500,000 men will be needed. Reversing the figures, I will say that I think that is a proper way to proceed. The Senator is not willing to give the recruiting of volunteers for the Army a chance.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Who does the Senator mean? The Senator is not talking about the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. WHERRY. I think I am, if I understand the Senator's remarks correctly. The Senator wants to proceed and put the draft into effect.

Mr. VANDENBERG. When?

Mr. WHERRY. Immediately.

Mr. VANDENBERG. When the volunteer system fails to produce the troops that the Senator from Nebraska says he is willing for the Army to have.

Mr. WHERRY. And that is immediately.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the Senator mean the volunteer system has already broken down?

Mr. WHERRY. No; the draft system would proceed immediately under the Senator's theory.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Only if the volunteer system fails.

Mr. WHERRY. And the volunteer system will only fail if we cannot get enough men through volunteering. Why not obtain a volunteer Army?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not know.

Mr. WHERRY. Why not give the Army a chance to recruit volunteers under this bill, and then if an emergency arises and we need more men we can immediately, under the national emergency, induct all the men we want into the Army. I will say to the Senator that if an emergency arises we will not have to have selective service. Millions of men will want to volunteer. The difference is that the volunteer system is the traditional American system, and the induction system, as the Senator from Michigan may have heard me say previously, departs from the American way. I think it leads to ultimate conscription in this country, and I am opposed to it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to come back to my question.

Mr. WHERRY. I have not answered it, apparently.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I agree with everything the Senator with such vehement eloquence says about the volunteer system. I want the volunteer system to be our exclusive reliance so long as it produces the net result. The Senator and I agree, as I understand—

Mr. WHERRY. I think so.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That the Army must have whatever the minimum essential figure is.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. My statement is that I want no draft made of a single man unless there is a deficit as a result of the volunteering system. That certainly is not deserting the volunteer system. I have voted for maximum pay increases in order to make volunteering as attractive as possible. I want to give the volunteer system a maximum chance. But I am unable to follow the Senator as to what his answer is to my question if, after all these inducements have been put to work, if in those circumstances, despite the expectations of the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from West Virginia, there is still a deficit. I do not see how the deficit can be filled except by a final supplemental draft from month to month to fill the quota.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Since the able Senator from Michigan has involved the Senator from West Virginia in his inquiry I should like to—

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am sorry; the Senator from West Virginia involved himself in the inquiry of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I involved myself quite at length a while ago; but in the last question I think there was reference to the Senator from West Virginia, and I appreciate the opportunity to answer. As I see it, the answer to the able Senator's question is that, first, the facts, as I tried to place them before the Senate today, assure us that there will be a volunteer Army. The Senator asks the question, Suppose there is not? If the amendment fails to work, the Congress can immediately start inductions again,

All the machinery is established, and the personnel will be maintained.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. In a moment.

It comes down to this: Shall we leave it up to the Army to decide whether or not it wishes to continue inductions in its own way, or shall Congress decide the policy as to who shall be inducted? Let me point out to the able Senator—and I say it with all respect—that the Army wants selective service. The Army likes to select the men. The Army wants to go through the country and pick out the very best men. I do not blame the Army leaders. They want the highest class Army. They are proud of their corps, and naturally so. But is the Congress to leave in their hands the making of the rules as to who shall be inducted?

I have doubted very much that the Army has gone all-out to get volunteers. I doubt it particularly in the light of the order issued on March 8, 1946. Previous to that time, men had been taken into the Army on the basis of a passing grade of 59—not only men for a peacetime army, since the fall of Japan, but the men who fought the war, and the men who constituted the Army before we got into the war. Suddenly, on March 8, the passing grade was raised from 59 to 70. That prevented many volunteers from coming in, because they fell below the passing grade. I have been assured of that in one instance by a sergeant who is engaged in the work of obtaining volunteers.

In the light of those facts, are we, who make the policies, going to establish policies which will make possible the raising of a volunteer army, or shall we leave it in the hands of those who would rather select the highest grades and make their own policies, and naturally cut down the number of volunteers for the Army? That is the whole question. Which is the wiser course?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to conclude my remarks, but I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask my distinguished and able colleague from West Virginia if it is not true that under the terms of his amendment a joint resolution by Congress would be required to put the selective-service features back into operation?

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is true. It would require either a joint resolution or a bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In the relatively short time I have been a Member of the Senate it has been my observation that legislation does not pass immediately, as suggested by my able colleagues from West Virginia and Nebraska. How is the Senator to guard against a situation in which a filibuster might be conducted against the passage of a joint resolution to put the selective service back into operation?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I can no more think of a filibuster being conducted against a proposal to increase the size of the Army for a national emergency than I can think of a filibuster in time of a declaration of war. This Congress

acted in a matter of hours on the question of a declaration of war.

Mr. HAWKES. A matter of minutes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am told that it acted in a matter of minutes. I cannot conceive of any such delay. So far as I know, in such crises there has been no delay, and none can be supposed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, continuing my remarks, I wish to say in further answer to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that it is my humble opinion, for whatever it may be worth, that so long as men can be inducted, recruiting of volunteers will be at a disadvantage. In my judgment, with the increased pay, the Army will have no difficulty in recruiting its forces up to a size of 1,500,000. If suppositions are to be indulged in, if we should be unable to obtain them through the volunteer system—and I think we shall—if an emergency should arise there would be no difficulty about putting the selective-service machinery back into operation, so as to obtain all the men necessary for any emergency. I am making a plea not to place extensive powers in the hands of those who favor induction. If the selective service is continued, we may continue to make commitments to enforce peace throughout the world which we otherwise might not make if we depended upon a volunteer army.

I hope that when this amendment reaches a final vote it will be interpreted in that light. It is my opinion that in granting this power we are departing from our traditional American way of life. We are placing in the hands of individuals a new power which they will use if they know that inductions can be continued. I risk the prediction that not only will the power be exercised to draft men to make an army of 1,500,000 this year; but next year and the year following there will be a demand for extension of the selective service. So I say the time has come, if we are in an era of peace, to go to a voluntary system.

As to the number of men required, I believe that we should leave it to the judgment of the military to decide what numbers are needed to carry out certain commitments and certain recommendations from the State Department. I am perfectly willing to go along to that extent.

But I wish to tell the distinguished Senator from Michigan and other Senators that I feel that extending the draft is an entirely different procedure. It is different from anything we have ever done before. I think it would be the spearhead for conscription and for added power which might be used. The system of a volunteer army is a system which we have had traditionally in this country since its birth.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator has expressed—and I think very wisely so—some apprehension as to the implications involved in this proposal. I wonder if the able Senator has before him a bill, S. 1847, which is now on the calendar of the Senate, and which reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. pt. 2, p. 565), as amended by

the act of May 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 218), be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"DETAIL OF OFFICERS AND MEN TO ASSIST FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS"

"The President of the United States is authorized, upon application from foreign governments, and whenever in his discretion the public interest renders such a course advisable, to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, to assist such foreign governments: *Provided*, That the officers and enlisted men so detailed are authorized to accept from the government to which detailed offices and such compensation and emoluments thereunto appertaining as may be first approved by the Secretary of War, or by the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be: *Provided further*, That such compensation may be accepted by the United States Government for remittance to the individual if in the opinion of the Secretary of War, or of the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, such a course appears desirable: *Provided further*, That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by such governments, the pay and allowances whereto entitled in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and shall be allowed the same credit for longevity, retirement, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the forces of the United States: *And provided further*, That in addition to or in the absence of such compensation from such governments, the officers and enlisted men so detailed shall receive such additional compensation as may be determined by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, and approved by the President."

The present law reads as follows:

540. Detail of officers and men to assist foreign governments: The President of the United States is authorized, upon application from the foreign governments concerned, and whenever in his discretion the public interests render such a course advisable, to detail officers and enlisted men of the United States Army to assist the governments of the Republics of North America, Central America, and South America and of the Republics of Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and, during war or a declared national emergency, the governments of such other countries as the President deems it in the interest of national defense to assist, in military matters: *Provided*, That the officers and enlisted men so detailed are authorized to accept from the government to which detailed offices and such compensation and emoluments thereunto appertaining as may be first approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive, in addition to the compensation and emoluments allowed them by such governments, the pay and allowances whereto entitled in the United States Army and shall be allowed the same credit for longevity, retirement, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the forces of the United States. (As amended Oct. 1, 1942, ch. 571, 56 Stat. 763.)

I doubt the wisdom of extending the draft to permit such a thing to be done.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. WILSON. In addition to what the Senator from West Virginia has called attention to, I invite attention to the following language from the committee report on Senate bill 1847:

2. The words "to assist other countries in military matters" contained in the present

law, if construed literally and exactly, would withhold from the Chief Executive the authority to send military missions to foreign countries for purposes other than direct military assistance, such as, for example, the supervision of elections or the organization of waterways. A similar wording of section 441 (a) of title 34 leads to the same possible restriction in regard to naval missions.

That statement is from a memorandum submitted by the Secretary of State. Are we going to draft our boys to do those things? If we supervise elections, I ask the Senator from Nebraska what we are going to do if a controversy exists after we have supervised an election?

Mr. WHERRY. It will be up to us to enforce our will.

Mr. WILSON. That would not be action by Congress. The President might involve us in a war.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Iowa.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BUTLER. I must attend a committee meeting, and I am compelled to leave the Chamber very shortly.

Mr. HILL. I understood the distinguished Senator from West Virginia to state that the War Department favored the induction of men into the Army, rather than obtaining them by the volunteer system. I rise to challenge that statement. I should like to read to the Senate the testimony of General Eisenhower, who I suppose would be the best spokesman for the Army. If the Senator from Nebraska is in a hurry to go to a committee meeting, I will read this testimony later. However, I did not want any Senator who heard the statement of the Senator from West Virginia to leave the Chamber before I had an opportunity to challenge the statement, if I correctly understood what the Senator from West Virginia said.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. My statement was that regardless of the position taken by the War Department, the actions of the War Department indicated that it wanted selective service. I do not doubt for a moment the statement of General Eisenhower that he prefers a volunteer army to a drafted army. However, the action of the Army in raising the passing grade is a qualification of that statement. General Eisenhower's statement is true, so long as he can obtain volunteers with the qualifications he desires. Of course, he would prefer a volunteer army to a drafted army, but with this qualification: They must be volunteers who pass the test with a mark set by him.

Mr. HILL. Certainly, it must be an army composed of men who are fit to do the job which the Army requires to be done. We could go through the country and obtain a great many men who have been deferred, who are physically unfit—men with ruptures and other physical disabilities. The Army cannot use many of those men. General Eisenhower does not want those men, and he ought not to be required to take them.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say to the able Senator that I am not speaking of

men with ruptures, or men who are physically unfit. I am speaking of physically fit men, who are now required to pass the test with a mark of 70. In time of war they were required to attain a mark of only 59. In other words, the Army is saying to the young men of this country, "You were fully qualified to face the Nation's battles in time of war. We passed you as mentally qualified then. But in time of peace you must pass a higher test of qualifications." I am not speaking of the physically unfit. They do not enter into the question. I am speaking of the mental test. That is the qualification upon the volunteer system that will break it down.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from Nebraska has but a limited amount of time at his disposal, I shall not interrupt him.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in connection with what I shall have to say with reference to the bill now under consideration, I wish it distinctly understood that I am definitely in favor of supporting an Army, a Navy, an Air Force, and all other armed services of sufficient size to fulfill all the requirements and obligations of the United States. I believe that the few points which I shall make will answer the questions which have been passing back and forth between various Senators in the past few minutes.

Mr. President, in the debate on the proposed extension of the Selective Service Act, most of the controversy seems to center around the question of how we are to secure about 200,000 additional troops, over and above those already in sight. It is obvious that volunteers will fill almost all, if not all, of our needs. The extension of the Selective Service Act is being considered only because we shall need a comparatively small number of additional troops. The amendment I propose will meet this need.

The British Government has recently announced that it plans to disband the Polish Army units that have been serving under British command since early in the war. These units, composed of about 200,000 men, under command of the Polish General Anders, played a heroic part for the cause of freedom in Tripoli, at Cassino, in the campaigns in France and Germany, and elsewhere. They are trained combat soldiers, and it would be difficult to find better troops anywhere. Although the British Government is urging them to return to Poland, it appears likely that many will be afraid to return to their homeland under its present government.

In an effort to avoid the necessity of extending the draft, I have proposed to the Secretary of War that as many of these men as possible be taken into the service of the American Army, on either a military or a civilian basis. Secretary Patterson has refused even to seriously consider the suggestion. At this point I should like to read the letter I sent to the Secretary of War and his reply:

APRIL 2, 1946.

HON. ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: My attention has been drawn to news items which indicate that Great Britain intends to disband the Polish

Army, Navy, and Air Force units under her control and urge their members to return to Poland.

This seems to me to be our opportunity to secure the services of many thousands of well-trained Polish troops to replace our own boys who have been discharged. Certainly we could hardly find better troops anywhere. These Polish units proved their value in the Battle of Britain, in Africa, at Cassino, in the campaigns in Germany, and in many other places. I do not know where else we could more quickly obtain 200,000 crack troops.

Of course, those who desire to return to their homeland should be given every assistance. But probably many who will be afraid to trust the safe-conduct guaranties of the present-day quisling regime in Poland, will refuse to return to Poland. The least we owe them is a reasonable alternative, in the form of a chance to serve us, particularly when we need trained troops so badly at the present time.

I realize my suggestion involves some questions of foreign policy. I am, therefore, sending a copy to Secretary of State Byrnes, with a request for his comment.

Yours very truly,

HUGH BUTLER,
United States Senator.

Mr. Patterson answered as follows, under date of April 8, 1946:

DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: This is in reply to your letter of April 2, offering the suggestion that members of the Polish armed forces in various countries be permitted to enlist in the United States Army.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing this suggestion to our attention. The War Department has, however, consistently disapproved the requests of aliens to enlist in the Regular Army and such enlistment is expressly prohibited in Army Regulations. Even though many appealing cases of this nature have been brought to our attention, we have not made exceptions to this prohibition. Such exceptions are believed to be inadvisable at this time and also contrary to the intent of the amendment of the Nationality Act of 1940, contained in the Second War Powers Act, to use enlistment in the Army as a means of authorizing entry into the United States for the purpose of becoming a citizen.

As the above policies have received careful study, it is regretted that the suggestions cannot be approved.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

To make the RECORD complete, I should also like to read at this point the letter I received from Secretary of State Byrnes on this subject:

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: I have received a copy of the letter you wrote on April 2, 1946, to Secretary Patterson suggesting that members of the Polish armed forces abroad, which are under the control of the British military authorities, be given the opportunity to serve in the United States Army.

You are aware, I am sure, that the British Government has not undertaken to return these men to Poland against their will. As Foreign Secretary Bevin said in the House of Commons when arrangements to disband the Polish units were announced:

"We are extremely anxious that the Polish troops should return to their own country. As for those who feel in their conscience that they cannot do it, we cannot relieve ourselves of the responsibility for them."

The Secretary of War will undoubtedly inform you of the possibility of admitting these men into the United States Army.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES.

Mr. President, the reply of the Secretary of War indicates to me that he has not given serious consideration to this proposal. My suggestion would not, of course, give these Polish troops any rights to American citizenship. Furthermore, I do not insist at all that they be enrolled on a military basis. If further study indicates that their use in a strictly military status is undesirable, then I believe consideration should be given to using them as civilian police, or in some similar capacity. Certainly if a way can be found to use them, it may make unnecessary the requested peacetime draft, which so many of our people find objectionable. The War Department should at least make a serious attempt to find some means of using them, rather than to dismiss my suggestion so summarily.

Some study of the legal situation has been made at my request by the office of the legislative counsel, and I am informed that there is now nothing in the statutes that would prohibit enlisting such men, and, further, that there is nothing that would confer any citizenship rights upon them by virtue of their enlistment. So on the basis of these facts, there is no reason why the War Department could not proceed to recruit them without further authorization by the Congress.

It has occurred to me, however, that if it should be decided to take them into our service, there is no particular reason why they should receive all the rights to which our own veterans are entitled. I therefore propose to submit an amendment which will cover this point. I should like to have the amendment printed in the RECORD at this point, and I ask unanimous consent to have that done.

There being no objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BUTLER was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following section:

"SEC. —. (a) The Secretary of War is authorized to enlist not to exceed 200,000 nonresident alien men in the Army of the United States for service outside of the territorial limits of the United States. All enlistments accepted under the provisions of this subsection shall be for the duration of the existing wars and 6 months thereafter, but shall be subject to termination at any time by the Secretary of War.

"(b) The President is authorized to appoint, under the joint resolution of September 22, 1941, as amended, for temporary service in the Army of the United States, such number of company grade commissioned officers as may be required to provide commissioned-officer personnel of company grades for the military units to which the men enlisted under subsection (a) may be assigned. All appointments under the provisions of this section shall be made without term, shall be terminable at any time by the President, and may be made without regard to the citizenship of the persons appointed.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe by regulations the pay and allowances of whatever nature and kind to which the men enlisted or appointed under the provisions of this section shall be entitled. The pay and allowances so prescribed shall not exceed or be of other classes than those authorized by law for personnel of corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

"(d) Of the provisions of law of the United States conferring rights, privileges, or bene-

fits upon any person by reason of the service of such person or any other person in the armed forces of the United States or any component thereof, only those conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons during the time they are on active duty and those listed below shall be deemed to apply to persons for service pursuant to an enlistment or appointment under the provisions of this section:

"(1) The provisions of the act of March 9, 1928 (45 Stat. 251), as amended, relating to funeral expenses;

"(2) Provisions of law authorizing the payment of travel allowances upon discharge or relief from active duty;

"(3) The provisions of the act of December 17, 1919 (41 Stat. 367), as amended, authorizing the payment of a death gratuity equal to 6 months' active duty pay to the dependents of military personnel whose death occurs while on active duty;

"(4) The provisions of the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 (Public Law No. 225, 78th Cong.), except that for the purpose of computing such payments all service shall be compensated for on the same basis as service wholly performed within the United States; and

"(5) The provisions of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration providing for the payment of pensions on account of service-connected disability or death:

Provided further, That the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, shall not apply to persons who serve in the Army of the United States under the provisions of this section.

"(e) The Secretary of War is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to enable him to carry out the provisions of this section."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, let me take just a few minutes to explain the effect of my amendment. All that it really does is to provide appropriate legislation governing the terms of enlistment, if decision should be made to make use of the services of these men. By that, I mean that they would not receive the benefits of the GI bill of rights, the national service life insurance, pensions, or hospitalization, except for service-connected disability, and so forth. The language of the amendment follows as closely as possible that contained in the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. That amendment covered the rights of persons in the Philippine Scouts who are to serve us in the way that I now propose for the Polish troops. The Senator from Arizona did such a careful and thorough piece of work in delineating what rights should accrue to alien troops in our employ that it seemed unnecessary for me to study that whole issue again. So in my proposed amendment I have simply followed his thought in the matter.

In that connection let me mention the fact that in the Voluntary Recruitment Act that we passed last winter we adopted an amendment, also sponsored by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], which furnishes an exact precedent for my proposal. At that time we decided to recruit 50,000 Filipinos for occupation duty in Japan, and that measure was enthusiastically agreed to by this body as a means of avoiding the drafting of an additional 50,000 American boys. The proposal I have just presented deserves consideration for exactly the same reasons that

prompted us to adopt the policy of recruiting Filipinos.

It should be pointed out that this amendment is purely permissive, not mandatory. It merely authorizes; it does not authorize and direct. There may be some substantial reasons why we should not use the services of these troops, although I have not heard any, and the Secretary of War gives no reasons in this letter to me. But, even so, the amendment will not require him to adopt this proposal if, after due consideration, he should decide against it. It does give him clear-cut authority to proceed with the proposal, in case there is any doubt of his authority under present legislation; and it does provide appropriate legislation governing their pay, allowances, and rights. It is contemplated that the men recruited under the terms of this amendment would receive substantially the same pay, allowances, and other benefits that Filipino troops in our service receive.

I expect to call up the amendment at the proper time.

Before a vote is taken I should at least like to remind Senators of these facts: The draft will expire within a short time. Many of us do not want to vote to extend the draft during peacetime. On the other hand we cannot forget the commitments we have undertaken abroad. I believe we are under obligation to provide the Army with the men it says it needs, or else to prove that it does not need them. My proposal at least provides the Secretary of War with an opportunity to secure those men if, after reconsideration, he cannot find any valid excuse to refuse to take them. If, however, the Secretary of War will not take 200,000 crack troops into the service of the Army, even when they are handed to him on a silver platter, I shall be driven to the reluctant conclusion that the Army does not want additional men unless it can draft them.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the gloomy pictures presented to our people in reference to the consequence of our getting into war are more than realized. Even the rabid interventionists do not feel well about the inability of the Allies to get together. There is no world harmony. World War II has not made for peace and justice. At least, it does not appear so on the horizon.

While Pearl Harbor interrupted the discussion between the interventionist and the noninterventionist, the answer as to who was right will have to await the verdict of history. Why? Because in many ways, the world has turned a corner since then. Because of invention and the ingenuity of man, the world has grown much smaller. Every nation is just around the corner from every other nation.

With the advent of atomic energy, the rocket plane and other inventions—and there are many more on the way—the old methods in war of defense and offense have gone out the window. We need men with prescience, men with the vision as exemplified by "Billy" Mitchell. He was crucified for his foresight.

In this unsettled world, the Nation's first line of defense and offense is in its

statesmen—men who comprehend the world picture, and who understand the way of nations; men who will not forget the lessons of history, and who realize that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That statement applies to statecraft as well as to medicine, business, and every other channel of life.

Applying it to the international situation, it means definitely seeking to understand fully the other fellow's viewpoint, calling a spade a spade, and doing everything that is necessary in order to smooth out misunderstandings among the nations.

If human nature is pretty much the same now as it was before Pearl Harbor—and I believe it is—our second line of defense and offense is in our armed forces, backed up by the brains and energy of America. However, those armed forces must be adequate to meet the pattern of today, whatever that pattern may be.

That is why we are discussing today the extension of the Selective Service Act. I presume that from now on when men are inducted into the service, the training which they will receive will be entirely different from the training they received prior to Pearl Harbor. Of course, the men who are to be inducted into the service of their country are entitled to every consideration. But if the situation is as I have already stated, it is the primary purpose of the Selective Service to see to it that our second line of defense and offense is adequate. Every male owes his country, if need be, military service. We know that if we were now to except the teen-agers from the service it would mean that those who are in the service would undoubtedly be held for an extended length of time. Many Senators are receiving telegrams from overseas containing the words "love and kisses." Those telegrams indicate quite clearly the situation with which we are confronted.

I presume that here again we have the same issue which confronted us in connection with the labor bills—the issue which has been neglected time and time again—namely, that public interest is dominant and must be served. We neglected the issue for a long time. In the pending bill we must give consideration to the dominant importance of public interest.

At first I was in doubt about voting for the Johnson-La Follette amendment which provided an increase of 50 percent in pay to the privates. The theory was that men would be induced to enlist because of the higher rate of compensation and therefore would relieve others from being drafted. Undoubtedly it will work that way. But it will also work to create a standing Army instead of a citizens' force trained like the Swiss and ready at a moment's notice at the call of country. I voted for the amendment only because, of course, at the present time we have millions of trained men who have been discharged from the Army, who in emergency would respond to a call. And there is another reason, namely, that I am hoping that under the United Nations Organization we shall, in time, get this world of ours in a more understanding, cooperative, and peace-

ful mood. However, we shall see what we shall see.

In the meanwhile, the two lines of defense to which I have referred must get into action. Are our statesmen doing all that is necessary in bringing about understanding and harmony, and are our trained personnel in the armed forces adequately meeting the new pattern today? They must all get into action.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay unnecessarily the business of the Senate. I realize that the Senate voted very decisively yesterday in favor of the Gurney amendment, and that it did not march up the hill yesterday only to turn around and march down the hill today. I realize that the Senate will reject the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia.

A few minutes ago I challenged the statement of the Senator from West Virginia with reference to what is alleged to be the desire of the War Department to take inductees under Selective Service rather than to depend on volunteer enlistments. I referred to the statement of General Eisenhower. I feel that he, better than any other man, can speak for the Army of the United States. I merely wish to read a few brief extracts from the testimony of General Eisenhower before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the date of April 8, 1946. At that time he testified in behalf of the pending bill. General Eisenhower said:

The first, retention of selective service, is the only way our Nation can assure itself and the rest of the world that we shall not falter in our obligations; that we are not going to gamble with the commitments we make.

The general stated further:

The Secretary of State appeared before this committee and outlined what the world situation was and how important he thought military strength was in these areas and at home. I feel there is no need of protesting again and again that the Army did not set up those jobs. We merely have to perform them.

In other words, the Army is required merely to carry out the policies and do the jobs set for it by the State Department, the Executive, and the Congress of the United States.

The general continued:

Those commitments made at Potsdam and other places were all made in good faith. The point that concerns us is this: If you go below the strength actually needed to perform them you are very likely to run into trouble.

In other words, you are asking for it. If you have trouble incited by hunger or other motives, in Japan and in Germany, and if you haven't enough people to solve the problem, then you are in grave trouble, and we will have to use many more men than if we can keep the peace in the first instance.

I believe I told this committee in the closed hearing how seriously General MacArthur looks upon this problem.

Now, the Selective Service Act does assure us of the necessary men to solve the problem. And again I say I would be more than happy to see the language of the extension so worded that we could not take in a single man over and above the estimates we have already given to the Congress.

We carried out the suggestion of General Eisenhower, and we have written it into the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I should like to invite the Senator's attention to the testimony which General Eisenhower gave on January 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1946, before a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, in which he gave figures and estimates with reference to the number of men needed abroad in all theaters of action. The testimony appears on page 355 of the hearings.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not wish to be discourteous to the Senator. The Senator has been over that matter and has submitted figures.

I have not read anything here about figures, and I hope the Senator will let me continue in my own way, and then when I am through, if he wants to return to the figures, he may do so. I do not wish to delay the Senate by going over the figures.

Mr. REVERCOMB. May I give one figure?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The total number of men asked by General Eisenhower, in all theater abroad, was 794,000.

Mr. HILL. That may be true; the Senator may be entirely correct. We have accepted the over-all figures of General Eisenhower and the War Department, and written them into the bill, and the Senator from West Virginia accepted the same figures, because the Senator from West Virginia wrote the same figures into his amendment, which is now pending. The fact is that is one place where I find sharp disagreement with the Senator from West Virginia. He accepts the figures as to the needs of the Army as declared by General Eisenhower and for the Navy as declared by Secretary Forrestal and other spokesmen for the Navy; but accepting those figures, the Senator from West Virginia in his amendment would deny an opportunity to make sure that these needs are met.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In reply may I say that I do not take the position that the adoption of the amendment would create such a situation that the figures of the Army and Navy would not be met. I tried to point out this morning that the figures of the War Department—unproved, undelved into, accepted by the Committee on Military Affairs, of which I am a member and the able Senator from Alabama is a member, accepted as given—can be met without extension of the draft.

Mr. HILL. The Senator, I know, is honest, and he is sincere. He thinks these needs can be met without extending the draft. I hope the Senator is right about it. No one would be happier to see these needs met by the volunteer system than the Senator from Alabama. But I am not willing to gamble in this matter. I am not going to take any chances. I am going to make sure that the machinery is provided whereby these needs can and will be met.

General Eisenhower continues:

Now, there has been much discussion about the numbers of men we need. That, likewise, we have calculated not only on the job, but also taking every favorable outlook we could in order to keep the figure down to the lowest possible number of men.

In other words, General Eisenhower says they have looked at the situation in the most favorable light, and looking at it in the most favorable light, they have kept their needs down in terms of the lowest possible number of men. He continues:

Anyone can see the logic of occupying forces being composed entirely of volunteers if you can possibly get them. There is no one that I know of either in or out of the Army that would rather have selective-service men than volunteers.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The statement made there as I understand it, is that the general looks forward to the day, or desires the situation, when the occupation troops will be volunteers. He has fixed the sum total of occupation troops, as of July 1 of this year, at 794,000, and today we have more than that many volunteers, and as of July 1 of officers and men, we will have 950,000.

Mr. HILL. That may be true, but because we have 794,000 volunteers today does not mean at all that all the 794,000 volunteers are trained or prepared or ready to go and take their places in the occupying forces. That figure does not mean anything. It may mean that some of these men, although they are trained and prepared, are much more important in the work they are doing here at home than if we sent them across the seas somewhere. We have to organize the Army, not in terms of numbers or figures, but to have the right men in the right places at the right time.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I do not wish to be discourteous, but I desire to get through, because I am anxious that a vote be taken.

The truth is, I will say to my distinguished friend, the Senate of the United States is going to answer this question, and it can answer it better and much more effectively than either the Senator from West Virginia or the Senator from Alabama, and I wish to get to the answer.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I merely wanted the Senator to yield at this point because he has raised a question, and I wanted to clarify the issue.

I may say that the number of volunteers is not 794,000, as the able Senator has stated. As of July, according to the Army's own estimate of the officers and men, it will be 950,000.

Mr. HILL. I took the 794,000 from the Senator from West Virginia, and I now accept his 950,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. 794,000 is the number required according to General Eisenhower.

Mr. HILL. General Eisenhower continues:

What we are talking about is not gambling with commitments that we have made.

We have presented before the committee our entire record of enlistments and many questions have been raised about the accuracy of the War Department's estimates on voluntary enlistments.

Then he adds:

Our own War Department staff studies present a better estimate, a rosier picture, on this than either of the two studies that were made outside of the staff processes.

In other words, the War Department takes a broader outlook, a rosier outlook, as to the number of volunteers we will be able to get, than two other studies which have been made on this very subject.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] asked General Eisenhower this question:

Your testimony and that of the Secretary of War is in agreement upon this point, that you would much prefer the volunteer to the inductee, and that you do not want to take the young men if you can get away from it?

General EISENHOWER. That is absolutely true.

Mr. President, this will appeal to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] because he is a distinguished businessman, and knows what training and experience mean. General Eisenhower illustrated as follows:

In the Air Forces we have many specialties for which it takes over a year to train a man and in other services there are likewise many which require a long time for training.

You have to find other places in which to put your year and year-and-a-half man, because before you have him trained in those specialties, you have to discharge him.

Senator O'MAHONEY. The Secretary recommended very positively to this committee an increase of incentive for enlistment by increasing the pay.

General EISENHOWER. Yes, sir.

Senator O'MAHONEY. That, apparently, is a War Department policy.

Would there be any objection to the War Department making a suggestion to the committee for inclusion in any bill that may be passed provisions for increased incentive to stimulate enlistments?

General EISENHOWER. No, Senator; the Secretary of War has emphasized that very much. He is very strongly in favor of it. The only reason I haven't talked about it much is that I am talking about the military job I have to do, sir, and I can't tell any more than anyone else what this unknown factor of the 20-percent pay increase will make in our recruiting. I believe in it.

Of course, as the Senate knows, we have gone higher than the 20 percent. We have endeavored to go clear on to the maximum, so far as providing an incentive for enlistment is concerned, through increased pay to be given the men who enlist.

Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate further. We have a very simple question before us. The bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and now pending before the Senate, provides pay incentives such as we wrote into the bill last evening in an effort to do all we could, certainly from the standpoint of pay, to get as many men as possible to enlist. The bill provides that if we can get a sufficient number of volunteers, not a single man will be drafted, and that there shall be induction for service only if, when and where the required needs cannot be met by the volunteer system.

On the other hand, the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia, so far as the induction of men into the military service is concerned would absolutely kill the selective service. It would put an end to selective service so far as any induction of men is concerned. In order for there to be any further inductions, if the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia should be agreed to by the Senate and become the law, the Congress of the United States would have to start all over again and write new legislation.

I hope both Houses of Congress will shortly adjourn, not to be in session again until the third day of January next year. The question is whether before adjourning we will make provision whereby if a sufficient number of men cannot be secured by volunteering it will be possible by induction into the armed forces to meet the needs which no man questions and no man disputes. The question is whether we will put ourselves in a position whereby the Army can fulfill its task and we can meet our commitments, or whether we will go home and gamble, take a chance on the security of our country and on the peace of the world.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I intend my remarks to be very brief. Some points were brought out by the able Senator from Alabama to which I should like to reply. He has quoted some testimony respecting the War Department taking a rosy view of enlistments. I call attention to the testimony to show how rosy has been the view of the War Department respecting enlistments. On September 12, 1945, the Secretary of War stated that the War Department's estimate of enlistments by July 1, 1946, was 300,000, when as a matter of fact by May 1, 1946, the enlistments were 769,340. Was that a very rosy view?

In January of this year General Paul, Chief of Personnel, G-1, on the General Staff, estimated, in this very year of 1946, that the enlistments by July 1 of this year would be 650,000. Yet up to May there have been enlistments of 769,340. Was that a very rosy view of enlistments?

Mr. President, when representatives of the War Department have testified upon this question their view has certainly been very conservative throughout, and not very rosy.

I know that General Eisenhower stated before the committee, and the statement was made in my presence, that he preferred a volunteer army. That statement has never been denied. Of course, he wants a volunteer army. But he wants that army on a selective basis, and, in view of the action taken by the War Department, I cannot help but feel that, if we leave the selective service as it is today, the Army is going to follow the course already indicated by the order of March 8 in raising their standard to select those they want, and, as General Paul said was intended to be done, to stop some volunteers from coming into the Army.

The Senator from Alabama said the adoption of our amendment would put an end to selective service. I am sure the Senator desires to be corrected with respect to that statement. It would not put an end to selective service. It would keep intact the whole selective-service

machinery and the whole selective-service personnel. It would simply stop induction until the further order of the Congress. That is the duty of the Congress. The Congress has a responsibility which it should assume, and which it should not shift to some other department or to the executive side of our Government.

As to Congress adjourning and going home for the year, let me say that if any situation should arise which would require more men in the armed forces, I care not what that situation might be, certainly Congress would reconvene. It could never be so derelict in its duty to the people of the country that upon a few hours' notice it would not reconvene in Washington to meet any situation that might arise.

So, Mr. President, the whole question here is whether Congress shall assume its duty of fixing the policy with respect to the number of men and how the men should be taken into the armed forces, or whether it shall leave that policy open to administration by the War Department.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I wish to make a statement. Yesterday I voted against the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] bringing back into the selective service the so-called teen-agers, that is, men from 18 to 20 years of age. When the war was on I voted for the Selective Service Act which enabled the Government to utilize the services of these men of 18 and 19 years. But it seems to me to be altogether a different matter in peacetime and when we are selecting a peacetime Army, which is largely an army for barrack-room duty, whatever anyone may say about it.

As a matter of conscience, Mr. President, for myself, with no purpose to criticize anyone else, I could not vote and did not vote to bring into this peacetime Army men of 18 and 19 years of age.

The pending substitute amendment is an altogether different matter, as I see it. It covers men of all ages, that is, from 18 to 65, or 45, as the case may be, originally covered under the Selective Service Act, but it simply suspends the induction until there is affirmative action taken by the Congress. I do not believe that it would be wise to legislate in that manner at this time, because, much as I regret to see it, the Army has depended not wholly on a volunteer system since the ending of the war in Germany more than a year ago. I think the Army should have gone back to the theory and concept of a volunteer army as America has always known it, especially in peacetime, and I do not believe it is possible to mix the two systems, the one compulsory and the other voluntary. It will not work well and it cannot work well.

In the committee report on the pending bill I am struck with the statement that:

Both the Army and the Navy want their forces to be made up of volunteers. They desire to have the personnel of the postwar Army and the postwar Navy composed entirely of volunteers, if possible. The people of the country at large wholeheartedly favor the volunteer system for the armed forces.

I myself subscribe to those sentiments, Mr. President. I believe wholeheartedly in a volunteer Army for all peacetime services, for all peacetime activities.

Since I voted against the amendment to include the 18- and 19-year-old young men in the Army, I wish to make a statement because I am not prepared to vote for the substitute amendment. I think the adoption of that amendment would be definitely unwise at this time, because it would serve notice upon other countries which seem to be more or less critical or hypercritical of almost everything that occurs here, that we were ready to abandon our traditional system of raising an effective Army if it were necessary to do so.

In connection with that statement, Mr. President, I wish to make another statement. I am not at all impressed by the statement made in very high places in the Government that the strength of our voice in international affairs, in world affairs, depends upon the strength of our Army and of our Navy. That has never been true of America, and it ought not now to be true, and if it is true it is a pitiable confession that we are not living up to our responsibilities at a nation.

The strength of our voice in international affairs has always depended upon our devotion to right and to justice and upon our willingness to defend what we regarded as the essential and fundamental principles which should guide all nations in their dealings with other nations. Throughout our history we have tried to subscribe to something like what Edmund Burke referred to when he spoke of that justice and sense of justice which is a standing policy of every civilized state.

Mr. President, I do not think the force and power of America depend entirely upon an army or a navy. They depend upon the willingness of the American people to support their deeper convictions by bringing into being an army and a navy when those principles are at stake. But it is a matter, as I think—although I may be “a voice crying in the wilderness”—of some concern when from high quarters in our Government we are constantly reminded that if we do not have a powerful Army and a powerful Navy we will have no voice in the affairs of this earth.

I do not subscribe to that doctrine, and I never shall. In voting against this substitute proposal I wish it definitely understood that I do not believe that 18- and 19-year-old boys should be conscripted for barrackroom duties throughout the world. I do not think it is necessary. But I do think that it would be decidedly unwise to continue upon the statute books the Selective Service Act, with a suspension of inductions under that act, if it be necessary to resort to it. I express the wish and the hope that those in charge of our armed forces, from the commander in chief down, will go back to the volunteer system of raising armies and forces for our various services, because it has been effective in the past except when we were actually facing war or in the midst of war, and it will be effective again. It will be far more effective than the constant hue and cry that we must maintain a tremendous

military force upon the backs of the American people to police the world.

The American taxpayer—and by that I mean the American worker, because after all he is a taxpayer—will not for long relish the idea of doing police duty throughout the earth when he finds out how far that kind of activity is going to reduce his standards of living. Fortunately America has largely consisted of a great middle class. By that I mean the workers, the farmers, and the white-collar people about whom we have heard so much recently. People of immense wealth have constituted a mere fringe at the top; and, fortunately for us, those of extreme poverty have constituted no large part of our population. Our population has been made up largely of middle-class people—the worker, the farmer, the white-collar man, the professional man, and the teacher. Two wars in one generation have placed upon the backs of those people a tremendous burden. After a while they will be heard when they see how substantially the American standard of living is going to be lowered by constant police duty all over the earth, perchance on the theory that if we have a large Army we shall have a heavy voice in world affairs.

So, Mr. President, while I was pleased to vote against the amendment which brought the 18-year-old and 19-year-old boys back under the draft, I am equally clear in my conviction that I should vote against the pending proposal for a continuation of the draft, with those same men in it, but suspended so far as inductions are concerned until some emergency may arise.

Mr. President, I am very well aware of the doctrine which prevails in many parts of the world today. It is not very dissimilar to the old doctrine that might makes right. But we went to war against that doctrine. The Nazis were short-lived, and Japan was a short-lived nation when she openly avowed that faith. The strength of America has always been in its devotion to justice and right, in its devotion to fundamental principles, with a firm reliance upon our people themselves to respond in every great emergency to whatever the emergency called for in the way of manpower or military force.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter which I have received from J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, as to the percentage of high-school graduates entering and being graduated from college, and the percentage of the total population with college training. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD so that it may be available to the conferees.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1946.
Hon. CHAN GURNEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GURNEY: This is in reply to your recent telephone inquiry concerning the percent of high-school graduates entering and being graduated from college, and the per-

cent of the total population with college training.

In 1942, 16.5 percent of the high-school graduates of 1938 were graduated from college—19.8 percent of the men and 13.7 percent of the women. Of the high-school graduates in 1939, 35.2 percent entered college—44.7 percent of the men and 26.8 percent of the women.

Data taken from the 1940 United States Census show that college graduates constitute 2.9 percent of the entire population, and that 7.1 percent of the population had some college training. When we consider, however, that many persons enumerated in the census are too young to have attained the college level, a comparison of the number of college-trained persons with the population 20 years of age and over seems more pertinent. On this basis 10.8 percent had some college training and 4.4 percent were college graduates.

We are pleased to furnish you with these data and hope that they will serve your purpose.

Cordially,

J. W. STUDEBAKER,
Commissioner.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, if no other Senator wishes to speak at the moment, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	Overton
Andrews	Hayden	Pepper
Austin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Ball	Hill	Revercomb
Barkley	Hoey	Robertson
Bridges	Huffman	Russell
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Shipstead
Buck	Knowland	Smith
Burch	La Follette	Stanfill
Bushfield	Langer	Stewart
Butler	Lucas	Taft
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Connally	McFarland	Tobey
Cordon	McKellar	Tunnell
Donnell	McMahon	Tydings
Downey	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Eastland	Maybank	Wagner
Ellender	Mead	Walsh
Ferguson	Millikin	Wheeler
Fulbright	Mitchell	Wherry
George	Moore	White
Green	Murdock	Wiley
Guffey	Myers	Wilson
Gurney	O'Daniel	
Hart	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], for himself and other Senators, in the nature of a substitute for the bill.

The amendment proposed by Mr. REVERCOMB, as modified, is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

“That section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by striking out ‘July 1, 1946’ and inserting in lieu thereof ‘May 15, 1947’: Provided, That no individual shall be inducted for training and service under such act unless the Congress by law declares that national security requires that inductions be resumed.

“SEC. 2. (a) There shall be discharged from or relieved from active duty in the military and naval forces of the United States, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit, every member of such forces, or any component part of either, who applies therefor and

who has on the date of enactment of this act one or more children to whom he bears, or would maintain, but for his service, a bona fide family relationship in his home: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to anyone who has volunteered for service in the Army or the Navy.

"(b) Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man heretofore inducted under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have served for a training and service period of at least 18 months shall be discharged upon his written application for discharge, as rapidly as discharge facilities will permit: *Provided*, That the foregoing provision shall not apply to any person who has voluntarily enlisted for a longer period of service."

"SEC. 3. This act shall not be deemed to affect the existing program of the Army and Navy for the discharge of men in the service on other grounds, and for other reasons not named in this act, but shall be construed as an additional ground and reason in the demobilization and discharge of servicemen from the Army and the Navy.

"SEC. 4. Any person discharged under the provisions of this act shall be given and granted an honorable discharge, unless for cause found to be not entitled to honorable discharge.

"SEC. 5. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: *Provided further*, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed 1,550,000, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall be 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947: *And provided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall be 558,000 and in the Marine Corps 108,000.

"SEC. 6. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$132."

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act.

"SEC. 7. Section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be \$220 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; 10 principal musicians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; 25 first-class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; 20 second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month; and 10 third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians of the band shall receive the same increases for length of service and the same enlistment allowance or

gratuity for reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the pay authorized herein shall apply in computing the pay of former members of the band now on the retired list and who have been retired since June 30, 1922: *Provided further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader, or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, members of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted in the negative when his name was called.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senate is not in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. GURNEY. As I understand, we are voting on the Revercomb amendment as modified, and I understand that a vote "yea" will be in favor of adopting the amendment, and a vote "nay" will be against adoption of the amendment. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. The vote is being taken on the Revercomb amendment, as modified.

The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

The legislative clerk resumed calling the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. Not knowing how he would vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WILSON (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who is detained on public business. If he were present he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], and the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are unavoidably detained.

I also announce that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 63, as follows:

YEAS—14

Brooks	Moore	Taft
Bushfield	Revercomb	Walsh
Capper	Shipstead	Wheeler
La Follette	Stanfill	Wherry
Langer	Stewart	

NAYS—63

Aiken	Gurney	Mitchell
Andrews	Hart	Murdock
Austin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Hill	Overton
Briggs	Hoey	Pepper
Buck	Huffman	Reed
Burch	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Connally	Knowland	Saltonstall
Cordon	Lucas	Smith
Donnell	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McFarland	Tobey
Ellender	McKellar	Tunnell
Ferguson	McMahon	Tydings
Fulbright	Magnuson	Vandenberg
George	Maybank	Wagner
Green	Mead	White
Guffey	Millikin	Wiley

NOT VOTING—19

Bailey	Chavez	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Gerry	Taylor
Bilbo	Gossett	Willis
Brewster	Hatch	Wilson
Butler	Kilgore	Young
Byrd	Morse	
Carville	Murray	

So Mr. REVERCOMB's amendment, as modified, was rejected.

NOMINATION OF SENATOR WARREN R. AUSTIN TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I was advised of the appointment of my distinguished colleague, the Senator from Vermont, WARREN R. AUSTIN, to be the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, with the rank and status of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and the representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Mr. President, I am no hand at making eulogies; but if I possessed such talent, I should certainly exercise it at this time. We in Vermont have known for many, many years of the ability of WARREN R. AUSTIN. He has represented us in this body for more than 15 years, and during that time the Congress and the entire country have come to recognize his value and worth as a public servant.

We are particularly proud that he has been appointed to this high office at this time. We know that he will be a credit to Vermont, to New England, and to the entire United States, and that through his work and influence the world will be

brought nearer to that welcome day when peace shall reign among all nations.

I know that all Members of this body regret that we shall not have the opportunity of working further with him in the Senate, but we do appreciate his appointment to this, one of the most important offices in the world today. While Vermont will sustain a great loss in not having him represent her longer in the Senate, yet Vermont's loss is not only our national gain, but the gain of all nations as well. In behalf of the people of my State, and for myself, I wish publicly to congratulate our colleague, WARREN AUSTIN, on his appointment.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I rise to second the remarks of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] with reference to the great honor which has come to our colleague and friend, WARREN AUSTIN, in the appointment which he has received at the hands of the President of the United States.

New Hampshire adjoins Vermont. The only thing that divides us is H₂O in the form of the Connecticut River. We have much in common.

Mr. President, I have watched WARREN AUSTIN grow in the United States Senate. No man could be better fitted for the grave responsibilities which have been placed upon his shoulders than is WARREN AUSTIN. He has a passion for bringing order out of chaos in a troubled world. So I say with GEORGE AIKEN, congratulations to WARREN AUSTIN and his good wife, who has been his life's helpmate. Congratulations to the Senate, to the people of the entire country, and particularly to the people of the State of Vermont.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I believe the President of the United States has exercised rare judgment in his choice of a representative of the United States to the Security Council. I heartily applaud the selection of Senator AUSTIN to this desperately important responsibility in this critical hour, although I deeply regret his retirement from the Senate.

Senator AUSTIN has been loyal to the true spirit of the United Nations. He has been intimately related to the development of that great institution for international peace and security. He will faithfully sustain its objectives. I particularly like his designation because he has always emphasized his belief in the fact that the cardinal power of the United Nations lies in its use of pacific authority rather than the ultimate use of force, even though he recognizes the necessity of the final alternative of force if there be no other alternative to choose.

Mr. President, I know that the Senator from Vermont will leave the Senate with the best wishes of all his colleagues. I know that he will be a credit to his country, to the best welfare of which he will continue, as he always has, to be loyal. I congratulate him, and I congratulate America and the work of the United Nations.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise to join in the comments which have been made relative to this appointment of our distinguished friend, the Senator from Vermont. I admit that my feel-

ings are torn by this great honor because it will be hard for us to lose him from this distinguished body of which he has been so distinguished a member. However, at this tragic time, and in the serious crisis through which we are passing, no person of better qualifications could have been chosen by the President of the United States to represent this country in the Security Council of the United Nations.

I wish to add my word of deep appreciation for the appointment which the President has made of a distinguished member of our body to represent the United States on the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I wish to say that Senator AUSTIN has been a distinguished member of that committee for a number of years.

In the development of the United Nations Charter, the Senator was one of its early supporters. He did not wait to be argued with or convinced of the need for the Charter. He was already convinced of the utility of international cooperation in behalf of all the people.

I regard it as a fortunate circumstance that he has found himself able to accept the high responsibility which the President has placed upon him. It will give him an opportunity to render great service to the world and, in particular, honor and service to the people of the United States. I wish for him a successful career. I know that all of his efforts will be devoted to securing world peace, world security, and world harmony and cooperation. I regret, of course, that he will leave the Senate and the committee over which I have had the honor to preside for several years. I wish him the best of good things in the future. In the discharge of his duties as a member of the committee, he has brought to the aid of his colleagues his great legal knowledge and a wide public outlook. I congratulate him and wish him well in his future career.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I desire to be counted with my colleagues in extending heartiest congratulations to Senator AUSTIN for the distinguished honor which has come to him, and the opportunity it will afford him to render a type of public service which will be perhaps more important than any which he has had the opportunity of rendering up to the present moment.

Senator AUSTIN has been an outstanding member of this body. Few, if any, could have matched his industry, his ability, his sense of justice, and his application to the senatorial duties which have devolved upon him. He has made an outstanding record as a Senator from New England, and we are all proud of him, regardless of party affiliations. I am sure that with his training and background, his experience, his learning, and his ability, he will give a magnificent account of himself in the high office to which he has been called.

Senator AUSTIN, on behalf of my colleague and the people of Massachusetts, your neighboring people, I extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a most successful and honorable career in

the new duties to which you have been called.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, when I think of the political history of the State of Vermont, four names crowd themselves to my mind. I speak of them without disparagement of other distinguished men who have served that State in the Nation's Capital, and brought distinction to themselves and to their constituents.

During the days of the Civil War Judge Jacob Collamer of Vermont represented that State in this body. He was said at that time to be the finest lawyer in the Senate of the United States. He served as a United States Senator, as a Member of the National House of Representatives, and was Postmaster General in the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

Mr. President, another name occurs to me, that of Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. He served in the National House of Representatives, and in this body. His services in both Houses extended over a span of more than 43 years, one of the longest, if not the longest, spans of continuous service in the two Houses of Congress in the history of our Nation. He was the author of the Tariff Act of 1861 known as the Morrill Act.

Another great name given to the Nation by the State of Vermont was that of George F. Edmunds. He served in the National House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States. He was, for a time, President pro tempore of this body. He served on the electoral commission and heard the disputed election case of 1876.

Those were three great names.

Mr. President, the fourth name deserving to stand along with the ones I have mentioned is that of our colleague, WARREN AUSTIN. He is learned in the law, and a seeker always of the truth. By his eminent service, his industry, and his rare ability, he has contributed to the clarification of many important issues. He has also rendered to his State and Nation highly important service.

Mr. President, I congratulate him for the appointment which has come to him. I wish for him every good thing in his new field, but I cannot refrain from expressing deepest personal regret in the real sense of loss which comes to us during these trying days in his departure from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I cannot refrain from adding another word of tribute to the character of WARREN AUSTIN. I can think of no person better fitted for the grave and arduous duties which he is about to assume than is he.

For more than 12 years I have had the opportunity of serving with Senator AUSTIN on several committees of the Senate. I have never known him to falter in any issue that was presented.

The task to which he goes is great, but if character and ability and courage and real Americanism can accomplish the task, Senator AUSTIN will succeed.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, it would not be right for me, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to keep my seat at such a time as this. Senator AUSTIN and I have served on this committee together for 14 years, and have stood shoulder to shoulder more.

than once in supporting measures which have become exceedingly constructive legislation in the evolution of our country.

We have served together on the Committee on Foreign Relations for some time, and worked side by side in handling what now has become recognized international law of a positive sort.

If I should try to describe Senator AUSTIN as a statesman, I would say that from every standpoint his actions and his work would be connected with the word "constructive." If there ever was a constructive statesman in the United States, a man of foresight and understanding, and the ability to put his foresight and understanding into workable language, Senator AUSTIN is that man.

At this time what we need in international relations is a man who has faith in the ability of the people of the world to use reason and law in place of force. In order to bring that about, constructive statesmanship of the first order is needed. I am sure that the President of the United States has made no mistake in his appointment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in 1792 there was a friendly rivalry between Vermont and Kentucky as to which should become the fourteenth State of the Union. By a considerable amount of brain work and some foot work Vermont nosed out Kentucky, as Assault nosed out Lord Boswell in a recent horse race. Since then there has never been any rivalry between the two States except a friendly rivalry, but there has always been a very affectionate association between Vermont and the State of Kentucky.

I am sure that no one here regrets more deeply than do I the loss of the service of Senator AUSTIN as a Member of this body. He has been and is one of the most industrious, fair, sound, level-headed men on either side of the senatorial middle aisle, and he possesses a high degree of thorough understanding of the ethics of public service, not only here, but in any other capacity in which he might serve the American people.

The President could not have made a wiser choice or selected a man whose service would add greater dignity to or confidence in the United Nations than in the appointment of Senator AUSTIN.

I have no right to assume who his successor in the Senate may be when the time comes for the selection, but I would hope, and I am sure I am not guilty of any impropriety in expressing the hope, that whoever his successor may be, he may approach the high standard of moral and intellectual service, with all the courage and all the inner consciousness of rectitude, which have characterized the services of Senator AUSTIN.

I join the other Members of the Senate in congratulating him, and I join them in regretting his departure from this body.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to join in the tributes which have been paid to our friend, WARREN AUSTIN. For the past 8 years it has been my good fortune to sit with him as a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Since 1940 continuously through the war, and up to this date, that committee has

had before it many momentous, far-reaching questions. WARREN AUSTIN has always been at his post of duty in the committee, contributing his great ability, his fine understanding, and his unyielding devotion.

He has indeed, Mr. President, been a towering figure of strength in the committee and in its work. He has made many contributions to the work of the committee, to the work of the Senate, to the work of the Congress, in the fighting and in the winning of the war.

I, for one, shall sorely miss him, his wise counsel, and his fine, lofty spirit of service. I rejoice that our country is to be represented on the United Nations Council by such a man. I congratulate him, I congratulate the country, I congratulate the United Nations Organization.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, WARREN AUSTIN, our friend and associate, a man of high character, ability, and great experience, has been called by the President to represent this Nation on the Security Council. He will bring to the Council vision and understanding. His background as lawyer, businessman, Senator, student of international affairs and law, especially qualify him for this great position.

Mr. President, the Senate will not seem the same to me after our associate has departed for the Security Council. For a number of years now I have sat to his immediate right in the Senate.

I remember when I came to the Senate about 7½ years ago and first met him. I had heard a great deal about WARREN AUSTIN. I found him friendly, congenial, a man who always had his feet on the ground, and never mentally unpoised. While we did not always vote alike, he has always been considerate and helpful. All through the years as I sat here I found him cooperative, kindly, and, what is more, he always gave me a sense of strength. So, Mr. President, I think he will be a source of strength to the Security Council.

A few nights ago, when it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Stettinius had resigned, I sat back in my chair and thought over who might take his place, and immediately the name of WARREN AUSTIN came to my mind. Now he has been appointed. He knows history. He knows people. He has "what it takes" for the performance of his duties in this high office.

Mr. President, I am happy for Senator AUSTIN, because this appointment presents great challenges and I know he will prove adequate. I believe he will strengthen the Security Council by being the representative of this Government on it, and at this time, when the world is in the chaotic condition in which it finds itself, men of Vermont character are needed. Vermont is the old Granite State. We need men who have convictions, men who have judgment, and men who stand by their judgment. Such a man is WARREN AUSTIN.

I congratulate the United Nations, Mr. President, for having the services of this man.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President and my generous colleagues, I accept your remarkable friendship, and I reciprocate

the sentiments which you have so lavishly expressed to me. It would be trite for me to attempt to express in words my gratitude to you, and I need not say that it tears my heartstrings to leave the Senate of the United States. There are at least 95 golden threads which will always be pulling me toward the very dear friends with whom I have had the honor to associate in this great deliberative body.

I need not say that my life is enriched by these expressions from you of your confidence in me, and as this opportunity comes to me to serve further a cause to which I have been entirely devoted, you give me strength. I am sure you increase whatever power I may have by way of persuasion, or leadership perhaps, to help in the attainment of such a condition in the world that peace will prevail because of the interest of all the great and small nations of the earth in seeing to it that never again shall war be employed as a means of determining international controversies and disputes.

Mr. President, I realize the responsibility I am assuming; I have some idea of the difficulties that are about to confront me; but I assure you that I go with such determination to work for the cause and such will to throw everything I have and that God may give me in the future into that cause that I fear it not. When my associates, companions, and friends come to me and say, "Awful glad that you have this appointment if you want it," I say "I want it." It is like a divine dispensation that I should have at this time in my life and experience the opportunity to serve my country and serve mankind in this special way.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2057) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, until May 15, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I believe it was the intention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] to offer an amendment. I do not see him on the floor. I am told he has withdrawn the amendment.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of House bill 6064 and that the Senate bill, as it is now perfected, be substituted for it, and that the House bill be passed in that form.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. GURNEY. I ask unanimous consent that all after the enacting clause of the House bill be stricken out and that the language of the Senate bill as perfected be substituted therefor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the House language will be stricken, and the Senate language substituted therefor.

The question is on the engrossment of the amendment, and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. GURNEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. Not knowing how he would vote on this question, I withhold my vote.

Mr. BURCH (when Mr. BYRD's name was called). The senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is detained on official public business. If present he would vote "yea." He has a pair on this question with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], who, if present, would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], and the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] are detained on public business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are unavoidably detained.

I also announce that if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL] is unavoidably detained. If present he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], who would vote "nay," is paired on this question with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 69, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—69

Aiken	Capehart	Green
Andrews	Capper	Guffey
Austin	Connally	Gurney
Ball	Cordon	Hart
Barkley	Donnell	Hawkes
Bridges	Downey	Hayden
Briggs	Eastland	Hickenlooper
Brooks	Ellender	Hill
Buck	Ferguson	Hoey
Burch	Fulbright	Huffman
Bushfield	George	Johnson, Colo.

Johnston, S. C.	Millikin	Smith
Knowland	Mitchell	Taft
La Follette	Murdock	Thomas, Utah
Lucas	Myers	Tobey
McCarran	O'Daniel	Tunnell
McClellan	O'Mahoney	Tydings
McFarland	Overton	Vandenberg
McKellar	Pepper	Wagner
McMahon	Reed	Wheeler
Magnuson	Robertson	White
Maybank	Russell	Wiley
Mead	Saltonstall	Wilson

NAYS—8

Langer	Shipstead	Walsh
Moore	Stewart	Wherry
Revercomb	Thomas, Okla.	

NOT VOTING—19

Bailey	Chavez	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Gerry	Stanfill
Bilbo	Gossett	Taylor
Brewster	Hatch	Willis
Butler	Kilgore	Young
Byrd	Morse	
Carville	Murray	

So the bill (H. R. 6064) was passed.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, as one member of the Committee on Military Affairs which reported this bill to the Senate, and speaking for all its members, I wish to say that we appreciate the support given the measure, and we thank the members of the Senate for that support.

I now ask unanimous consent that House bill 6064 be printed, showing the Senate amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GURNEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. AUSTIN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 2057 will be indefinitely postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1538. An act for the relief of Robert J. Cramer;

H. R. 3094. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Zephyr Aircraft Corp. against the United States.

H. R. 3641. An act for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian;

H. R. 3967. An act for the relief of Ahto Walter, Lucy Walter, and the legal guardian of Teddy Walter, a minor; and

H. R. 4400. An act for the relief of Nolan V. Curry, individually, and as guardian of his minor son, Hershel Dean Curry.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 210. An act for the relief of Jackson Williams, Mrs. Lora Sally Williams, the legal guardian of Garry E. Williams, a minor, and the legal guardian of James Williams, a minor;

H. R. 3018. An act for the relief of R. Fred Baker and Crystal R. Stribling;

H. R. 3100. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Rolland Lee Frank, a minor;

H. R. 3781. An act for the relief of Mabel M. Fischer; and

H. R. 5407. An act to grant the Federal Works Administrator certain powers with respect to site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, and other matters.

The message further announced that the House had severally agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 874. An act for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges;

H. R. 941. An act for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Lee, administratrix of the estate of Ross Lee, deceased;

H. R. 2223. An act for the relief of Catherine Bode; and

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from the Senate until the 26th of June.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate for the remainder of the sessions this week.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the session of the Senate tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for permission to be absent from the Senate for 10 days.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on official business from Friday until next Wednesday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2177, Calendar No. 1427.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2177) to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Special Committee on the Organization of Congress, with amendments.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the bill which is now the unfinished business of the Senate is the end product of more than a year of study, hearings, and deliberations conducted by the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress created pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 18. The committee was created in response to a widespread

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6064

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the Senate

AN ACT

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That so much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the
4 Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended,
5 as preceedes the first proviso is amended to read as follows:
6 “SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act,
7 every male citizen of the United States, and every other
8 male person residing in the United States, who is between
9 the ages of twenty and thirty, at the time fixed for his regis-
10 tration, or who attains the age of twenty after having been
11 required to register pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall



1 be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces
2 of the United States: *Provided*, That so much of the second
3 sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and
4 Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first pro-
5 vise in such sentence is amended to read as follows: "The
6 President is authorized after, and not before, October 15,
7 1946, to select and induct into the armed forces of the United
8 States for training and service, in the manner provided in
9 this Act, such number of men as is required for such forces
10 to bring them to the strength authorized by the Congress,
11 and no monthly requisitions for men shall be made on Selec-
12 tive Service by either the Secretary of War or the Secretary
13 of the Navy between May 15, 1946, and October 15, 1946,
14 and thereafter only with the approval of the President'".

15 SEC. 2. The fourth proviso of the second sentence of
16 section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of
17 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men
19 in active training or service shall not exceed one million
20 and seventy thousand in the Army, five hundred and fifty-
21 eight thousand in the Navy, and one hundred and eight
22 thousand in the Marine Corps; and the monthly requis-
23 itions on Selective Service under this Act by the Secretary
24 of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed, after
25 consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments

1 during the previous month, the number of men so required.”

2 SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and
3 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as
4 follows:

5 “(b) Each man heretofore or hereafter inducted under
6 the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a training
7 and service period of eighteen months, unless sooner dis-
8 charged, with the exception of cadets of the Military
9 Academy and midshipmen of the Naval Academy who have
10 been certified by the Secretary of War or the Secretary
11 of the Navy to have completed successfully eighteen months
12 of satisfactory service.”

13 SEC. 4. Section 5 (c) of the Selective Training and
14 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding
15 at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

16 “(3) After May 15, 1946, no individual who has a child
17 or children shall be inducted without his consent for training
18 and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph the
19 term ‘child’ includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a
20 foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by
21 the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent
22 and child but such term does not include any person eighteen
23 years of age or over unless such person is physically or
24 mentally handicapped.”

25 SEC. 5. Section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and

1 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at
2 the end thereof the following new paragraph:

3 "In carrying out the provisions of this subsection the
4 local selective-service board in classifying the registrant shall
5 base its findings solely and exclusively on whether the
6 registrant is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agri-
7 cultural occupation or endeavor."

8 SEC. 6. Section 16 (b) of the Selective Training and
9 Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as
10 follows:

11 "(b) All of the provisions of this Act, except the pro-
12 visions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth
13 proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall be-
14 come inoperative and cease to apply on and after February
15 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in
16 a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for
17 that purpose; except as to offenses committed prior to such
18 date. On February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as
19 may be specified in such concurrent resolution, all of the
20 functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the
21 Personnel Division of the Selective Service System shall
22 be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government
23 as the Congress may designate; or, if not so designated, to
24 such agency of the Federal Government as the President
25 may prescribe."

1 *That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and*
2 *Service Act of 1940, as amended, are thereby expressly*
3 *reenacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter*
4 *amended or repealed.*

5 *SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section*
6 *3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,*
7 *as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended*
8 *to read as follows:*

9 *“SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act,*
10 *every male citizen of the United States, and every other*
11 *male person residing in the United States, who is between*
12 *the ages of eighteen and forty-five at the time fixed for his*
13 *registration, shall be liable for training and service in the*
14 *land or naval forces of the United States:”.*

15 *(b) The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section*
16 *3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,*
17 *as amended, is amended to read as follows: “Provided*
18 *further, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active*
19 *training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million*
20 *five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall*
21 *be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army’s*
22 *strength shall be one million and seventy thousand on July*
23 *1, 1947: And provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the*
24 *number of men in active training or service in the Navy*
25 *shall be five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the*

1 *Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: And provided*
2 *further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under*
3 *this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the*
4 *Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after*
5 *consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments*
6 *during the three months preceding that month in which the*
7 *requisition is made. The men inducted into the land or*
8 *naval forces for training and service under this Act shall*
9 *be assigned to camps or units of such forces."*

10 *SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, is*
11 *hereby amended to read as follows:*

12 *"(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946,*
13 *under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a*
14 *period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months,*
15 *unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to Octo-*
16 *ber 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who*
17 *shall have completed a period of training and service under*
18 *this Act of eighteen months or more shall, upon his request,*
19 *on and after such date, be relieved from active service.*
20 *Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after*
21 *January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national*
22 *interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service*
23 *may be extended by the President to such time as may be*
24 *necessary in the interest of national defense."*

1 *SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act, as amended, is*
2 *hereby repealed.*

3 *SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended,*
4 *is hereby amended to read as follows:*

5 *“(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a*
6 *child or children dependent upon him for support, or with*
7 *whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their*
8 *home, shall be inducted without his consent for training*
9 *and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph the*
10 *term ‘child’ includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a*
11 *foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by*
12 *the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent*
13 *and child but such term does not include any person eighteen*
14 *years of age or over unless such person is physically or*
15 *mentally handicapped.”*

16 *(b) Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby*
17 *amended by adding at the end thereof the following new*
18 *paragraphs:*

19 *“(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section*
20 *3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as herein-*
21 *above defined, dependent upon him for support, or with*
22 *whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their*
23 *home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be*
24 *relieved from his period of training and service under this*
25 *Act.*

1 “(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent
2 for training and service under this Act, if he has served on
3 active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States
4 outside the continental limits of the United States or in
5 Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or
6 naval forces of the United States for a period of at least
7 six months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that
8 any such individual so served while pursuing a course of
9 instruction in a university, college, or other similar institu-
10 tion of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall
11 cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946,
12 when the Congress or the President shall declare that the
13 national interest is imperiled.”

14 SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such Act, as amended, is
15 amended to read as follows:

16 “No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to
17 report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their
18 occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any
19 plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by
20 the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical pro-
21 fessional and specialists categories.”

22 SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is
23 amended to read as follows:

24 “(b) All of the provisions of this Act, except the pro-
25 visions of sections 3 (c), 3 (d), and 8, and the fourth and

1 *fifth provisos of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall be-*
2 *come inoperative and cease to apply on and after May 15,*
3 *1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a con-*
4 *current resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that*
5 *purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date.*
6 *One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective*
7 *Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein*
8 *or hereafter specified, all functions, responsibilities, records,*
9 *and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or*
10 *are available for use in the administration of the functions of*
11 *the Personnel Division, established under section 8 (g) of*
12 *such Act, of the Selective Service System, shall be transferred*
13 *to the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States*
14 *Employment Service."*

15 *SEC 8. (a) The first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay*
16 *Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended*
17 *to read as follows:*

18 *"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army,*
19 *Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows:*
20 *Enlisted men of the first grade, \$140; enlisted men of the*
21 *second grade, \$118; enlisted men of the third grade, \$106;*
22 *enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the*
23 *fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and*
24 *enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers*

1 under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade
2 at a monthly base pay of \$132."

3 (b) Section 11 of the Act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat.
4 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as
5 follows:

6 "SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine
7 Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances
8 shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second
9 leader whose pay shall be \$220 per month and who shall
10 have the allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musi-
11 cians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; twenty-five first-
12 class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; twenty
13 second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month;
14 and ten third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per
15 month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances
16 of a sergeant: Provided, That the second leader and musicians
17 of the band shall receive the same increases for length of
18 service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for
19 reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other
20 enlisted men of the Marine Corps: Provided further, That
21 the pay authorized herein shall apply in computing the pay
22 of former members of the band now on the retired list and
23 who have been retired since June 30, 1922: Provided
24 further, That in the event of promotion of the second leader,

1 or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service
2 as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or
3 both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in
4 pay: And provided further, That hereafter during concert
5 tours approved by the President, members of the Marine
6 Band shall suffer no loss of allowances.”

7 SEC. 9. The provisions of section 8 of this Act shall
8 become effective on the first day of the second calendar
9 month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for
10 any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the
11 enactment of this Act.

12 SEC. 10. Hereafter the retired or retirement pay of any
13 person whose name is borne on the emergency officers' retired
14 list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of
15 the United States and who is entitled to receive retired or
16 retirement pay shall, in lieu of being computed upon the basis
17 of the pay to which he was entitled at the time of his dis-
18 charge from his commissioned service, be computed upon the
19 basis of the rate provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of
20 1942, as amended by this Act, for an officer of corresponding
21 grade who is credited with the same number of years of
22 service for longevity purposes as the number with which
23 such person is credited.

24 SEC. 11. The increases in pay specified in this Act shall

1 *be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or re-*
2 *tainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by*
3 *reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of*
4 *1942, as amended, which are amended by this Act.*

5 *SEC. 12. The increases in pay provided by this Act*
6 *shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar*
7 *month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for*
8 *any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enact-*
9 *ment of this Act.*

10 *SEC. 13. Section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and*
11 *Service Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended as*
12 *follows:*

13 *Renumber sections (e), items (1) and (2), as section*
14 *(e), items (2) and (3), and insert new subsection (e)*
15 *(1), as follows:*

16 *Full-time students in graduate or undergraduate studies*
17 *in scientific and engineering schools and others engaged in*
18 *the teaching of science and engineering subjects, and all men*
19 *engaged as professional personnel in scientific or engineering*
20 *activities and all men engaged as essential technicians in*
21 *scientific research and development shall be required to*
22 *register but, under appropriate regulations prescribed by the*
23 *President, shall be deferred from training and service so long*
24 *as they are so engaged.*

AN ACT

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the
Senate

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 7, 1946
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79th-2nd, No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated congressional-reorganization bill. Senate received Vinson and Snyder nominations. Sen. Wilson blamed OPA and USDA for "meat famine", mentioned Secretary Anderson's testimony on this subject, and said if black market is to be eliminated, Congress must do it. Rep. Hope introduced bill to establish Agricultural Marketing Administration to conduct research and regulatory work on marketing farm products. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to continue Sugar Act for one year.

SENATE

1. CONGRESSIONAL-REORGANIZATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 2177 (pp. 6482, 6485-95, 6510-18). Agreed to the committee amendments.
2. NOMINATIONS. Received the nominations of Fred M. Vinson to be Chief Justice of the United States and John W. Snyder to be Secretary of the Treasury (p. 6521).
Confirmed the nomination of Harry J. Anslinger to be U. S. representative on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (p. 6520).
3. CROP-INSURANCE AUDIT. Received from GAO a report on the audit of the financial transactions of FCIC during the fiscal year 1942. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 6479.)
4. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Wilson, Iowa, discussed the "meat famine", mentioning OPA and USDA and the Secretary's testimony on this subject, and said, "If the people are to have meat and if the black market is to be eliminated the Congress is going to have to do it" (p. 6503).
Sen. Taft, Ohio, submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 6042, the price-control bill (p. 6482).
Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted an Independent Farmers of Kansas resolution recommending abolition of OPA "except for a few very essential products"; also opposing AAA, favoring full parity prices, asking for refund of excess-wheat penalties (p. 6480).
5. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from sundry Massachusetts citizens opposing restrictions on use of grain for beer (p. 6480).

6. **BANKRUPTCY.** Sen. Huffman, Ohio, spoke in favor of H. R. 4160, to provide for full-time, salaried bankruptcy referees (pp. 6506-10).

HOUSE

7. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Reps. May, Thomason, Brooks, Sparkman, Andrews, N. Y., Short, and Arends were appointed conferees on H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act until May 15, 1947 (p. 6545). The Senate conferees were appointed June 5.
8. **RIVERS AND HARBORS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 6407, the rivers and harbors omnibus bill (pp. 6525-44).
9. **CENSUS; STATISTICS.** Began debate on H. R. 5857, to combine the 2-year census of manufactures and the 10-year census of business and distribution into a 5-year census; to grant specific statutory authority for the monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys which have heretofore been made under the general authority in the organic Act of Feb. 14, 1903, and to grant specific authority to collect, collate, compile, and publish statistics and reports as to marriages, annulments, and divorces (pp. 6545-54). During the debate, Rep. Shafer, Mich., spoke in opposition to the proposed British loan (pp. 6545-8).
10. **ALASKAN HIGHWAY.** Passed with amendments H. R. 2871, to create an Alaskan International Highway Commission (p. 6525).
11. **FISHERIES.** Agreed to H. Res. 652, to authorize the expenditure of an additional \$40,000 for the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to continue its investigation of the national defense program (p. 6524).
12. **EMPLOYMENT; VETERANS.** Rep. Stigler, Okla., spoke in favor of expanding the Veterans' employment service (pp. 6554-6).
13. **FARM LOANS.** Received from the President a proposed amendment to the narrative portion of the 1947 budget of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to indicate the possibility of the Corporation's making some Land Bank Commissioner loans in the event H.R. 6477 is enacted into law, and in addition making some refinancing loans. (H. Doc. 640.) To Appropriations Committee. (p. 6557.)
14. **GRAIN SHORTAGE.** Received from the Temple Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Calif., a petition requesting the shutting down of all distilleries and breweries in the U. S. during the famine emergency (p. 6558).
15. **AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.** Received from the President (June 4) a draft of a proposed provision to extend the completion date of the Census of Agriculture from Dec. 31, 1946, to June 30, 1947 (H. Doc. 633). To Appropriations Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. **MARKETING.** H.R. 6692, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products; improve nutritional standards; reduce the cost of distribution and increase consumption; and to promote the scientific development of improved methods of handling, transporting, storing, distribution, and marketing agricultural products; by establishing an Agricultural Marketing Administration to conduct all research, service, and regulatory work in the field of marketing agricultural products. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 6558.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEALY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] concerning the river and harbor bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five instances and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON LABOR TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF HOUSE

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor, on tomorrow and for next week, may sit while the House is in session, during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 6064, an act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Th SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAY, THOMASON, BROOKS, SPARKMAN, ANDREWS of New York, SHORT, and ARENDS.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 643 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5857) to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Census, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to reconsider.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the con-

sideration of H. R. 5857, which is a bill to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census.

It is an open rule and provides for 1 hour of general debate.

I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

TEN REASONS WHY BRITISH LOAN SHOULD BE REJECTED

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, it is altogether possible, I believe, that a Congressman could put down at least 100 good reasons why the mis-called British loan proposal should not be approved by this body. So numerous and so compelling are the reasons why we should not approve this loan that I, like most Congressmen who have thought about the question from every angle, am amazed that any such proposal even should be made at this stage of American history. Let me list just 10 good reasons which have occurred to me during the course of my study of this wholly lopsided proposal.

One. The British loan should not be made because it will promote inflation in the United States by adding to the national debt at a time when our people already are confronted with the greatest fiscal burden ever facing a Nation in the history of the world.

Two. The British loan should not be made because, if it is approved by this body, most Congressmen will be voting in almost total ignorance of what are our Nation's over-all material and financial resources today. What responsible individual in this room would lend money if he were not sure that he, himself, were financially sound and able to make the loan without endangering his own resources?

Three. The British loan should not be made because, if it is approved, we will be presented with the same kind of demands for loans from France, Russia, China, and numerous other nations. These nations are waiting now to see how our congress will act on this British loan. If the Congress passes the loan, the other nations will make requests for loans estimated at from \$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000.

Fourth. The British loan should not be made because, if it is approved, American taxes will have to be raised, although, as we know, the demand in this Nation today from virtually every direction is lower taxes on personal and on business income.

Fifth. The British loan should not be made because Great Britain has proved beyond a peradventure that her government has no intention of repaying legal debts, legally approved by that Government and by our Government. I need not go into the World War I debts to

prove that Great Britain has become the same kind of welsher and moocher that other nations long since had become; but, if any proof is needed of the British capacity to borrow without repaying, I am sure that I can get a dozen history books to prove it.

Sixth. The British loan should not be made because its whole history, from its beginning until this very day, has been one of subterfuge and misrepresentation by the officers of our own Government. They know, as every Member in this room knows, that this is not a loan in any accepted or acceptable sense of the word, but that it is an outright gift and that it will never be repaid. I am not saying that I would vote for a \$4,000,000,000 gift to Great Britain, but I would certainly be constrained to look more kindly on such a proposal than I would on a so-called loan, which is nothing except a camouflaged gift.

Seventh. The British loan should not be made because it will promote among the British a continuation of the erroneous and false doctrine that people—whether in America or anywhere else—can live indefinitely without working out their own salvation. If we bolster the British economy today, millions of Britishers will look upon it as a perennial duty, just as millions of our citizens falsely have been led to believe that they could get something for nothing from their Government at home.

Eighth. The British loan should not be made because a vast majority of the American people, in my judgment, do not want this loan to be made, or would not want it to be made if they understood all the facts concerning it, I am sure. If the Congress agrees to this loan, it will do so only because most of the Members will decide that the people are not particularly interested in the legislation one way or another and will not hold it against those who vote for the loan in coming elections.

Ninth. The British loan should not be made because it is projected only because certain of our leaders are thinking fallaciously from the standpoint of economics. It would be bad economics—bad economics for us, bad economics in the long run for the British. Any man who tells us that we can better ourselves economically, considering all the factors today, by making any such loan—or, to be more correct, gift—is spreading a false doctrine and he knows it. If, as proponents say, the money will be used to buy American goods, then the net result is that we will be losing \$4,000,000,000 worth of goods instead of just \$4,000,000,000 worth of paper money. If I had to choose between losing \$4,000,000,000 in money and \$4,000,000,000 worth of goods, I would choose to lose the money, of course. As it is, if this Nation makes this loan, we will lose both, plus the interest on the money.

Tenth. The British loan as projected should be defeated because American citizens actually will lose on the interest alone on this money, even if, as will never come to pass, the British repay it in full with the agreed interest. This loan proposal is to the effect that we lend money to Great Britain at a rate approximately

1.62 percent interest. Yet American veterans have to pay at least 4 percent interest on the money they borrow in this country, while the Treasury Department, representing the American people, must pay from 1.5 to 2.9 percent interest on the money it borrows. The American people cannot afford to lend money on any such basis to another nation, however friendly we may be or however disposed we may be to throw away our hard-won material wealth.

As I have said, Mr. Speaker, there undoubtedly are a hundred or more reasons why this loan to Great Britain should not be made, but I shall stick to the ten reasons I have given in my discussion. Insofar as possible, I should like to go into every angle of this loan proposal, for I feel very keenly that we in the House at last have reached the final point at which we can make a stand for fiscal solvency in this Nation. If we pass this proposal, then the floodgates figuratively will have been opened and we shall see billions upon billions of our precious peacetime production flowing out of our country and away from the millions at home who need and deserve all the good things which our industrial machine can build for years to come.

My first point was that the British loan should not be made because it will promote inflation in the United States, by adding to the national debt at a time when our people already are confronted with the greatest fiscal burden ever to face a free people. I have read and heard the arguments of those in this Nation who believe that a big national debt is a good thing and that a policy of continued deficit financing is even better, but I must say that I am still unconvinced, as I am sure the vast majority of economists and thoughtful observers are unconvinced. Continued deficit financing means continued government control. Those political leaders who want to make over America, who want to get this Nation into such a shape that only a few thinkers or technicians in Washington can say when we shall stop or go, when and where we shall work, what we shall eat and how long we shall eat it—they love the thought of deficit financing and a big debt. But the men who believe in representative government, the men who want to see the Supreme Court and the Congress be a successful counterbalance to an overweening executive—those men fear a huge debt and hate deficit financing. They know that continued deficit financing eats away the peoples' dollars as it eats away their liberties, leaving our representative government nothing but a husk.

Ninety percent of the economists and 90 percent of all men who have an intelligence quotient of more than 120 in this Nation believe that the huge debt we have and the apparent belief of our political leaders in power in the efficacy of spending our way to economic glory mean continued high and higher prices. Any man who can look at the Federal debt of approximately \$280,000,000,000 and expect the price level to fall appreciably in this Nation in the next decade, is not aware either of the facts of economic life or the facts of history. That debt itself makes high prices inevitable.

Making that debt larger—and we would make it larger if we approved this British loan—would increase the possibilities of higher prices. Every time the debt rises, prices rise, just as surely as day follows night, although perhaps not as immediately noticeable.

My second point is that the British loan should not be made because, if it is approved by this body, most Congressmen will be voting in almost total ignorance of our Nation's over-all material and financial resources today. Here we are, a Nation of 140,000,000 people, discussing the prospects of making a loan to a friendly nation. What man among us, if approached by a friend, would not first sit down and estimate whether or not he could afford to make the loan? I have had occasion in my life to advance \$100 here and \$100 there to friends and acquaintances, as the occasion arose. But, always, I have been sure that in making the loan I was not depriving my own family of the kind of life its members deserved. Several months ago, the elder statesman, Bernard Baruch, urged that this Nation make an over-all inventory of our resources and our commitments so that our citizens may know just what our condition is. We do not know whether we can afford to lend one penny or not, yet here we are today discussing whether or not we shall lend \$4,000,000,000. What man among us, who, if he belonged to a club and the organization was approached about a certain project, would not say: "First, let us determine if we can afford it. It may be a good project. It may bring us great joy. It may help others. But we cannot do this thing until we know whether or not we can afford to do it."

Oh, yes, I know, Mr. Speaker, some proponents of this legislation will stand up and ridicule this argument. They will point to our enormous resources that are in the ground. Former Secretary of the Interior Ickes estimates our oil and coal resources at some dozens of trillions of dollars, or maybe it was hundreds of trillions. But our citizens cannot put a steering wheel on so many pounds of copper, so many tons of iron ore, so much limestone, and so much molybdenum, and drive it to work and back. That wealth underground has to be removed by mining. It has to be shipped to ore mills and smelters. It has to be processed in dozens of different ways. After that it has to be shipped again and refined. Then it has to be assembled. Finally, we have so many cars, or so many refrigerators, or so many irons, or so many washing machines.

A lump of iron ore is wealth at any point, yes, but it is not usable wealth until it has been made into the many thousands of diverse products we need on our farms and in our homes and factories. How much of our wealth can we afford to give away? Who knows? I know that we have enormous resources, but I know also that millions of Americans are waiting for automobiles, electric washers, milking machines, tractors, toasters, both prefabricated homes and homes built by traditional methods, harrows, plows, and a thousand and one other needed implements. Can we afford to give away any of these things, or the

semifinished materials used in making any of these things, until our own people have been satisfied? You can answer that question as you will, but as for me, I take my stand unequivocally in favor of the American consumer.

My next point is perhaps the biggest single reason why I am against this particular loan to Great Britain at this particular time. The British loan, as I have said, should not be made because, if it is approved, we will be presented with the same kind of demands for loans from France, Russia, China and numerous other nations. These nations are waiting now to see how we in the Congress act on the British loan. If we agree to this loan, the other nations will make requests for loans in amounts variously estimated at from \$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000.

Let me go a little deeper into this point, Mr. Speaker. Long before Lord Halifax and Lord Keynes came to this country to "negotiate" for the loan which we are now considering, newspaper articles apparently were "planted" in this country, for rumors were published from time to time about a forthcoming British loan. The amounts mentioned in these rumors ranged from \$2,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000, but the most commonly mentioned figure even in the rumor stage of this loan was \$4,000,000,000. Secretary of State Will Clayton called in reporters at one point and explained what had taken place on his trip to London, during which he had begun the first part of these British-American negotiations. Clayton disclosed that Keynes and Halifax would be the leaders of the British negotiating team here.

As we know, when all the rumors had been published and so-called bargaining had been completed, the net results of all the talk were still this \$4,000,000,000 loan, or gift, to be accurate in the use of words.

Now, Mr. Speaker, from the same apparently planted rumors, published in newspapers from one end of the Nation to the other, we have learned that a \$4,000,000,000 loan proposal for Russia is under consideration. This will be denied here, I know, and it will be denied by one or the other of our high administration leaders in the executive department, I suppose, but a mere denial at this point will not carry much weight with thoughtful men. Likewise, as we know, the emissary of the French Government already is here to borrow \$2,500,000,000. The same type of rumors which warned us of this British loan proposal tell us of a forthcoming proposal for a loan of from \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 for Russia. Other loans are mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, if this body grants authority to the executive branch to make this loan to Britain we will be obligating ourselves almost automatically to agree to all the other fantastic proposals that will inevitably be brought before us. If we grant a loan to Britain and refuse to grant a loan to Russia we can be accused—and rightly so, from the Russian standpoint—of being partial and of wanting to see one of our wartime friends grow stronger without wanting to see another of our wartime friends grow

June
21

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 24, 1946
For actions of June 21, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: President approved agricultural appropriation bill (June 22). Senate committee reported bill to continue Sugar Act for 3 years. Both Houses received conference report on selective-service continuation; proposed change regarding farm-labor deferment eliminated. Senate passed Hobbs anti-racketeering bill. Senate passed bill to continue priorities powers for one year. Senate confirmed nomination of Steelman to OWMR. House agreed to resolution giving Appropriations Committee (including Tarver subcommittee) \$30,000 to continue investigations of executive agencies. Rep. Clason blamed USDA and OPA for grain shortage and poultry losses.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947, H. R. 5605. Approved June 22, 1946 (public law number not yet available). See page 5 for comparative statement of 1946 appropriations and 1947 Budget estimates with the 1947 Act.

SENATE

2. SUGAR-ACT CONTINUATION. The Finance Committee reported H. R. 6689, to continue the Act for three years (June 20, S. Rept. 1555). The House version would continue the Act for one year.

3. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses received the conference report on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 7392-3, 7478-80). The conference report provides for continuation of the Act until Mar. 31, 1947, authorizes induction of non-fathers between 19 and 45, makes no changes in the law regarding deferment of farm labor, and does not include the proposed change regarding deferment of students and others in scientific and engineering work.

4. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 7394-11). There was discussion of the provision regarding strikes against the Government (pp. 7408-11). Conferees were appointed (p. 7411).

5. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5452 (pp. 7411-15). Conferees were appointed (p. 7415).

6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 7415-33). Conferees were appointed (p. 7433).

7. ANTI-RACKETEERING. Passed without amendment H. R. 32, the Hobbs bill to prohibit racketeering in connection with transportation, etc., of commodities (pp. 7433-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5716, to continue various provisions of the Second War Powers Act, including continuation of the priorities power until June 30, 1947 (pp. 7437-8). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Moore, Okla., to state that nothing in this act or any other act, except the Price Control and Stabilization Acts, shall be construed to authorize price control (p. 7438).
9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John R. Steelman to be Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (p. 7439).
10. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported the following bills without amendment (p. 7391):
 - S. 2083; to amend Sec. 6 of the Classification Act of 1923 so as to provide that in any case in which a public or private organization is made a part of a Government department or agency, the initial compensation of any person employed by such organization who, without break in service, becomes an officer or employee of the Government agency, shall be established in accordance with rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this section (S. Rept. 1566).
 - H. R. 3492, to protect certifying and disbursing officers from having their retirement fund attached unless the department head says the payment involved fraud (H. Rept. 1567).
 - H. R. 4651, to provide for full annuity under the Retirement Act for a disabled employee who later recovers but cannot find a job (S. Rept. 1568).
- The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. 1178, providing equal pay for equal work for women (S. Rept. 1676) (p. 7391).
11. FORESTRY. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5840, to authorize exchange of certain forest land in Colo. (S. Rept. 1572) (p. 7391).
12. CONTRACTS. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment S. 1561, to amend the act regarding compensation, injury, etc., of employers of contractors with the Government outside the U. S., so as to make the 100% earning provision effective as of Jan. 1, 1942 (S. Rept. 1574) (p. 7391).
13. RECESSED until Mon., June 24 (p. 7439).

HOUSE

14. RESEARCH; PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H.R. 5876, to authorize renewal of a lease to a railroad of a tract of land in the USDA Range Livestock Experiment Station, Mont., for a right-of-way to said tract, and for removal of gravel and ballast material (pp. 7454-5).
15. APPROPRIATIONS; INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to a resolution giving the Appropriations Committee or any of its subcommittees (including the Tarver subcommittee) \$30,000 additional to continue investigations of executive departments and agencies (p. 7441). This resolution was reported earlier by the Accounts Committee (p. 7483).



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Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God, who renewest our sight with the fresh gladness of the morning, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! Through the changing pageant of nature with form and color which thrill the senses, Thou makest Thyself known to us; for beauty is but Thy handwriting. Through shining lives of men and women that rise in moral splendor even as lowly vines climb to blossoming glory, we glimpse the heights of Thy holiness. We give Thee thanks for all interpreters of Thy mind who, with brush or pen or uttered word, bring even one more syllable of reality, one more gleam of the truth which makes men free.

In this our Father's world, while striving in the day's heat valiantly as men, may we keep our faith simple and our hearts happy as children. In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, June 20, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKEN-LOOPER], I ask unanimous consent that he may be excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate while he is serving and absent as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate for such time as may be necessary

in connection with the Bikini atom-bomb test.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

SENATE BILLS RETURNED BY THE HOUSE AND INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to state that, in compliance with a request of the Senate, the House of Representatives has returned two Senate bills which were passed by the Senate on June 14, and on which day the House passed identical bills, which were later passed by the Senate.

The Senate bills are S. 2141, amending the American Battle Monuments Commission Act, and S. 2200, providing for the settlement of certain damage claims by the War Department.

When the House bills were passed, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] entered motions to reconsider the votes on the passage of the two Senate bills, which had been transmitted to the House.

Without objection, the votes on the passage of the two Senate bills will be reconsidered and the bills will be indefinitely postponed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HOEY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 2234. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1564).

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Immigration:

S. 1478. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Edith Frances De Becker Sebald; without amendment (Rept. No. 1565).

By Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 2083. A bill to amend section 6 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1566);

H. R. 3492. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1567); and

H. R. 4651. A bill to amend section 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1568).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

S. 1602. A bill to confirm title to certain railroad-grant lands located in the county of Kern, State of California; without amendment (Rept. No. 1570);

S. 1839. A bill to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service; with amendments (Rept. No. 1569); and

H. R. 4486. A bill to abolish the Santa Rosa Island National Monument and to provide for the conveyance to Escambia County, State of Florida, of that portion of Santa Rosa Island which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; without amendment (Rept. No. 1571).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 5840. A bill to authorize an exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1572).

By Mr. CORDON, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 2423. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Oregon, for the purpose of consolidating holdings therein, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1573).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. 1561. A bill to amend the act entitled "Compensation for injury, death, or detention of employees of contractors with the United States outside the United States," as amended, for the purpose of making the 100-percent earning provisions effective as of January 1, 1942; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1574); and

S. 1920. A bill to provide for the demonstration of public-library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities; with amendments (Rept. No. 1575).

By Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

S. 1178. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1576).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

S. 2259. A bill to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, for the purpose of making a clerical correction; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1577);

S. 2345. A bill to provide for the retention by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities of real and personal property within the Philippines now owned or later acquired and for the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, in the Phil-

ippines, subsequent to independence; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1578);

S. 2348. A bill to authorize the continuance of the acceptance by the Treasury of deposits of public moneys from the Philippine Islands; without amendment (Rept. No. 1579);

H. R. 5112. A bill to authorize the city of Anchorage, Alaska, to issue bonds in a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, improving, extending, bettering, repairing, equipping, or acquiring public works of a permanent character, and to provide for the payment thereof, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1580); and

H. R. 5800. A bill to authorize school districts in Alaska to issue bonds for school construction, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1581).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 2358. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2359. A bill to close the Office of the Recorder of Deeds on Saturdays; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 2360. A bill granting a pension to Bertha Laura Stokke; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 2361. A bill for the relief of J. P. Siebeneicher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. McFARLAND):

S. 2362. A bill relating to veterans' pension, compensation, or retirement pay during hospitalization, institutional or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 2363. A bill to provide for payment of extra compensation for work performed by customs employees on Sundays and holidays during the period between September 29, 1931, and June 2, 1944; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

S. 2364. A bill for the relief of Patrick T. O'Malley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2365. A bill granting exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities received by State, county, and municipal employees; to the Committee on Finance.

PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS—AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6407) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

METHOD FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN COMPENSATION ON BASIS OF NIGHT RATES—CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on May 24, by request, I introduced Senate bill 2250, and it was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. There came to the Senate on the 18th of this month an identical bill, H. R. 6532, to provide a method for payment in certain Government establishments of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation on the basis of night

rates pursuant to certain decisions of the Comptroller General, and for other purposes, and it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

I now ask that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 6532, and that it be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

INCLUSION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN INTERPRETATION OF "FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS" BY UNITED NATIONS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 290), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas thousands of men and women, hoping for an escape from persecution in other lands, sought during our colonial period an asylum in this country; and

Whereas the adoption of the first 10 amendments to our Federal Constitution in 1791 assured to the citizens of the United States certain fundamental freedoms, which the Government was denied the right ever to invade, among which was the freedom of religion; and

Whereas the extension of fundamental freedoms to all men everywhere is recognized in the Charter of the United Nations as one of the primary objectives to be earnestly sought for; and

Whereas the American tradition embodied in our basic law, includes freedom of religion as of first importance among the recognized fundamental freedoms: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States approve in principle Article VII in Woodrow Wilson's proposed draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations made in 1919 to the Paris Peace Conference which is as follows:

"Recognizing religious persecution and intolerance as fertile sources of war, the powers signatory hereby agree, and the League of Nations shall exact from all states asking admission to it, the promise that they will make no law prohibiting or interfering with the free exercise of religion, and that they will in no way discriminate, either in law or in fact, against those who practice any particular creed, religion, or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public peace."

And be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct our representatives in the United Nations Organization to so interpret the words, "fundamental freedoms" as to include freedom of religion, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure as soon as possible favorable action upon this interpretation by the Assembly of the United Nations, to the end that religious persecution by any civil state may be outlawed throughout the world.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted the following report, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly reenacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter amended or repealed.

"SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of nineteen and forty-five, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of nineteen after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

"(b) The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: 'Provided further, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall not exceed one million and seventy thousand on July 1, 1947: And provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall not exceed five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: And provided further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the three months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. For the purposes of the fourth and fifth provisos of the preceding sentence, no man shall be deemed to be in active training or service or to be part of the strength of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, if—

"(1) he is on terminal leave;

"(2) he is a member of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged or relieved from active duty without being returned to an active duty status; or

"(3) he is being processed, following completion of his period of service, for discharge or relief from active duty."

"SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning), unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this Act of 18 months or more (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning) shall, upon his request, on and after such date, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interest of national defense."

"SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (1) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: 'No person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest.'

"(b) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a child or children dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph, the term "child" includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person eighteen years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

"(c) Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section 3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as hereinabove defined, dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act.

"(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least six months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that any such individual so served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946, when the Congress or the President shall declare that the national interest is imperiled."

"SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(m) No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories."

"SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The provisions of the third sentence of section 3 (a) of this Act shall become inoperative and cease to apply at twelve o'clock post meridian on July 1, 1947. All of the other provisions of this Act, except the provisions of sections 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8, and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisions of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply at twelve o'clock post meridian on March 31, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein or hereafter specified, all remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division established under the authority of section 8 (g) of such Act, and all records and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or are available for use in the administration of such functions of the Personnel Division of

the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may designate."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ELBERT D. THOMAS,
EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
LISTER HILL,
SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

INCREASE IN PAY FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY, NAVY, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted the following report, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6084) to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That (a) the first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$165; enlisted men of the second grade, \$135; enlisted men of the third grade, \$115; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$150."

"(b) The third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: *Provided*, That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereafter retired with credit for thirty years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912, such service having been computed under previous laws as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in which retired."

"(c) Section 11 of the Act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be \$230 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musicians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; twenty-five first-class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; twenty second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month; and ten third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians of the band shall receive the same increases for length of service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader, or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, members of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

"(d) Retired members of the band of the United States Marine Corps and former members of the band of the United States Marine Corps heretofore transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall have their retired pay and retainer pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of the pay provided in section 11 of the Act of March 4, 1925, as amended by subsection (c) of this Act, which pay shall include increases for all active duty performed since retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in the computation of their longevity pay: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any former member of the band of the United States Marine Corps now on the retired list or drawing retainer pay."

"Sec. 2. (a) The second and third paragraphs of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the first period."

"Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,520 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay for the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-seventh Congress)."

"(b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550."

"Sec. 3. The first paragraph of section 7 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,600; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,800. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period."

"Sec. 4. The second paragraph of section 1 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The first period, \$2,160; the second period, \$2,400; the third period, \$2,760; the fourth period, \$3,300; the fifth period, \$3,850; and the sixth period, \$4,400."

"Sec. 5. The increases in pay resulting from the amendments made by this Act to the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or retainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which are amended by this Act."

"Sec. 6. Hereafter the retired or retirement pay of any person whose name is borne on the emergency officers' retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States and who is entitled to receive retired or retirement pay shall, in lieu of being computed upon the basis of the pay to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge from his commissioned service, be computed upon the basis of the rate provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended by this Act, for an officer of corresponding grade who is credited with the same number of years of service for longevity purposes as the number with which such person is credited."

"Sec. 7. The increases in pay provided by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ELBERT D. THOMAS,
EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
LISTER HILL,
SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAS. GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF PERSONS OF RACES INDIGENOUS TO INDIA

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House

of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3517) to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. HOEY, Mr. BALL, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

VIEWS OF SENATOR WALSH ON INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD views expressed by him in the form of answers to questions regarding international and domestic conditions, which appear in the Appendix.]

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the constitution of the American Veterans Committee, adopted at its constitutional convention in Des Moines, Iowa, on June 14-16, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—LETTER FROM JAMES B. CONANT

[Mr. SALTONSTALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated June 17, 1946, addressed to him by James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, on the subject of a national science foundation, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. DONNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD editorials from sundry papers commending the movement to reorganize the Congress, which appear in the Appendix.]

SURPLUS PROPERTY—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY AND NEWSPAPER COMMENT

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement on the subject of surplus property made by him before the Senate Small Business Subcommittee on Surplus Property on June 18, 1946, and certain newspaper comment upon the same subject, all of which appear in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. GORE, Mr. JONES, Mr. JENSEN, and Mr. DWORSHAK were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6496) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, yesterday several amendments to the Navy Department appropriation bill were passed over. I now refer to the amendment to section 109 on page 43 and ask that it be considered.

I may say, Mr. President, that is an amendment known as the Overton amendment and has been in appropriation bills for a number of years, and has been from time to time amended. As it is presently written in the Navy Department appropriation bill it appears in the Agricultural Department appropriation bill, which has been passed by the Senate and the conference report agreed to by both Houses. It also appears in the third urgent deficiency bill which has been approved by both Houses; in the legislative bill as passed by the Senate; in the District of Columbia appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, and in the Interior Department appropriation bill as passed by the Senate. Certainly it ought to remain in the Navy Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, after line 2, it is proposed to strike out:

SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prime facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a

6084) to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That, (a) the first paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The monthly base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard shall be as follows: Enlisted men of the first grade, \$165; enlisted men of the second grade, \$135; enlisted men of the third grade, \$115; enlisted men of the fourth grade, \$100; enlisted men of the fifth grade, \$90; enlisted men of the sixth grade, \$80; and enlisted men of the seventh grade, \$75. Chief petty officers under acting appointment shall be included in the first grade at a monthly base pay of \$150."

"(b) The third paragraph of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every enlisted man paid under the provisions of this section shall receive an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of his grade for each three years of service up to thirty years. Such service shall be active Federal service in any of the services mentioned in the title of this Act or reserve components thereof; service in the active National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; and service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, and the Coast Guard Reserve: *Provided*, That retired enlisted men heretofore or hereafter retired with credit for thirty years' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps and who served beyond the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912, such service having been computed under previous laws as double time toward retirement, shall be entitled to receive the maximum retired pay now provided for the grade in which retired.

"(c) Section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274; 34 U. S. C. 701), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That the band of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of one leader whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader whose pay shall be \$230 per month and who shall have the allowances of a sergeant major; ten principal musicians whose pay shall be \$180 per month; twenty-five first-class musicians whose pay shall be \$150 per month; twenty second-class musicians whose pay shall be \$120 per month; and ten third-class musicians whose pay shall be \$102 per month; such musicians of the band to have the allowances of a sergeant: *Provided*, That the second leader and musicians of the band shall receive the same increases for length of service and the same enlistment allowance or gratuity for reenlisting as is now or may hereafter be provided for other enlisted men of the Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That in the event of promotion of the second leader, or a musician of the band, to leader of the band, all service as such second leader, or as such musician of the band, or both, shall be counted in computing longevity increase in pay: *And provided further*, That hereafter during concert tours approved by the President, members of the Marine Band shall suffer no loss of allowances."

"(d) Retired members of the band of the United States Marine Corps and former mem-

bers of the band of the United States Marine Corps heretofore transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve shall have their retired pay and retainer pay computed as now authorized by law on the basis of the pay provided in section 11 of the Act of March 4, 1925, as amended by subsection (c) of this Act, which pay shall include increases for all active duty performed since retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in the computation of their longevity pay: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any former member of the band of the United States Marine Corps now on the retired list or drawing retainer pay.

"SEC. 2. (a) The second and third paragraphs of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"First mates and assistant engineers of the Army Mine Planter Service shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,340 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officer receiving the pay of the first period.

"Chief warrant officers of the Army except masters and chief engineers in the Army Mine Planter Service, and commissioned warrant officers with less than ten years of commissioned service, of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall receive base pay at the rate of \$2,520 per annum and shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters as established by sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay for the second period: *Provided*, That a commissioned warrant officer or chief warrant officer promoted from the grade of warrant officer or warrant officer (junior grade) shall suffer no reduction of pay by reason of such promotion: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the authority of the Secretary of War to designate permanent or temporary chief warrant officers of the Army to receive the base pay and allowances of the third and fourth pay periods as provided in section 3 of the Act approved August 21, 1941 (Public Law 230, Seventy-seventh Congress)."

"(b) The seventh paragraph of section 8 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"When the total pay and allowances authorized by this section for any person shall exceed the rate of \$550 per month, the amount of the allowances to which such person is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550."

"SEC. 3. The first paragraph of section 7 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The annual base pay of a brigadier general of the Army or the Marine Corps, rear admiral (lower half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Assistant Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Engineer in Chief of the Coast Guard, commodore of the Navy, an Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and an assistant to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, shall be \$6,600; and the annual base pay of a major general of the Army or the Marine Corps and of a rear admiral (upper half) of the Navy, the Coast Guard, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall be \$8,800. Every such officer shall be entitled to the money allowances for subsistence and for rental of quarters authorized in sections 5 and 6 of this Act for officers receiving the pay of the sixth period."

"SEC. 4. The second paragraph of section 1 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The first period, \$2,160; the second period, \$2,400; the third period, \$2,760; the fourth period, \$3,300; the fifth period, \$3,850; and the sixth period, \$4,400."

"SEC. 5. The increases in pay resulting from the amendments made by this Act to the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable to the active duty, retired, retirement, or retainer pay of all persons whose pay is governed by, or by reference to, those sections of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, which are amended by this Act.

"SEC. 6. Hereafter the retired or retirement pay of any person whose name is borne on the emergency officers' retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States and who is entitled to receive retired or retirement pay shall, in lieu of being computed upon the basis of the pay to which he was entitled at the time of his discharge from his commissioned service, be computed upon the basis of the rate provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended by this Act, for an officer of corresponding grade who is credited with the same number of years of service for longevity purposes as the number with which such person is credited.

"SEC. 7. The increases in pay provided by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and no increase in pay for any period prior thereto shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
DEWEY SHORT,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELEERT D. THOMAS,
EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
LISTER HILL,
SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6084) to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment to the bill strikes out all after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommend that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment, and that the Senate agree to the same.

Except for the differences noted in the following statement, the conference substitute is the same as the House bill.

INCREASE IN PAY RATES FOR MEMBERS OF MARINE BAND

The House bill contained no provisions affecting the pay rates of members of the Marine Band. Their rates of pay are not regulated by the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, but are fixed by section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1274). The Senate amendment contained a provision amending section 11 of the act of March 4, 1925, in such a manner as to give to the members of the band of the Marine Corps increases corresponding to those given to personnel of comparable grades paid under the

Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended. The conference agreement adopts those provisions of the Senate amendment relating to the pay of the Marine Band with two minor technical changes relating to the pay of the second leader of the band and to the pay of retired members of the band.

PAY INCREASES FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ENTITLED TO PAY OF THE THIRD PERIOD

The House bill provided for increasing the pay of officers entitled to the pay of the third period from \$2,400 to \$2,640 a year. Generally speaking, officers entitled to the pay of the third period are captains in the Army and lieutenants in the Navy. The monetary increase provided by the House bill for these officers was less than that provided for any other class of officers. The conference agreement provides for increasing the pay of officers entitled to the pay of the third period from \$2,400 to \$2,760, which is a 15-percent increase as contrasted with the 10-percent increase provided in the House bill.

RETIRED OR RETIREMENT PAY OF EMERGENCY OFFICERS

The House bill contained no provisions affecting the retired or retirement pay of officers whose names are borne on the emergency officers' retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States. The persons whose names are borne on this list are emergency officers of World War I who were disabled and were granted retired or retirement pay under special legislation. That legislation fixed their retired or retirement pay at 75 percent of the rate of pay which they were receiving at the time their commissions were terminated. The Senate amendment contained a provision providing, in effect, that hereafter the retired or retirement pay of this group of former officers should be based upon the higher rates provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, for officers of corresponding grades. The conference agreement adopts this provision of the Senate amendment.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PAY INCREASES

The House bill provided that the increases in pay should take effect on the first day of the second calendar month following the enactment of the bill. The Senate amendment contained a provision providing that the increases in pay should become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment. The conference agreement adopts that provision of the Senate bill.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
DEWEY SHORT,
LESLIE C. ARENDS.

Managers on the Part of the House.

SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT, 1940

Mr. MAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 6064, an act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and

agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly reenacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter amended or repealed.

"SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of nineteen and forty-five, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of nineteen after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States."

"(b) The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall not exceed one million and seventy thousand on July 1, 1947: And provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall not exceed five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: And provided further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the three months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. For the purposes of the fourth and fifth proviso of the preceding sentence, no man shall be deemed to be in active training or service or to be part of the strength of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, if—

"(1) he is on terminal leave;

"(2) he is a member of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged or relieved from active duty without being returned to an active duty status; or

"(3) he is being processed, following completion of his period of service, for discharge or relief from active duty."

"SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning), unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this Act of eighteen months or more (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning) shall, upon his request, on and after such date, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interest of national defense."

"SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (1) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting

after the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: "No person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest."

"(b) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a child or children dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph, the term 'child' includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person eighteen years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

"(c) Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section 3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as hereinabove defined, dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act."

"(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least six months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that any such individual so served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946, when the Congress or the President shall declare that the national interest is imperiled."

"SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(m) No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories."

"SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The provisions of the third sentence of section 3 (a) of this Act shall become inoperative and cease to apply at twelve o'clock post meridian on July 1, 1947. All of the other provisions of this Act, except the provisions of sections 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8, and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisos of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply at twelve o'clock post meridian on March 31, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein or hereafter specified, all remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division established under the authority of section 8 (g) of such Act, and all records and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or are available for use in the administration of such functions of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of

the Federal Government as the President may designate."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELLEERT D. THOMAS,
EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
LISTER HILL,
SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
WARREN R. AUSTIN,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House bill made persons between the ages of 20 and 30 liable for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. The bill prohibited the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy from making requisitions for men on selective service during the period May 15, to October 15, 1946, and provided that requisitions might be made thereafter only with the approval of the President. The Senate amendment made men between the ages of 18 and 45 liable for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and would have reestablished the age limits as they existed prior to the enactment of the joint resolution of May 14, 1946 (Public Law 379, 79th Cong.). The conference agreement makes men between the ages of 19 and 45 liable for such training and service and contains no provisions comparable to the House moratorium provisions.

The House bill provided that on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service should not exceed 1,070,000 in the Army, 558,000 in the Navy, and 108,000 in the Marine Corps. The bill provided that monthly requisitions on selective service by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of volunteer enlistments during the previous month, the number of men required in view of the limitations established. The Senate bill contained similar provisions with respect to the strength of the services on July 1, 1947, and also established 1,550,000 as the limit of the strength of the Army on July 1, 1946. The Senate bill provided that the monthly requisitions for men made on the President by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should not exceed the number of men required after considering the actual number of volunteer enlistments during the 3-month period preceding the month of making the requisition. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate bill in this respect, together with an amendment eliminating the necessity for the services to count, for the purposes of the strength limitations, certain classes of men who, although technically still military or naval personnel, are not in fact part of the effective strength of the services. The first of these classes is composed of officers on terminal leave. The second is composed of members of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged from the service or relieved from active duty as soon as their

physical condition will permit them to be separated or as they can be transferred to Veterans' Administration facilities for further medical care and treatment. The third class is composed of men who are in, or en route to, separation centers.

The House bill provided that men heretofore or hereafter inducted should serve for a training and service period of 18 months unless sooner discharged. The Senate bill provided that men inducted after October 1, 1946, should serve for a period of 18 consecutive months, unless sooner discharged. The Senate bill also provided that men inducted prior to October 1, 1946, should, upon completion of a period of training and service of 18 months or more, on or after such date, be relieved from active service upon their own request. The Senate bill provided that whenever after January 1, 1946, the Congress should declare that the national interest is imperiled, the periods of training and service might be extended by the President to such time as would be necessary in the interest of national defense. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate bill in this respect, together with amendments which provide that service performed while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning shall not be counted in computing the required period of 18 months' service.

The Senate amendment contained a provision repealing section 3 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. This section is the one which provides that persons inducted into the land forces of the United States shall not be employed beyond the Western Hemisphere except in the Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands. The section was suspended for the period of the war and 6 months by the joint resolution of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799). The House bill contained no provision affecting section 3 (e). The conference agreement adopts the provision of the Senate bill repealing section 3 (e).

The House bill provided that after May 15, 1946, no individual having a child should be inducted without his consent for training and service. The Senate bill also provided for exemption from training and service of individuals having a child or children, but limited the application of the provision to those individuals having a child or children dependent upon them for support or with whom they maintained bona fide family relationships in their homes. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment with respect to this matter.

The Senate bill added a provision to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, requiring that inducted men who have one or more children dependent upon them for support or with whom they maintain bona fide family relationships within their homes be relieved from training and service upon their request made after August 1, 1946. The House bill did not contain any similar provision relating to men who had actually been inducted. The conference agreement adopts the Senate provision with respect to this matter.

The Senate amendment contained a provision prohibiting the induction of persons who have served for any period of time on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, and prohibiting the induction of men who have served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States in any place for a period of at least 6 months after September 16, 1940 (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or a similar institution of learning). These prohibitions on inductions were not to be effective at any time after January 1, 1946, if the Congress or the President should declare

the national interest to be imperiled. The conference agreement adopts these provisions of the Senate amendment.

The House bill added to section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (relating to agricultural deferments), a new sentence to the effect that in administering such section local selective service boards in classifying registrants should base their findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrants were necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors. The conference agreement contains no provisions modifying existing law with respect to deferments of persons engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors. The conference agreement does, however, insert in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, a provision to the effect that no person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest.

The Senate amendment contained a provision rewriting section 5 (m) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to eliminate so much of that section as provided for the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after the induction of other registrants. The elimination of such provisions was based upon the fact that other provisions of the Senate amendment had prohibited the induction of any fathers having children dependent upon them or with whom they maintained bona fide family relationships and had further provided for the discharge of fathers previously inducted. The House bill contained no provisions amending section 5 (m). The conference agreement adopts the amendment to section 5 (m) proposed by the Senate amendment.

The House bill extended the period of effectiveness of all provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to February 15, 1947, or such earlier date as might be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. The House bill also provided that the entire section 8 of such act (relating to reemployment rights of veterans) should be permanent law. Under existing law only so much of such section as provides for the establishment of a Personnel Division in the Selective Service System is permanent law. The House bill provided that on February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as might be specified in a concurrent resolution terminating the provisions of the act which are not specifically continued, all of the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System should be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress might designate, or, if none should be so designated, to such agency as the President might describe. The Senate amendment provided for an extension of the period of effectiveness of the act generally to May 15, 1947, or such earlier date as might be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. The Senate amendment also made the entire section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, permanent law. The Senate amendment further provided that the provisions of the bill relating to the limitations on the strength of the armed forces should not become inoperative on the date when the act generally would expire. The Senate amendment provided that 1 day prior to the general expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the functions, responsibilities, records, and balances of appropriations of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System should be transferred to the Veterans Employment Service of the United States Employment Service. The conference agreement adopts the date of March 31, 1947, as the date on which the Selective Training and

Service Act generally will expire. The conference agreement makes the entire section 8 of such act permanent law and also makes section 3 (b) of the act (establishing the 18 months' period of service) permanent law. The conference agreement also provides that those provisions imposing strength limitations on the armed forces on certain dates in the future and establishing a rule with respect to the computation of strength shall not cease to be effective on the date on which the act generally expires. The conference agreement provides for the transfer, 1 day prior to the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act, of the remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may designate.

The Senate amendment included a provision providing for the deferment from training and service of certain students in scientific and engineering schools and of certain other persons engaged in scientific and engineering activities. As the conferees were of the opinion that existing law contains adequate authority for whatever deferments of scientific and engineering students and other scientific and engineering personnel that may be necessary, the conference agreement does not include any of the provisions of the Senate amendment relating to this matter.

The Senate amendment contained several provisions affecting the pay of military and naval personnel and persons on the emergency officers' retired lists. The House bill contained no provisions relating to the pay of such personnel. As the entire matter of pay or personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey is dealt with in H. R. 6084, upon which the conferees have currently reached a complete agreement, this conference agreement contains no provisions relating to pay.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an announcement to the members of the Military Affairs Committee who are present to the effect that I have called a meeting for further consideration of the atomic bomb bill at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

On account of the necessary absence of several members of the committee, that has been deferred until Monday at 10 o'clock.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include certain communications and excerpts.

Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks he made this afternoon in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk regarding disabled veterans.

Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. RYTER) was given permission to extend his remarks and include certain correspondence.

Mr. TRAYNOR (at the request of Mr. RYTER) was given permission to extend

his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a paper on the commercial treaty between the United States and Russia. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that this will cost \$180. I make the request nonetheless.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding, without objection the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include several editorials on the reorganization of Congress, and in the other to include a letter from former Senator Robert L. Owen.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two separate instances and include editorials.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I submit three requests to extend my remarks: First, to include a statement from the Lowell Humane Society requesting help in the feeding of livestock in the Fifth Congressional District; second, to include a telegram to the President of the United States from Jack W. Hardy, national commander of the American Veterans of World War II, asking that a veteran be appointed in Mr. Klutznick's place because there are so many veterans who are in these houses; and, third, to include as a part of my remarks the amputee and paraplegic bill suggested by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and, in that connection, a very fine editorial by the Washington Post, and also a letter from a mother of an amputee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ADAMS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS ITS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, in the old North Meeting House at Concord, N. H., 158 years ago today an event took place which stands as one of the important land marks of the history of the United States of America and of the entire world. On that date, June 21, 1788, the

State of New Hampshire ratified the Constitution of the United States; and, by being the ninth State to do so, made valid the greatest document ever drawn by the hand of man, providing for the principles under which a free people were to be voluntarily governed. It is well to take a periodic account of stock so that the people of this country, now a nation of 140,000,000 shareholders in the greatest business on earth—the Government of the United States—may have a regular and frequent appraisal of their assets, and of those things which imperil as well as those which foster and increase them.

The stake which every American citizen has in his own Government is greater than that which he has in any other enterprise on earth, for without political freedom dearly bought by the founders and protectors of this Republic the personal freedom and rights of the individual cannot exist. Our own John Langdon, who signed the Constitution, recognized this principle when, in the most critical hour of the Revolutionary War, he pledged a considerable portion of his wealth to equip General John Stark and his men so that they might halt the British Army under General Burgoyne in its drive into the Champlain Valley from the north. Langdon at that time observed that if the American cause was won he would doubtless be reimbursed but that if it was lost his own estate would be quite worthless. Let me, therefore, call to mind on this occasion, in the position of a self-appointed auditor, a list of some of the more important assets of the State of New Hampshire and to call public attention to the services which she has rendered to the United States and the world, and particularly to the wealth of men and material which she has contributed to the preservation and welfare of this great Republic.

By comparison, New Hampshire is a small State; so small in area that 37 States of its size could be located within the boundaries of Texas; small in the number of its citizens since it has only one-twenty-seventh of the population of the State of New York. But it is, and has been, traditionally great in those things which do not depend upon the factors of size and number for their significance.

With the possible exceptions of ancient Greece and Switzerland, it is doubtful if any State of either ancient or modern times, located within so small an area and with a comparable population, has more decisively affected the course of history or contributed more to human civilization than has the State of New Hampshire.

From the time of its first settlement at Odiorne's Point in 1623 until the present, New Hampshire has marked its progress in the accomplishments of its sons and daughters, always keeping vigilant guard over the liberties and possessions of all our citizens as she has over her own heritage.

During the century and a half while this State was a colony under British rule its hardy settlers ably defended themselves against Indian attacks and French encroachments that culminated in the Seven Years' War of 1754-61 be-

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

JUNE 21, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6064]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly re-enacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter amended or repealed.*

SEC. 2. (a) *So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of nineteen and forty-five, at the time fired for his registration, or who attains the age of nineteen after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States:"

(b) *The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall not exceed one million and seventy thousand on July 1, 1947: And provided further, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall not exceed five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: And provided further, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this Act by the*

Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the three months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. For the purposes of the fourth and fifth provisos of the preceding sentence, no man shall be deemed to be in active training or service or to be part of the strength of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, if—

“(1) he is on terminal leave;

“(2) he is a member of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged or relieved from active duty without being returned to an active duty status; or

“(3) he is being processed, following completion of his period of service, for discharge or relief from active duty.”

SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning), unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this Act of eighteen months or more (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning) shall, upon his request, on and after such date, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interest of national defense.”

SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (1) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: “No person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest.”

(b) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a child or children dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph, the term ‘child’ includes a child legally adopted, a stepchild, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person eighteen years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped.”

(c) Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

“(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section 3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as hereinabove defined, dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act.

"(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least six months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that any such individual so served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946, when the Congress or the President shall declare that the national interest is imperiled."

SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(m) No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories."

SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The provisions of the third sentence of section 3 (a) of this Act shall become inoperative and cease to apply at twelve o'clock post meridian on July 1, 1947. All of the other provisions of this Act, except the provisions of sections 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8, and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisos of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply at twelve o'clock post meridian on March 31, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein or hereafter specified, all remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division established under the authority of section 8 (g) of such Act, and all records and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or are available for use in the administration of such functions of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may designate."

And the Senate agree to the same.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELBERT D. THOMAS,
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CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6064) to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House bill made persons between the ages of 20 and 30 liable for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. The bill prohibited the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy from making requisitions for men on selective service during the period May 15, to October 15, 1946, and provided that requisitions might be made thereafter only with the approval of the President. The Senate amendment made men between the ages of 18 and 45 liable for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and would have reestablished the age limits as they existed prior to the enactment of the joint resolution of May 14, 1946 (Public Law 379, 79th Cong.). The conference agreement makes men between the ages of 19 and 45 liable for such training and service and contains no provisions comparable to the House moratorium provisions.

The House bill provided that on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service should not exceed 1,070,000 in the Army, 558,000 in the Navy, and 108,000 in the Marine Corps. The bill provided that monthly requisitions on selective service by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should not exceed, after consideration of the actual number of volunteer enlistments during the previous month, the number of men required in view of the limitations established. The Senate bill contained similar provisions with respect to the strength of the services on July 1, 1947, and also established 1,550,000 as the limit of the strength of the Army on July 1, 1946. The Senate bill provided that the monthly requisitions for men made on the President by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should not exceed the number of men required after considering the actual number of volunteer enlistments during the 3-month period preceding the month of making the requisition. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate bill in this respect, together with an amendment eliminating the necessity for the services to count, for the purposes of the strength limitations, certain classes of men who, although technically still military or naval personnel, are not in fact part of the effective strength of the services. The first of these classes is composed of officers on terminal leave. The second is composed of members of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged from the service or relieved from active duty as soon as their physical condition will permit them to be separated or as they can be transferred to Veterans' Administration facilities

for further medical care and treatment. The third class is composed of men who are in, or en route to, separation centers.

The House bill provided that men heretofore or hereafter inducted should serve for a training and service period of 18 months unless sooner discharged. The Senate bill provided that men inducted after October 1, 1946, should serve for a period of 18 consecutive months, unless sooner discharged. The Senate bill also provided that men inducted prior to October 1, 1946, should, upon completion of a period of training and service of 18 months or more, on or after such date, be relieved from active service upon their own request. The Senate bill provided that whenever after January 1, 1946, the Congress should declare that the national interest is imperiled, the periods of training and service might be extended by the President to such time as would be necessary in the interest of national defense. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate bill in this respect, together with amendments which provide that service performed while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning shall not be counted in computing the required period of 18 months' service.

The Senate amendment contained a provision repealing section 3 (c) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. This section is the one which provides that persons inducted into the land forces of the United States shall not be employed beyond the Western Hemisphere except in the Territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands. The section was suspended for the period of the war and 6 months by the joint resolution of December 13, 1941 (55 Stat. 799). The House bill contained no provision affecting section 3 (c). The conference agreement adopts the provision of the Senate bill repealing section 3 (c).

The House bill provided that after May 15, 1946, no individual having a child should be inducted without his consent for training and service. The Senate bill also provided for exemption from training and service of individuals having a child or children, but limited the application of the provision to those individuals having a child or children dependent upon them for support or with whom they maintained bona fide family relationships in their homes. The conference agreement adopts the provisions of the Senate amendment with respect to this matter.

The Senate bill added a provision to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, requiring that inducted men who have one or more children dependent upon them for support or with whom they maintain bona fide family relationships within their homes be relieved from training and service upon their request made after August 1, 1946. The House bill did not contain any similar provision relating to men who had actually been inducted. The conference agreement adopts the Senate provision with respect to this matter.

The Senate amendment contained a provision prohibiting the induction of persons who have served for any period of time on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, and prohibiting the induction of men who have served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States in any place for a period of at least 6 months after September 16, 1940 (excluding time served while pursuing a course of

instruction in a university, college, or a similar institution of learning). These prohibitions on inductions were not to be effective at any time after January 1, 1946, if the Congress or the President should declare the national interest to be imperiled. The conference agreement adopts these provisions of the Senate amendment.

The House bill added to section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (relating to agricultural deferments), a new sentence to the effect that in administering such section local selective service boards in classifying registrants should base their findings solely and exclusively on whether the registrants were necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors. The conference agreement contains no provisions modifying existing law with respect to deferments of persons engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors. The conference agreement does, however, insert in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, a provision to the effect that no person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest.

The Senate amendment contained a provisions rewriting section 5 (m) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to eliminate so much of that section as provided for the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers after the induction of other registrants. The elimination of such provisions was based upon the fact that other provisions of the Senate amendment had prohibited the induction of any fathers having children dependent upon them or with whom they maintained bona fide family relationships and had further provided for the discharge of fathers previously inducted. The House bill contained no provisions amending section 5 (m). The conference agreement adopts the amendment to section 5 (m) proposed by the Senate amendment.

The House bill extended the period of effectiveness of all provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to February 15, 1947, or such earlier date as might be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. The House bill also provided that the entire section 8 of such act (relating to reemployment rights of veterans) should be permanent law. Under existing law only so much of such section as provides for the establishment of a Personnel Division in the Selective Service System is permanent law. The House bill provided that on February 15, 1947, or on such earlier date as might be specified in a concurrent resolution terminating the provisions of the act which are not specifically continued, all of the functions, responsibilities, records, and property of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System should be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress might designate, or, if none should be so designated, to such agency as the President might describe. The Senate amendment provided for an extension of the period of effectiveness of the act generally to May 15, 1947, or such earlier date as might be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. The Senate amendment also made the entire section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, permanent law. The Senate amendment further provided that the provisions of the bill relating to the limitations on the strength of the armed forces should not become inoperative on the date when the act generally would expire.

The Senate amendment provided that 1 day prior to the general expiration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the functions, responsibilities, records, and balances of appropriations of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System should be transferred to the Veterans Employment Service of the United States Employment Service. The conference agreement adopts the date of March 31, 1947, as the date on which the Selective Training and Service Act generally will expire. The conference agreement makes the entire section 8 of such act permanent law, and also makes section 3 (b) of the act (establishing the 18 months' period of service) permanent law. The conference agreement also provides that those provisions imposing strength limitations on the armed forces on certain dates in the future and establishing a rule with respect to the computation of strength shall not cease to be effective on the date on which the act generally expires. The conference agreement provides for the transfer, 1 day prior to the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act, of the remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may designate.

The Senate amendment included a provision providing for the deferment from training and service of certain students in scientific and engineering schools and of certain other persons engaged in scientific and engineering activities. As the conferees were of the opinion that existing law contains adequate authority for whatever deferments of scientific and engineering students and other scientific and engineering personnel that may be necessary, the conference agreement does not include any of the provisions of the Senate amendment relating to this matter.

The Senate amendment contained several provisions affecting the pay of military and naval personnel and persons on the emergency officers' retired lists. The House bill contained no provisions relating to the pay of such personnel. As the entire matter of pay or personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey is dealt with in H. R. 6084, upon which the conferees have currently reached a complete agreement, this conference agreement contains no provisions relating to pay.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
JOHN J. SPARKMAN,
WALTER G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,

Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 26, 1946
For actions of June 25, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS. House agreed to conference report on price-control bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on selective-service bill. House committee reported resolutions for disapproval of President's reorganization plans. Senate passed bill to return USES employment offices to States; received USDA Solicitor's letter saying farm-placement provisions wouldn't interfere with USDA farm-labor program. Rep. Rogers submitted resolution asking Secretary to submit information on feed shortage in Mass. President approved bill to extend period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. President approved bill to authorize USDA to condemn unfit materials in process or renovated butter.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Agreed, 265-105, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to continue and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7637-49), after rejecting, 150-221, a motion by Rep. Rizley, Okla., to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to remove all controls from livestock, dairy, meat, and meat products (pp. 7648-9).
2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed, 259-110, to the conference report on H.R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 7615-24).
3. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6335, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7627-37). Agreed to the amendment providing \$3,340,000 for water conservation and utilization projects (p. 7635).
4. STATISTICS. Recommitted, 167-161, H. R. 5857, to provide basic authority for Census Bureau activities (pp. 7614-5).
5. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5452 (p. 7615). Senate conferees were appointed June 21.
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7624-7).
7. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6429 (p. 7651).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of real property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 2337)(p. 7662).
9. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a telegram she had received discussing grain shortage in Mass. and blaming "unrealistic price pattern" (p. 7653).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out international conventions, etc. (pp. 7649-50). The Senate has not yet received the report.
SENATE
11. PRICE CONTROL. Received the conference report on H. R. 6042, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7589-93).
12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (p. 7606). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. RESEARCH; UTILIZATION. As reported (see Digest 122), S. 1908 provides as follows: Directs the Secretary of Agriculture (1) to devise methods of utilizing surplus and inferior grades of agricultural commodities through development of new uses and markets and improved methods of handling, and (2) to disseminate information so developed. In connection with this work, authorizes the Secretary to operate demonstration plants and projects; utilize Government plants and facilities and, by agreement, private plants and facilities; and cooperate with and furnish financial assistance to private or governmental bodies. Authorizes the Secretary to utilize or provide for utilization of surplus, deteriorating, and inferior grades of surplus commodities by (1) making Government plants and other property available to private and governmental bodies, (2) providing for handling such commodities, and (3) operating Government facilities. Provides that the Secretary is to accomplish the objectives of the bill insofar as possible through private enterprise. Authorizes the Secretary, as a condition to furnishing assistance, to require (1) agreements regarding use of Government property, (2) contributions to any operation regarding which assistance is furnished, and (3) free use of inventions, etc. Authorizes transfer from any other Government agency of any Government property which the Secretary deems essential to operations authorized by the bill.
14. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 4437, to provide for the return of the USES offices to the States (pp. 7574-89, 7594-603). During the debate Sen. Mead, N. Y., stated that the Federal Government has an obligation to maintain an adequate employment system for veterans and inserted a VFW letter on the subject (pp. 7579-80); Sen. Donnell, Mo., discussed with other Senators the methods of reemployment of Federal employees (pp. 7585-6); Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed farm-placement functions and inserted an Oreg. Farmers Assn. statement opposing the inclusion of the farm-labor work under the Labor Department (p. 7597); and Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted and discussed with other Senators a letter from the USDA Solicitor expressing the opinion that the farm-labor provision of the bill would not interfere with continuation of the farm-labor supply program of this Department (pp. 7602-3).
15. LIBRARY SERVICE. The Education and Labor Committee reported (June 21) with amendments S. 1920, which authorizes appropriations to be paid to State library agencies by the Office of Education for demonstrating library service, primarily in rural areas, over a 5-year period (S. Rept. 1575).

consideration. He has told me since that he has no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, is there anything in the bill which commits Congress in any way to the action it may take in the future?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is absolutely nothing in the bill which commits Congress in any way. Before any charter can be considered or submitted to the people of the District it must first be submitted to the Congress and approved by the Congress. It may be amended by the Congress, anything might be done to it, it might be set aside, or might be adopted.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, this is really the first step, one step, in the direction of granting to the city of Washington and the District of Columbia self-government, free from regulation by the Congress, is it not?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it would not be free from regulation by the Congress. It would permit the District of Columbia, or the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, to work out, by a group, a charter which they believe would give a measure of self-government to the people of the District. But it would not divorce the Congress from control over the District. That is specifically provided for.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I feel this is a very important bill, one to which a great deal of care should be given. There should be discussion of the bill, in addition to great study, and under these circumstances I object to immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

INCREASE IN PAY FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY, NAVY, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call up the conference report on House bill 6084, to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended.

(See conference report printed in full in the RECORD of June 21, 1946, pp. 7393-7394.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, Senators will recall that this matter was under consideration in the Senate 10 days ago, and there was a difference between the House and the Senate bill with respect to commissioned officers. The House provided for an increase in the compensation of commissioned officers of 10 percent, except in the two lower ranks. In the case of first lieutenants and second lieutenants the increase was 20 percent, in the case of captains 10 percent.

The net result of the conference report was to agree to the House provision, with the exception of captains, in which case the increase was from 10 percent to 15 percent.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Colorado to say that the net effect of the conference report was to agree to the House provision with the exception of the provision as to captains.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Was the amendment which I joined with the Senator

from Colorado in offering, relating to the first four categories, rejected?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; that was agreed to. As a matter of fact, that provision was common to both bills, the House bill and the Senate bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I did not want the Senator's statement to stand without comment, and leave any Senator under a misapprehension as to the first four categories, that they had been changed in the respect in which the bill passed the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. No; the provision is the same as when the bill, passed the Senate. The provisions were exactly the same in both bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

PROVISION FOR HEARINGS, ETC., BY STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to report from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, an original resolution (S. Res. 293), and I also ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. It merely continues the standing and select committees and gives them authority to employ clerical assistance, to hold hearings, and to conduct investigations during the Seventy-ninth Congress and up until January 31, 1947. This is the usual resolution, and is presented each time a Congress is about to expire.

I might say for the benefit of the Senate that the resolution does not include resolutions which are now pending on the calendar, such as Resolution 161, offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND]; Resolution 244, offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]; or Resolution 245, offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE].

Some doubt has been raised as to whether or not this resolution includes the resolutions which are now pending upon the calendar and have not heretofore been disposed of by the Senate. My reply is in the negative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 293), as follows:

Resolved, That all resolutions heretofore agreed to, authorizing standing or select committees to employ clerical assistants, hold hearings, and conduct investigations during the Seventy-ninth Congress, hereby are continued in full force and effect until January 31, 1947.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Illinois—so that there may be no mistake about what we are doing—if this resolution is the usual resolution which is passed before the close of a session to extend over to January 31 of the next year the standing committees and the committees which are set up under resolutions, with the exception of the subcommittee called the Pepper Committee on Health and Education, which the Senator has identified as Resolution

No. 244, Calendar No. 1108; the Kilgore committee, called the Subcommittee on War Mobilization, under Resolution 245, Calendar No. 1109; and the so-called McFarland resolution, No. 101, Calendar No. 1107. We are extending all committees except those. Am I correct in that?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. The others will come up when they are reached on the calendar for consideration?

Mr. LUCAS. This resolution applies only to standing committees and special committees which have heretofore been authorized by the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, these committees would be extended anyway up to the end of this Congress, that is, the 3d day of January, without this resolution, would they not?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. What this resolution does is to extend the life of the committees and their jurisdiction for 1 month beyond the date on which they would expire anyway?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. It would give the Senators opportunity, during the 30-day period, to reoffer resolutions for the purpose of asking for money to carry on the functions of the committees during the session which would then have convened.

Mr. BARKLEY. Are there any special committees which would expire prior to the 1st day of January which this resolution would operate to extend until the 31st of January?

Mr. LUCAS. That is probably true, but the committee thought that perhaps it was just as well to follow the usual custom, and provide that any special committee which would expire at the end of this Congress should not expire at that time, but opportunity would be given to reoffer resolutions if Senators so desired.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I understand, this is the same resolution to the consideration of which I objected, but it is modified as the Senator from Nebraska has indicated?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Maine is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I report favorably from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate a resolution (S. Res. 291), submitted by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on June 24, 1946, asking for an additional \$5,000 for the Committee on Appropriations. I ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate Resolution 9, agreed to January 6, 1945, and Senate Resolution 132, agreed to June 28, 1945, to send

for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject referred to said committee, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, for the same purposes, during the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$5,000 in addition to the amount of \$15,000 heretofore authorized.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report favorably Senate Resolution 281, submitted on June 7 by the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], which requests an additional \$5,000 for the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, one of the standing committees of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, authorized by Senate Resolution 9, agreed to January 6, 1945, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject referred to said committee, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, for the same purposes, during the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$5,000 in addition to the amount of \$5,000 heretofore authorized.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I call up the conference report on House bill 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

(See conference report printed in full in the RECORD of June 21, 1946, pp. 7392-7393.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, does the Senator from Colorado intend to go on with the report today?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I hope there will not be much debate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And finish it tonight?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I hope so.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I do not expect to take any great length of time in discussing the conference report. I only wish to reiterate the position I took when the question of the extension of the draft was before the Senate. My position then was taken on the basis of the figures and facts which were furnished to the Military Affairs Committee, largely from the Army and the staff of the Army and its representa-

tives when they appeared before the committee.

I have taken the position, based upon those figures, that the army that is desired by this country can be obtained through voluntary enlistments. There are parts of this extension measure to which I heartily subscribe, and particularly the provision for not drafting fathers, and for releasing fathers, and for releasing men with 18 months of service. My colleagues on the Military Affairs Committee know my stand upon those subjects, and I have been in favor of such action.

However, there is now before the Senate the provision of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives that would induct men between 19 and 45 years of age. Since the beginning of the discussion of this whole subject, I have never differentiated in the ages, so that if any should be taken, then they should all be taken within the years covered. But it seems to me that in extending this inducting phase to men 45 years of age we are going quite high. A man in his forties, even a man in his thirties, is a little too old usually to make a good soldier. I make the statement to be consistent—and I feel it to be consistent with the position I held formerly—that further induction should not be provided for until the Congress itself sees a need for the calling up of more men. That is the reason that I myself, as a Member of the Senate, shall vote against the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 1850) to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, to advance the national health and welfare, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, in light of the fact that Senate bill 1850 is the unfinished business before the Senate, I wish to offer and send to the desk and have printed an amendment in the nature of a substitute for Senate bill 1850. In explanation of the amendment I wish to say that I did not join in with the views of the minority of the Military Affairs Committee, because I believe fully and completely in the objectives of Senate bill 1850. As is well known, for some years I have been connected with Princeton University. I have been in touch with a number of scientific people. I am deeply interested in this legislation. I am offering the amendment in behalf of myself and some of my colleagues, not to create difficulty in connection with this subject, but to try to present a slightly different approach to the matter, so that we may consider both the approach of the main bill and the approach of this amendment.

What I am interested in primarily is vesting in the proper kind of scientific groups the control of funds for scientific research. I shall not develop the subject further, but in advocacy of my amendment when the time comes to debate it

I shall be glad to elaborate further on that point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

BRITISH REGULATIONS RESPECTING TRAVEL BY AIR

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I do not intend to take much of the time of the Senate now, but at a later day I shall have something further to say on the matter of international air transport. I wish to say now, however, that it is one of the most important subjects facing this country at the present time. I was much concerned when an article which appeared in a number of newspapers was called to my attention. The article I have before me happens to be from the Wichita (Kans.) Beacon of Thursday, June 20, 1946. It is by John A. Thale, of the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service. The article comes out of San Juan, P. R. I shall ask that the article be printed in the body of the RECORD following my remarks.

Briefly, I wish to say to the Senate that the sense of the article—and there is every indication that the correspondent is accurate in his reporting—is that the passengers on American air lines are confronted with obstacles which do not apply to the passengers on the British West Indies air lines. In other words, an American passenger traveling on a British air line is given different treatment from that accorded an American passenger traveling on an American air line. The particular point to which the correspondent refers is that an American traveling on the American air lines in order to disembark at certain islands of the British West Indies airports must have a letter from the governor of the particular British possession; and, from the indications given in the article it is difficult for an American traveling on an American air line to obtain such a letter. If he travels on a British plane he is not required to secure a letter from the governor of the British possession.

I today have addressed a communication to the Department of State asking them as to what steps they have taken to look into this matter, and inquiring also, if the facts are as reported, just what they have done to protect American interests in this matter of international aviation.

Mr. President, I have not the least doubt that under the American system we can compete with any type of system in the world today, be it the communism of Russia or the new socialism of Britain. But we cannot do it, Mr. President, if the American system and those who believe in it are to have their hands tied by their own Government, or if their own Government is to permit obstacles to be put in their way in competing on equal terms in the international field.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. The point the Senator is raising before the Senate is the very point which was raised by me at the time I voted against the British loan.

Rains	Ryter	Thomason
Rankin	Sabath	Traynor
Rea	Savage	Trimble
Richards	Sheppard	Voorhis, Calif.
Riley	Sikes	Walter
Robertson, Va.	Spence	Weaver
Roe, N. Y.	Starkey	White
Rogers, Fla.	Sullivan	Whittington
Rogers, N. Y.	Tarver	Worley
Rowan	Thom	
Russell	Thomas, Tex.	

NOT VOTING—104

Almond	Granger	Peterson, Ga.
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ala.	Powell
Andrews, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Quinn, N. Y.
Baldwin, Md.	Harris	Rayfiel
Barry	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Bates, Mass.	Holifield	Rivers
Bell	Izac	Robertson, N. Dak.
Bennet, N. Y.	Jackson	Robinson, Utah
Bonner	Johnson	Roe, Md.
Boren	Lyndon B.	Rooney
Boykin	Jonkman	Sadowski
Bradley, Mich.	Kean	Sasser
Bradley, Pa.	Kearney	Sheridan
Camp	Kee	Slaughter
Cannon, Fla.	Kerr	Smith, Va.
Cannon, Mo.	Lea	Somers, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.	LeCompte	Sparkman
Chiperfield	Lewis	Stevenson
Clark	Ludlow	Stewart
Cochran	McDonough	Stigler
Coffee	McGehee	Sumner, Ill.
Colmer	Mankin	Sumners, Tex.
Cox	Mansfield	Tolan
Crawford	Mont.	Torrens
Curley	Mansfield, Tex.	Vinson
Dawson	Marcantonio	Wasielewski
De Lacy	Miller, Calif.	Welch
Delaney	Monroney	West
James J.	Murdock	Whitten
Doyle	Murphy	Wickersham
Drewry	Norrell	Winstead
Engel, Mich.	Norton	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gamble	Pace	Wood
Gardner	Patman	Woodhouse
Gibson	Patrick	Zimmerman
Gillespie	Patterson	

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Bradley of Michigan for, with Mr. Camp against.

Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Case of South Dakota for, with Mr. Coffee against.

Mr. Jonkman for, with Mr. Rooney against.

Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. De Lacy against.

Mr. Robertson of North Dakota for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Stevenson for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.

Mr. Lewis for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Miss Sumner of Illinois for, with Mr. James J. Delaney against.

Mr. Gillespie for, with Mr. Sparkman against.

Mr. Engel of Michigan for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Izac against.

Mr. Chiperfield for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Jackson against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Man.

Mr. Holifield with Mr. Gwinn of New York.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Hart with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. Monroney with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BALDWIN of New York and Mr. LEMKE changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5452) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, D'ALESSANDRO, KOPPLEMANN, CANNON of Missouri, TABER, KEEFE, and CANFIELD.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FOR CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL AND DISTRICT COURTS

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4230) to provide necessary officers and employees for circuit courts of appeals and district courts, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. BYRNE of New York, Mr. CRAVENS, and Mr. REED of Illinois.

PAY INCREASES FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6084) to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, June 21, 1946.)

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a very brief statement with respect to this matter.

This conference report returns to the House of Representatives the pay readjustment bill almost identically as it passed the House. The only change in the substance of the bill in any particular provision as it passed the House is one which increases the pay of the grade of captain 5 percent. The House bill had provided for a 10-percent raise, and by agreement of the conferees that was fixed at 15 percent.

The only other change was to include the Marine Corps Band, with increases in the same proportion as the other grades and ranks in the bill for other personnel of the armed forces.

The bill having been passed practically unanimously and having heretofore been debated, I have no requests for time at this time.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I simply wish to inform the Members of the House that this conference report was unanimously adopted, and once more I want to take advantage of this opportunity to compliment the subcommittee of our Committee on Military Affairs who worked so long and so hard to bring about the best pay bill, I think, since 1922. Particular credit goes to the chairman of that subcommittee, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of this committee exactly what happened to the amendment with reference to the scientists.

Mr. SHORT. That is not in this bill. That is in the draft bill.

Mr. MAY. That is in the draft bill.

Mr. SHORT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. I want every Member of this House, when we bring up this conference report on the draft, to bear in mind that we are passing this increased pay bill, which is a separate measure, and do not mess it up with the other issue.

Mr. MAY. That is correct.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I did not understand the change that was made in the pay bill which the gentleman stated.

Mr. MAY. The only change is to increase the captain's pay 5 percent and to include the Marine Corps Band on the same schedule as other personnel.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This, then, retains the 50-percent increase for the lower grades in the personnel of the Army and Navy and auxiliary services.

Mr. MAY. It retains the 50-percent increase for the seven grades of enlisted personnel. I voted for the bill as it passed the House and trust this conference report will be adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on this provision of this conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6064)

to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the conference report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 21, 1946.)

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, because of the importance of this report and the fact that so many requests for time have been made, I wonder if we might have an additional hour to discuss this matter.

Mr. MAY. No.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we have an additional 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MAY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleague will not insist upon that request, because there are two or three other conference reports coming up today.

Mr. SHORT. I know that there are many important conference reports to be acted on today, but we met at 10 o'clock and it is now only 11. We can sit here until midnight or 2 o'clock in the morning. We have done it before.

Mr. MAY. Let me say to my genial friend and colleague that it is only 6 days now until this act expires. The same applies to the OPA. I am leary of the fact that we may run into some difficulty in connection with some of these matters and have to reenact the old legislation.

Mr. SHORT. Could we not have an additional 30 minutes?

Mr. MAY. I am going to yield to the gentleman what time I can.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I insist on my request that the time be extended 30 minutes.

Mr. WALTER. I object, Mr. Speaker. Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I am going to take just a very few minutes for the purpose of calling attention to some of the high spots in this report.

Everyone remembers that the House bill as passed and sent to the Senate contained a provision fixing the minimum age for the drafting of men for military service at 20 years and the maximum age at 30 years. The Senate in the consideration of the measure sent to it from the House, struck out everything after the enacting clause and wrote a new bill, which constituted one amendment to the House bill. At the conference, which was attended for several days and on numerous occasions, there was detailed discussion of every provision of both bills.

May I add here in answer to a lot of newspaper columnists' criticism of the conferees and the proceedings in the conference that it was a gentlemanly procedure, well behaved, with everybody in a good humor, the reports to the con-

trary notwithstanding. It was, however, a matter of strong contention on both sides. I think everybody in this Chamber knows that every conference report is the result of give and take. You cannot always have your own way. If any one side of a conference could just write its own bill there would be no necessity for a conference. It is because there are contentions and disputes on differences in judgment that these measures go to conference.

Everyone knows I have fought courageously and bravely here to keep the teen-agers out of the military service in peacetime, but when the conferees came to that question I had to yield a part of the way, not all of the way. We compromised that by fixing the minimum age at 19 and the maximum age at 44. All men who are physically qualified between those ages are subject to induction, with certain exceptions.

There is one other thing I think you ought to know, and I think it is helpful in this matter, that during the actual conduct of the war there were about 4,500,000 men deferred from military duty on the ground of essentiality in war industries, some of them in the class known as IV-F. Many thousands of others were classified for deferment during the actual combat period of the war and for numerous reasons were also deferred from military service. We have removed these from the group who may be deferred, for reason that they are no longer engaged in war-production industries.

We provide in the conference report that these men cannot be any longer deferred for military reasons because of the fact they are no longer engaged in the production of munitions for war or war equipment. We also fixed the size of the armed forces as of two dates. As of July 1, 1946, the size of the Army is fixed at 1,550,000. On July 1, 1947, that is required to be brought down to 1,070,000. In the consideration of that matter we arrived at the conclusion that in determining the size of the Army at those particular times there ought not to be included three groups of men:

First. Those on terminal leave.

Second. Those who are in a detachment of patients who are to be discharged or relieved from active duty without being returned to their active-duty status.

Third. Those being processed and now in or going to reception or discharge centers.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman mentioned that the draft age had been raised to 19 years. I notice in section 3 the language reads "between the ages of 18 and 45." Is that the customary limitation being provided by putting it that way? Is it the intention of the conferees that the boy does not become subject to the draft until he is 19 years old?

Mr. MAY. The act in another section, the number of which I do not recall at the moment, specifically provides that when they reach their nineteenth birthday they are eligible for induction and not until then. Therefore, that exempts the 18-year-olds from induction under

the draft. That was and is the purpose and intent of the bill to be sure no one who has not reached 19 years of age will be drafted.

Mr. KUNKEL. With reference to the figures that you quoted as to the size of the Army on July 1, 1946 and 1947, respectively, are those figures acceptable to the Army?

Mr. MAY. That is the recommendation of the Army, as I recall it, in the hearings before our committee.

There were a lot of questions propounded to me during the time of the conference meetings on the subject of whether or not scientists and other experts were to be deferred for that reason. We eliminated that provision and they are not to be deferred except under the provisions of the law as it originally existed subject to the requirements of the Secretary of War and regulations of the Selective Service System.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot urge too strongly the very real necessity for prompt adoption of the pending conference report.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, one of the world's greatest characters once said:

To act contrary to conscience is neither safe nor upright.

Again he said:

Here I stand; I can do no other, God help me.

One of our wisest American philosophers once stated:

To be great is to be alone.

History is replete with men and incidents which corroborate this immortal truth.

One of our greatest Presidents once said:

Let us have faith that right makes might.

And again he said:

Never let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, these quotations were not uttered by Judas Iscariot, Aaron Burr, or Benedict Arnold; they were uttered by honest, intelligent, and patriotic men, who loved God, their country, and all mankind.

These criteria they uttered, we should follow in voting on this conference report.

No person in or out of this Chamber has higher admiration or deeper gratitude for the leaders of our armed forces who did such a marvelous job in winning the two wars from which we have triumphantly emerged than I. This goes for the Secretaries of War and Navy and their assistants.

It is needless for me to remind you that on different occasions I have defended and praised the generals and admirals, but I know they are human, not at all infallible, and do not hesitate to differ with them. I want to maintain

their respect as they have mine. They fight wars; we determine policy.

Sir, because of unsettled conditions and conflicting interests in this uncertain and troubled war-torn world, we all agree that America must remain strong.

As George Washington once said:

If we wish to avoid insult we must be prepared to repel it.

And Theodore Roosevelt was realistic when he said:

Speak softly but carry a big stick.

I might also quote an old adage, "Trust God, but keep your powder dry."

There are brigands still loose in this world who can understand only the language of force. Last autumn I declared that we were demobilizing too many too fast. It was not popular then.

At all times we must be able to defend ourselves and contribute our part to the establishment of a just and lasting peace. Who wants it otherwise?

Mr. Speaker, all of us believe in adequate national defense and want to live peaceably with all men. But we differ only as to the method whereby these worthy objectives can be achieved.

No wonder the public is confused because Members of Congress are bewildered by the many conflicting reports and sets of figures given out by the leaders of our armed forces and selective service.

Well do we remember the dire predictions made during the war. We were told by those in high command that unless nurses were drafted we would lose the war. A determined effort was also made to pass a work-or-fight bill which would have enslaved our free workers. But history has proved and experience has shown that free men and women can always out-work, out-produce, and out-fight slaves. We do not want to maintain military controls in this country or perpetuate wartime methods and procedures during peace. Let us keep America a republic where democratic processes still rule.

Following VJ-day last fall we were told by the military that we could possibly raise 300,000 volunteers by May of this year. The fact is we have now raised more than 800,000.

At long last the Senate has agreed with a minor amendment to accept the House bill we passed some time ago appreciably increasing the pay of all men and women in our armed services. Now that we have passed the conference report on the increased pay bill we will have no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of volunteers. Everyone admits his belief in this, but still some half-heartedly entertain doubt.

Even the military admits that a volunteer Army is the best Army and the Senate conferees, as well as those of the House, expressed the belief that the volunteer system would get all the men necessary to reach our goal. They likewise admitted that increased pay would stimulate and encourage men to volunteer but for some strange reason stubbornly refused to vote the increase in pay until we had passed the draft bill. It is also queer that the War Department—if it wants volunteers—raises the standards

for volunteers and lowers the standards for draftees.

The House, I believe, won a victory in prohibiting the draft of 18-year-old boys. Personally I would like to see the draft automatically end and the volunteer system be given a fair trial. A southern gentleman of the other body hit the nail on the head when he pointed out that as long as we have a mixture of the volunteer and compulsory systems we can never have a fair trial of the volunteer system.

Mr. Speaker, a prominent magazine refers to me as "Missouri's mulish Dewey Short" but I want to assure all of you that I do not want to be obstinate because of sheer obstinacy. I am glad, however, that I can be stubborn at times, particularly on basic principles and on a fundamental issue.

It is claimed that the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old youths is necessary to carry out our foreign commitments. Pray tell me—what are our foreign commitments? No peace treaty has yet been signed and too many secret conferences have been held behind closed doors. The American people and even Members of Congress have been kept in the dark. No definite decisions have been reached upon the handling of the atomic bomb, and no one yet knows what our contribution is to be to the international police force under the United Nations Organization.

To be sure teen-age boys are bold and daring in combat but even in battle their casualties are terrific and certainly they are not well fitted for occupational purposes. I am glad in conference we eliminated 18-year-old boys—but even 19-year-old boys do not make good policemen and are not capable of self-control under the conditions they must cope with in foreign countries. They are susceptible to every temptation in a foreign land when removed from the influences of home, church, and school in their native land. It is bad enough when older men with mature judgment are segregated and removed from the refining influences in a normal society.

The amount of venereal diseases among our troops abroad is appalling and one naturally wonders what the future generation in our country will be.

Any one of us who has visited foreign countries and who has talked to our friends, recently returned, read the letters from our men abroad, and the articles of editors recently returned, knows that today our army of occupation, especially in Europe, is a near joke.

It is composed of three classes:

First. Eighteen- and nineteen-year-old boys—young, untrained, undisciplined, and inexperienced.

Second. Rascals and ruffraff, who have reenlisted to rape, plunder, and loot.

Third. Brass hats who want to retain their rank and pay and who are living the life of Riley on the misery of conquered peoples.

This is rather plain and unpleasant speech, but is too true. I will qualify the statement by the fact that there are some fine, clean, patriotic boys and officers abroad—and it is through them that I

receive much of my information. May I suggest you read the article in the Saturday Evening Post of June 22, 1946. Remember that each one of our soldiers abroad is not only a representative of our Army but also an ambassador of our country. Naturally, the people in Europe have only contempt for these young, and too many irresponsible lads, who do not possess the mature judgment to take care of themselves or represent us abroad. We need older and more professionally-trained men at decent salaries to do a good job.

Mr. Speaker, a boy not old enough to exercise the full rights of citizenship ought not to be compelled to carry the full responsibility of citizenship. Conscription in peacetime of anyone is repugnant to reason and distasteful to free men. It is dishonorable to draft legal minors unless the very life of our Nation is at stake.

Do not forget, sir, that our enemies had conscription and today are thoroughly beaten. We do not want to adopt the system they had which utterly failed, or to worship their false gods and put our trust wholly in military might.

"Not by might nor by power but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

It is generally agreed that the next war will be as different from the one just ended as this war was from the one fought a quarter of a century ago. The next war will largely be fought in laboratories and test tubes—perhaps by pushing buttons, touching off pilotless planes and jet-propelled rockets carrying atomic energy, which would render obsolete any large standing army within a few years or even months after its training. While trained men are still necessary, future wars will not be won by mass armies.

In this atomic age our country will be much safer if the youths of today are highly trained and well educated in our technical and scientific schools in the newest and most effective methods and weapons of warfare. We need doctors, dentists, engineers, technicians, technologists—scientists in every field.

It will be remembered that the War Department told the Members of Congress in our Congressional Library that a force of 400,000 men was needed to occupy Japan, but the next day General MacArthur informed us that he could do the job with 200,000. It is also interesting to note that General McNarney last Friday said that a plan was in existence to reduce American occupation forces in Germany to 150,000 men. This is less than one-half the number we have there now. He is right.

Mr. Speaker, it is generally admitted by both military and civilian officials who are competent to speak that a volunteer army is the best army. It is more efficient, it is possible, and certainly it is preferable. We can secure it, as proved, by the figures of the War Department itself—by increasing pay, improving living and working conditions, providing for promotion within the ranks, by eliminating unnecessary caste distinctions, and by putting an end to a mixture of

the compulsory system with the volunteer system.

As American cannot remain half slave and half free, so the morale of an army cannot be maintained when half volunteer and half conscripted. The conference report should be voted down.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to use the eloquent speech such as my good friend and associate, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] has presented to this House. I merely want to talk to you today as I talked at that conference committee and give you the ideas which came to my mind as they came to the conference committee and the reasons which actuated me finally in signing the conference report.

I entered the conference as everybody else entered it knowing that we do have world responsibilities, knowing that we do have commitments of some kind or character. Anybody who has read the newspapers, listened to the radios, and talked to anyone else in this age knows that we have responsibilities, commitments, and obligations that require the use of armed forces in many parts of the world. I sat there in that conference committee and thought of the some 350,000 men who gave their lives in this war that has just come to a conclusion, and I felt an abiding sense of obligation resulting from the sacrifices of those men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country, those men who gave up their time, their service, and their bodies, if necessary, to bring peace back to the world. This is a troublesome peace, though, and it does require force and it does require commitments and activity all over the world.

Mr. Speaker, we were told by the Army that we need an Army of 1,070,000 men as of July 1947. I do not think there was any dispute about that among any of the conferees. The question is how to gain and maintain that size Army and meet the needs which we are told exist.

I went into the conference representing this side of the Capitol which had already voted to set the minimum age at 20. We met over there another group at the other end of the Capitol that had voted just as strongly as we had voted for the age of 18. When our first vote was taken there in conference, it was agreed that we would raise the age limit set in the House bill from 30 to 45 and, as far as I know, there was no objection to that. The objection and the fight came, as you will know from reading the press and listening to the radio, over the question of teen-agers.

When this bill first came before the House I voted with the majority in the House to eliminate teen-age draftees, so anxious was I not to draft our young men. I served in the First World War, if you will pardon a personal reference, as a teen-age man. I volunteered at the age of 18 and served overseas in the army of occupation in Germany below the age of 20. I know something about the duties of occupation troops in a foreign land in a time of peace after the fighting is over. But I also knew that the Nation and its sons had made a tremendous

sacrifice, and I sat there in conference and tried to work out some arrangement which would give the Army and the Navy what they needed in manpower, and at the same time not hurt the country.

I first suggested, reluctantly, Mr. Speaker, that we go down using the age of 19 as a base, and then in certain emergencies, as foreseen by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, it was my thought that we might permit the President, upon the showing of an unusual emergency, to dip down, if necessary, into the 18-age group to a limited extent and take the men necessary to fill the ranks of the Army if they were depleted by lack of volunteers. You and I know that the conferees did not agree upon that. They came to use the age of 19 as a base, and I personally now believe that it will do the job.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this, that we find there are 100,000 men deferred for school purposes, and 60,000 who have attained the age of 19 since the suspension of the draft of teen-agers. By working into that group of deferred men upon reaching the age of 19, by utilizing the 9,000 men who may be obtained from the group of 20 and above, together with the volunteers that we feel assuredly must come, I think that this bill will meet the needs of the armed forces and will give the Army a force that it can rely upon. I am most anxious, Mr. Speaker, that this Nation return to a volunteer system as soon as possible. I want to stop this draft. But this Nation must not lose the fruits of victory for which it has paid a fabulous sacrifice in men and blood by lassitude and inaction on our part.

In addition to this, this bill provides for the return after 18 months of service of all enlisted men presently inducted in service. It provides for the immediate release of all fathers and prohibits the further induction of men with children. Overseas today are hundreds of thousands of men who have served many months, some far in excess of 18 months, who are entitled to come home. Overseas are thousands of fathers who have never seen their babies; and who have done their full part. We must not forget the men who have served.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, as the membership so well recalls, the House has on two different occasions expressed itself in favor of exempting teen-agers from any further draft. Since the Senate had gone on record favoring the drafting of 18- and 19-year-old boys, this problem was the most troublesome item in dispute between the Senate and the House.

As is so often the case, this conference report is a matter of compromise in order to bring about an agreement. I have publicly gone on record opposed to drafting teen-aged boys. In this report, I agreed to the drafting of 19-year-old boys but stood firm in my opposition to drafting any 18-year-old boy.

First. The report now before us extends the Draft Act to March 31, 1947.

Second. Under the provisions of this act, every male citizen in the United

States between the ages of 19 and 45 stands liable for training and service in the land and naval forces of the United States.

Third. Anyone heretofore or hereafter inducted must serve for a period of 18 months.

Fourth. All fathers are to be released upon their own request by August 1, 1946.

Fifth. There are no occupational deferments in the bill, such matter being a problem of Selective Service.

Sixth. No individual who has served overseas or for a period of longer than 6 months in this country, is to be reinducted.

Seventh. No credit is given the individual who served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university or college.

Mr. Speaker, there is a great question as to whether or not it becomes necessary during peacetime for this Nation to draft teen-aged boys as well as any other individuals of any age, in order to meet the manpower requirements of our armed forces. I think the vast majority of the Congress agree that a volunteer Army and Navy would be of greater service to this country if sufficient volunteers could be had. In an effort to make the service more attractive and draw such volunteers the Congress has today passed a new Pay Act which increases the pay of the buck private or apprentice seaman by 50 percent or otherwise brings his base pay to \$75 a month. Increased pay on a percentage basis follows all along the line, up to and including the highest ranking general. It is my honest opinion that with the approximately 9,000 men who are each month available within the age bracket of 20 to 30 there will be sufficient volunteers under the new Pay Act which will no longer make it necessary for the Army and Navy to any longer draft teen-aged boys. In fact, the Navy by September of this year will have released all drafted men and be on a strictly volunteer basis. That same program, I hope, can be found to exist shortly within the Army.

It is interesting to note the rate of volunteering during the last 10 months. One item of particular interest is the fact that the Army during the last half of May got more volunteers than they did during the first half, at which time the drafting of teen-agers was inoperative. In addition, it is interesting to learn that for the first week in June there were more volunteers than for any single week during May.

The Army monthly requirements between now and next April 1 will be approximately 30,000 men. Taking out the 9,000 mentioned above this leaves 21,000 per month to be enlisted. At the rate of enlistments to date it seems to me that such volunteers will be forthcoming. There were 48,000 volunteers in May. Already we have approximately 800,000 volunteers in the Army, and, let me repeat, I am convinced that if the War Department will apply itself to the best of its ability volunteer enlistments may well fill our Army requirements.

The War Department at one stage testified that they felt 300,000 would be the greatest number of volunteers they might expect to be able to obtain over the year.

Already they have missed their guess by 500,000.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that we are in any way handicapping or crippling the Army by a limitation in age for those liable to service. I feel certain and convinced that we can, and will, get a volunteer Army sufficient in force to carry out the world assignments and commitments to which we are obligated. Nothing will please me more when such time arrives that we have an Army and Navy made up completely of volunteers.

I feel this conference report should be adopted.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. May I ask the gentleman if it is his understanding that we require in this legislation that the Army first consider all volunteers before they draft anybody?

Mr. ARENDS. That is right; they must first take all volunteers into consideration before drafting any individual.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the gentleman stated that fathers would not be released until August 1947. Did not the gentleman mean 1946?

Mr. ARENDS. Yes; upon their own request by August 1, 1946.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman also stated that the draft was extended only until March of 1947?

Mr. ARENDS. Yes; March 31, 1947.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Is it a fact that the Army has raised the physical requirements as to the men now enlisting?

Mr. ARENDS. That is the report.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As this act is written, does it not provide for compulsory military training in peacetime and for the retaining of 19-year-olds for foreign service just as long as the President wants them?

Mr. ARENDS. That is not quite correct. There is an 18-month limitation on length of service for the inductee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SHERIDAN].

(Mr. SHERIDAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Speaker, we heard the report of the conferees that we have to meet our war responsibilities. We can meet them in every way. Only today as I came down from Philadelphia I read that the voluntary enlistments are 122 percent of the necessary quota, and I understand that the voluntary enlistments on last Friday were 132 percent of the daily quota. I suppose the reason

for the exceptional voluntary enlistments is the anticipation of the increased pay. None of those boys were subject to the provisions of the draft as it is now constituted.

Let me call attention to this further report, which I do not believe has as yet been filed but which will be filed with our committee. A survey was ordered of the Bremen area by the commanding general of that area. This is what I want you to pay particular attention to. This report shows that the moral looseness was especially injurious to the 18- and 19-year-olds in the occupation forces, and he was speaking specifically of the Bremen area. The report was that not only is this condition physically dangerous to the soldier but it is found to result in poor soldiering. That comes from the Army itself.

We might also recall that just a few days ago we passed the Navy appropriation bill. The conferees report here that the Navy has 558,000 men provided for. This statement is not correct. The Navy appropriation provides for 435,000 men, and the Navy is receiving its entire complement by voluntary enlistments.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

(Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the extension of selective service on four grounds. In the first place, it is not needed. In the second place, it interferes seriously with the educational program of the country. In the third place, it does not make any provision for exempting farm workers who are so badly needed in this present emergency to raise food. In the fourth place, the extension of the draft will defeat the best brand of preparedness for our Nation.

Why is the draft not needed? Mr. Patterson told us last March when he came before the committee, and you will find his remarks on page 18 of the hearings, that we could raise 800,000 men by volunteer enlistments. I have made a computation of the present make-up of the Army. I find we are going to reach 800,000 enlisted men, that is, by volunteers, by July 1. Mr. Patterson also said on that occasion that the estimated enlistment of 30,000 a month for the last half of this year and 20,000 per month all through 1947 would maintain an army of 800,000 enlisted volunteers. I find in my computation of the average attrition in the Army and the expiration of enlistment periods of those who have already enlisted that that will be the case. Let us examine what the needs are. The needs are estimated at 1,070,000 a year from this July 1. Take from that 100,000 officers and 50,000 Filipino scouts, 20,000 Wacs, and some 50,000 drafted men who will still be in service even though the draft is not extended beyond July 1, and you will find you have with that make-up of the Army 1,020,000—only 50,000 short of the goal. Remember further that that estimate of enlistments is made without any consideration for a pay increase which just passed the House.

Now, we cannot go off the deep end and sacrifice American principles in order to raise only 50,000 soldiers by the draft method. What group are they looking to? There are two principle groups you will find from the hearings. One group is the educational group that has been deferred because of school. On May 13 I gave you the data on that. You can look it up in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. We have a pool of boys deferred to go to school. That is the first group that is going to be taken in under this draft. Those who are over 19 years of age in this group will be the first to be taken. What are other countries doing? While we have discharged and returned home a number of veterans equivalent to 5 years of potential students, the total enrollment in science and engineering on May 1 was equal to only one-half of 1 year's normal enrollment. At the same time foreign students in our schools of science and engineering have run 200 percent above prewar enrollment and there are 50,000 more applicants from foreign countries to enter our schools of science and engineering. If all these foreign applicants were admitted to our schools the number would be eight times the number of normal enrollments of foreign students in our schools of science and engineering in 1941. We will be taking our own boys from that pool of students and bringing in foreign students.

The other point is the matter of farm deferments. We have the Flannagan and the Tydings amendment which is in the law, but during our discussion Mr. ARENDS, of Illinois, and I worked very hard to include a further exemption of farm workers; a little more liberal than is provided in the Flannagan bill. We got it in there but if you read the conference report you will find they struck that out. So there is your other pool. They are reaching for the farm workers while we are trying to feed the world. Is that logical to reach for your two prime sources—the students whom we can ill afford to spare for the development of science and engineering and the farm workers when we are trying to feed the world.

The other point of my opposition to extension of the draft is that the adoption of compulsory military service in peacetime weakens our national defense. We will have an Army of 1,070,000 men; a Navy of 558,000 men; Marine Corps, 108,000; National Guard 550,000; and 600,000 Reserve Army and Navy officers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. We will have an armed force of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 men. Then, we should add to that the recent discharges who have training recently enough to be worth something, from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men. That gives a total of 3,500,000 men trained for combat. In World War II we had need for 12,000,000 in active military and naval service. In event another world war should come, where are we going to get the other 9,000,000 men with any training at all unless we adopt a uni-

versal training program? The Army and Navy officials say they cannot run conscription for service and the universal military training contemporaneously. They are asking us for an easy way to raise 50,000 soldiers. If the War Department and the Army officials succeed in extending the draft, 9,000,000 children of today will be sentenced to go into combat without any training at all if a world war strikes us during their young manhood. This is far too high a price for them and for our Nation to pay for a peacetime draft that not only is in complete violation of our American principles but is not even needed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order to make inquiry of the chairman of the committee concerning the language on page 3 of the conference report, under paragraph 5, which has to do with the deferment of those already having served on active duty. At the conclusion of the war it was acknowledged that those who had served in the merchant marine for 30 months would be exempted from further service. Likewise, there is another classification — technicians — who have served with the armed forces abroad during this war, both in the European theater and the Asiatic theater, for as many months, right along with our troops. I wonder if the gentleman expects to induct into the armed forces of the United States those who have already served a period in the merchant marine and those who have served a period as technicians with the armed forces in the theaters of war. These men were not inducted purposely, because the War Department wanted their services to be as employees of aircraft companies and other suppliers of war materials.

Mr. MAY. The bill as passed does not exempt them from induction, but they have the same rights to deferment that they would have had otherwise under the original act.

Mr. HINSHAW. Which is nothing at all, except at the pleasure of the Director of Selective Service and his military advisers.

Mr. MAY. They can make claim for deferment and then it is up to the local boards to determine. The reason why we did that was there are two other groups, one in the Navy and one in the Army, that is in that particular situation and we thought it was right to treat them all equally.

Mr. HINSHAW. In other words, it is entirely up to the regulations that may be issued by the selective service as to whether or not acknowledgment will be given for the service of those men in the theaters of operation and the theaters of war. Is that correct?

Mr. MAY. That is my understanding of the legislation.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I shall favor the adoption of this conference report as I am convinced that we need to remain strong militarily for some time to come. No one can foretell the future course of international relations. They

may take a strong turn for the worse. In that event we can only rely upon our own strength for survival.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. First I desire to ask my distinguished colleague from Kentucky a brief question. Under this conference bill can the President keep these men in more than 18 months without a declaration of emergency by the Congress?

Mr. MAY. He cannot.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The Selective Service Act of 1940 gave the impression that persons drafted or who volunteered under that act would be discharged after the end of 1 year. Some of us at the time raised the point that they could be held as long as the President might desire to keep them. This, at the time, was denied, but it turned out that we were right.

At the present time, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps can keep the boys who entered the service under the Selective Service Act or who volunteered for an indefinite period of time.

We passed a bill in the House early in April by an overwhelming majority, the main provisions were—First, eliminating the 18- and 19-year-olds; second, it fixed the term of service of those who had or should enter the service under the Draft Act or volunteered at 18 months; third, fathers without their consent could not be drafted, and fourth, it gave preference to persons actually engaged in agriculture. This measure went to the Senate but no action was taken on it in the Senate until recently.

The Senate passed a bill that included in the draft the 18- and 19-year-olds. It did make provision for the elimination of the fathers from the draft, together with other provisions. The two bills then were referred to the conference committee, made up of members of the Military Affairs Committees of the House and Senate. These two committees, after long consideration, agreed on a bill, and submitted this agreed bill in a conference report to the House and Senate and, of course, that is the bill before us now for consideration, and it is up to the House to accept or reject it.

During all the period of our history and until September 1940, the American people had rejected military conscription in peacetime and perhaps a substantial majority of the Members of Congress are now opposed to military conscription in peacetime. Some Members favor the training of young men as has been advocated by the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and some other veterans' organizations. However, we do have a situation at this time that provides some argument for the extension of the Selective Service. One is, while the fighting has ceased, yet no peace treaty has been concluded between the Allied Nations and countries with which we were at war.

We have about 300,000 men in the service in foreign countries, and nearly all of them have had 2 years or more of service, and among these are many fathers. Those in charge of our armed services insist that they cannot bring these men home unless they are assured of ample replacements, and they also insist that we must keep up the strength of the Army by reason of the unsettled conditions in the world, and the fact that no treaties of peace have yet been concluded. These are very cogent reasons. It is not clear, however, that we could not get all the men we need by the volunteer method, the policy that this country has followed throughout its history.

The Navy and Marine Corps insist that they do not want the draft, and that they can and will secure all the men they need by the volunteer system, and, therefore, the Army is the only branch of our service that is insisting on the draft. The Army states they will need on July 1, 1946, 1,550,000 men. We still have more than 2,000,000 men in the Army, and since October 1945 we have averaged approximately 100,000 volunteers a month, and we secured these volunteers without increase in pay.

Some months ago the House passed a bill which provided for an increase of pay of enlisted personnel of approximately 50 percent, and also some increase of pay for the officer personnel. The administration, through its leaders, permitted that bill to lie in the Senate until very recently, when it substantially approved the House bill, and those two bills were referred to a conference of the House and Senate, and recently the conferees made a unanimous report to their respective Houses, and on today the House unanimously accepted this conference report, and no doubt it will be accepted in the Senate today or tomorrow, and when approved by the President this bill, with its increase in pay and other attractive features, will, in my opinion, bring more volunteers than the Army can use. If the Senate had acted 2 months ago, we would have secured many thousand more volunteers.

During the past 8 months, when the Army was securing 800,000 volunteers, at very little expense to the Government, they secured less than 260,000 by the draft. The draft procedure costs the Government many millions more than the volunteer plan. If the Army would discharge all the men they think ought to be discharged of the more than 2,000,000 men they now have, they would still have more than 1,550,000 men, and with assurances will get volunteers of more than 100,000 a month. The Army states they will need not more than 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947. I have never doubted, with the increased pay, we could secure many more men than the Army says they need, through the volunteer plan, by July 1, 1947.

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson sent a letter today to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON], ranking Democrat of the Military Affairs Committee, and which was read to the House today by him. Secretary Patterson most definitely and positively states that the Army prefers an army made up of volunteers, and he also said that no man will be

drafted if the Army can secure volunteers to meet the quota of 1,070,000 by July 1, 1947. As we now have more than 2,000,000 men in the Army, and with the increased pay that will certainly insure at least 100,000 volunteers per month, how can anyone insist that the Army requirement of 1,070,000 cannot be met by July 1, 1947, and allowing for the discharges as provided in the bill before us.

General Eisenhower, the Chief of Staff, states that he favors a volunteer army. The Navy and Marine Corps insist that they do not desire and it will not be necessary to draft men for those branches of the service. Secretary of War Patterson also states that they will not call for any men under the draft for the months of July and August 1946. With these facts and these assurances it appears as if there is very little reason to vote against this bill.

BRING THE 300,000 HOME

When we had up for consideration in the House the draft bill in April 1946, the 18- and 19-year-olds were excluded. I spoke and voted for that bill as I was opposed to drafting the teen agers. The compromise bill before us provides for the drafting of those between the ages of 19 and 45. It expressly excludes the 18-year-olds, and, in effect, it really excludes the 19-year-olds because the boys who are now 19 years of age have already been drafted as most of them were drafted when they were 18; therefore, this bill has very little to do with the teen agers.

This act, by its provisions, will expire in 9 months, March 31, 1947, and before the present 18-year-olds will become 19. While the bill states they may draft those between the ages of 19 and 45, the fact is the Army does not want men who are over 30 years of age and they are not now and have not been for some time drafting men over 30 years of age, and do not intend to do so except in a very limited way.

This bill appeals to me because:

First. It excludes the 18-year-olds.

Second. It fixes a definite period of service at 18 months for those who are already in the service and for those who may later enter the service. Of course, volunteers can enlist for a longer period and when they do they will be required to remain in the Army until their enlistments expire, and those already in the service who volunteered to enlist for a longer period in the Regular Army do not come under the 18-month provision of this bill, but those are cases where they volunteered for service for a longer period than 18 months. This bill does very definitely fix the limit of service at 18 months for those who were drafted or who volunteered for the emergency. The longer period only applies to those who volunteered for a longer and certain number of years.

Third. If this bill is passed it will take away from the War Department and the Army the excuse for keeping the nearly 300,000 men in the service who have had as much as 18 months of service or who are fathers. Many of these men saw combat duty and helped to win this great war. They certainly are entitled to come home to their families and to set about

to rebuild their lives, and to take advantage of the educational provisions of the GI bill of rights and other privileges and rights under the GI bill of rights.

Fourth. Under this bill fathers cannot be drafted, and fathers now in the service may be released if they wish.

Fifth. Those who have served in our armed forces for as much as 6 months and now have been discharged or are undergoing the process of being discharged, or those who are in hospitals, when they recover, they cannot be drafted, under this act.

Sixth. I should like to see us return to the American plan of raising an army—the volunteer system. In view of the fact that on an average more than 100,000 have volunteered per month, and that by July 1 more than 800,000 will have volunteered since last October under the lesser pay. Now with the increase of pay and inducements, and the assurance of the War Department and General Eisenhower that no effort would be spared to get a volunteer army, I firmly believe that we shall have many more volunteers offering their services than the Army can use, and at the most very few persons will be drafted of any age during the existence of this act, which expires March 31, 1947.

This bill will completely meet the requirements of the Army and at the same time will expedite the speedy return to their homes and families the 300,000 men who have served overseas for 18 months or more. The Navy that requires approximately 600,000 men and officers and the Marine Corps that requires approximately 100,000 men and officers, strongly insist on securing their requirements from volunteers. They do not want the draft, and it is most gratifying to know that the Secretary of War, Patterson, and General Eisenhower now entertain the same view as to the Army. It is pointed out that the Army should not be made up of part conscript and part volunteers. Congress has provided the pay and inducements. They can get the Army if they build up the morale for the Army that we now have in the Navy and Marine Corps. They will have a hard time getting Congress to extend further the draft law in peacetime.

It is for these reasons and under these circumstances that I am voting to extend the draft for a period of 9 months.

(Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, we are faced with a very practical situation. We must view it from that angle. There are Members of the House who believe that young men under 20 should not be inducted. They acted in good faith. There were those who acted in good faith who believed that the situation confronting our country and the national interest of our country called for a continuance of the Selective Service Act. One branch acted one way on that question and the other branch acted another way. Then the bill went to conference and the conferees have agreed. I believe practically

every one of us agrees that some kind of extension of the present Selective Training and Service Act is necessary for the national interests of our country. Personally, as I voted, I felt that we should continue the present law. I thought of the young men who are still in the service wearing the uniform. I am thinking of those young men who were drafted at 18 and sent all over the world. Much is being said about the young man today who is coming 18 years of age and who is inducted into the service, who would serve when our country was not at war, and I saw very little consideration given to those who are still in uniform and who are all over the world. Apparently they have not voting power. I am thinking of them and their claim for equitable consideration.

We are faced with a very practical situation. The law has got to be extended. As far as I am concerned, reluctantly, very reluctantly, I shall vote for the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report is a compromise, one of those things that has to occur many times in the process of legislation. The continuance of the act is absolutely necessary. The continuance is before us. In its present form we cannot offer any amendments. If I were to offer an amendment I would want to exempt those over 30 years of age. I do not think men over 30 should be drafted. I do not think he plays a very important part in modern armed forces. However dissatisfied as I am with that, dissatisfied as I am with the fact that we are starting at 19, but respecting the viewpoint of those who feel we should start at 20 that they are honest and sincere, and this being before us without opportunity to amend, the necessity existing that the law be extended, I am going to vote for the conference report; and I am going to urge for practical reasons only that the House adopt the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to preface my remarks by reading a letter that I received only a few minutes ago from the Secretary of War, Hon. Robert P. Patterson. It comes in response to a request of mine asking for an official statement as to how he proposed to administer this act in the event the conference report is adopted. It reads as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1946.
Hon. R. EWING THOMASON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMASON: This is in reply to your recent inquiry concerning the requisitions of men which the Army anticipates making on the Selective Service System during the next few months when the Selective Training and Service Act is extended beyond July 1, 1946.

As you know, it is the earnest hope of General Eisenhower and myself that the manpower requirements of the Army will, in the not-too-distant future, be filled solely through voluntary enlistments. Both of us want an all-volunteer army. The War De-

partment, I assure you, is not endeavoring to get conscription established as a part of the permanent military policy of the Nation. As I have previously stated, the War Department does not desire to have a single man drafted into the military force unless he is actually needed to fill an existing or anticipated shortage. In fact, the bill to continue the Selective Training and Service Act, as recommended by the conference committee, specifically precludes the Army from requisitioning men from selective service unless they are required to meet such a shortage. That prohibition is in accord with the War Department's views on this matter. General Eisenhower and I have urged the continuance of the Selective Service System only for the purpose of insuring that the Army will be able from month to month to carry out its occupational commitments in enemy lands and to maintain the strength necessary for our national security. There should not be any doubt or uncertainty as to our ability to perform these duties.

The War Department is conducting an intensified recruiting drive this summer. If aided by substantial increases in pay, such as those contained in H. R. 6034, this drive may produce sufficient volunteers to meet the Army's requirements for replacements for the next few months. I have, therefore, directed that no requisitions be made on the Selective Service System for the months of July and August.

Inasmuch as 1-year enlistments begin to expire at a substantial rate in October, and under the terms of H. R. 6034 we must discharge men with 18 months service beginning at that time, there is serious risk that a shortage will then develop. As it is necessary to give men a minimum of 8 weeks military training before they are effective replacements, it is not possible to project at this time whether or not we will be able to meet our requirements without requisitions on selective service after September 1. However, I can assure you again that the War Department will limit these requisitions to the numbers actually needed to meet the manpower requirements as set forth in H. R. 6064.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Speaker, the situation as I see it is to be realistic and not resort to any hysteria or personalities. It is a time to be constructive and place the welfare of our country above every other consideration. We are living in a sick and chaotic world. Communism is on the march all over Europe and in most of Asia. Our delegates, from Secretary Byrnes on down, are this minute sitting around the peace table in Paris, and we might just as well be frank about it, they are not making much progress. We all long and pray for lasting peace, but we must at all times be prepared for any eventuality.

The absolute truth is, and the record will show it, that Russia today has an army of 6,000,000 men. During the past year she has drafted 1,500,000 men, including teen-agers. She has compulsory universal military service, not just training. Great Britain has likewise extended her selective service act, depending almost entirely on 18-year-olds to replace the veterans. France, as well as Yugoslavia and a number of other European countries, continue to raise and maintain armies by conscription. Only a few minutes ago we passed unanimously a pay raise bill that I feel sure will attract enough volunteers to do the job. We cannot gamble. We can take no chances.

Not one peace treaty has yet been agreed upon.

It is my conviction that not a single man after September 1 will be drafted under selective service. Of course, I could be mistaken about that, but nevertheless it must not be forgotten that although there has been a serious dropping off in enlistments from 68,867 in April to 48,136 in May, yet in the very first week of this month of June 11,745 men have volunteered. If this rate continues I hope and believe, because I have given much study to this problem, that not a single man will be drafter after that time. I do not guarantee it but I think that is a reasonable hope. But there is something bigger than that in all this. I have the same solicitude for and interest in the teen-age youngsters and their fathers and mothers as the balance of you have. However, I want to tell you, too, that I have a very keen solicitude for the 290,000 men, and I speak from the record, who will have been in the service 18 months or longer on the 1st day of October. Thousands of these men are fathers, thousands of them have never seen their babies that have been born since they went overseas, and many thousands of them have been in combat. If you defeat this bill there is no predicting when these men will get home. Then you tell me they are not entitled to some consideration when these same 19-year-old boys have not served their country a single day.

Mr. Speaker, bona fide and essential farm workers are deferred.

No 18-year-old boy is drafted under any conditions if this report is adopted. All fathers will be out on request on August 1. All men with 18 months' service will be out on October 1. No man who has served a single day overseas will be recalled. No man now out of service and who has served 6 months in this country will be recalled. No father or man over 29 years of age will be drafted. Volunteers will be called first under the machinery of this bill before any men between 19 and 20 are to be drafted. What could be fairer than that?

If we should fail to get them by the volunteer method, I would like to know what you are going to do to meet our obligations. My good friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] always talks about commitments. To say that there have been any secret commitments on these matters is pure bunk. But it is true that our representatives, including the representatives of the other Allied Nations, all agreed at Potsdam that we would do our part in providing the necessary occupation forces both in Germany and the Pacific.

So it was up to General Eisenhower, and later General McNarney and General MacArthur to set those figures, and those figures for this immediate time are 397,000 for the Pacific, 338,000 for the European theater, and 815,000 for the Western Hemisphere.

Now, then, I just want to raise this question: If we are going to meet our obligations to our allies in countries that are running rampant with communism, where famine literally stalks the land,

and where you can have revolution any day, I refuse to believe that the Members of this House will be parties to throwing away the victory that we won at such great cost in blood and treasure.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] referred with considerable ridicule and sarcasm to the so-called brass hats, which seems to be a very popular pastime in these preelection days, but 2 years ago, when those of us sitting in this Chamber did not know for sure whether this Capitol would be standing at this time or not, and when General Eisenhower had landed in Normandy, and he with Generals Patton, Bradley, Simpson, and Patch, and others of our great military leaders took that old flag back of the Speaker's stand and started on their march to Berlin, we all said then that they were the greatest men of all time. General MacArthur kept his pledge and returned to Manila. He was then the greatest military genius since Napoleon. Today, in the eyes of some, he is a brass hat. I am sometimes accused of using a trite expression that you have to trust somebody. If you are not going to trust a man like General Eisenhower when he comes here and says we have got to have so many men in the armed services if we are to have security as well as the hope of lasting peace, then I do not know where we will look for leadership.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Would the defeat of this conference report not be a staggering blow to our foreign policy and the maintenance of peace?

Mr. THOMASON. We might just as well be frank about it. There are some nations in the world today that the only thing they respect is strength. They are not agreeing to anything at the Paris Conference. I am for the United Nations Organization. It must succeed or civilization is doomed. To succeed it must be implemented by military strength until a permanent peace treaty is agreed upon. There will be no time for lengthy preparedness if war ever comes again. Our men must already be trained. To fail to pass this conference report would be heralded all over the world as a sign of weakness. Our foreign policy would be a joke. We are a strong and patriotic people. It is a question of country and duty. We must assume our place in world affairs.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that I agree with much that the gentleman has said, but I want to correct the gentleman from Texas in a statement he made. In the beginning of his remarks he said that the Secretary of War administers this act. The Secretary of War has nothing to do with the administration of this act.

Mr. THOMASON. Well, that might be technically true, but the Secretary of War, together with General Eisenhower, makes the requisition on selective service for the necessary men. I have the greatest confidence in both of them. I invite the gentleman to carefully read the Secretary of War's letter which I presented a few minutes ago. Let me say this, that if this volunteer enlistment campaign keeps up as successfully as it has in the last few days, it is likely, I repeat, that not a single man will be drafted.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. That is very true; but the gentleman did not say that.

Mr. THOMASON. Let us assume that there is a call for 50,000 men and 45,000 of them are obtained by volunteer enlistment. Then the only thing that selective service does is to call for the remaining 5,000, and you go back to your own draft boards who know these people and these boys better than anybody else.

Let me say that since shortly after VJ-day there has not been a single man over 29 years of age drafted, and there has not been a single father drafted. Under this conference report no man who on October 1 will have had 18 months, service and no man who on August 1 is a father will be subject to the terms of this extension.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman says that farmers, who are so badly needed now, are exempted in this report.

Mr. THOMASON. Sure. The old act is still in effect, that if a man is engaged in essential agriculture he is deferred. We are not going to have any storm cellar about this thing, I hope, but if a man is actively engaged in essential agriculture he is deferred.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman speaks of the brass hats. Is it not true that they pay with their lives and their bodies for our mistakes, that if we are not prepared they die for our mistakes?

Mr. THOMASON. I thank the lady for that wise observation. I hold no brief for the brass hats, but I am proud of every one of those who led us to the great victory they won on battlefields all over the world.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. May I ask the gentleman if he does not feel that inasmuch as the local draft boards were liberal during the war with deferments for agricultural workers, now, since the actual fighting is over and we are in a famine and production of food is most vital, they likely will be more liberal than they were before?

Mr. THOMASON. Local draft boards have done a grand job. They are fine citizens who know the boys in their com-

munities. They can be depended upon to administer this act fairly. They usually do justice, in spite of what some of them might think at the time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman said that this bill provides that a person who has served 18 months will be eligible for discharge.

Mr. THOMASON. Let us get this straight now, because I beg of you not to vote against this conference report under a misapprehension. I got the figures on this just this morning. As to these 290,000 men who will have been in service 18 months on October 1 next, if you want them back home do not vote this conference report down, because the man who has served 18 months by October 1, I do not care where, he is to be released immediately. I speak with authority on this matter because I sat there in this committee of conference for many days. I did not get all I wanted but I do undertake to say that this is a fair report. It leaves the 18-year-olds completely out of it. It will let out every father on August 1. It will let out every man with 18 months' service on October 1. I do not believe you want to go back home to some boys who are running around town and say, "No; you won't render 1 day's service," and then defeat this conference report and let those men now in service remain in uniform indefinitely. This bill is fair. It is just. It is necessary for our national security and to maintain our high position in world affairs. If you vote down this report, you ought to go out and cable Jimmy Byrnes to come on home.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H. R. 6064, which provides for extension of selective training and service, and the bill itself, show that under it there will be established compulsory military training in peacetime.

It provides for the drafting of 19-year-old men for service abroad in peacetime. Under its provisions, men so drafted, can, if the Congress once declares that the international interest is imperiled, be retained in training and service so long as the President of the United States deems such training or service to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

Under the leadership of the internationalists, becoming a member of the United Nations, this administration has agreed to furnish an Army, a Navy, and Air Corps, and whatever other agencies of war may, in the judgment of an International Security Council and an International Military Staff, controlled by individuals and officers who owe allegiance to other countries, who owe no allegiance to the United States, be deemed necessary for the preservation of world peace, as that term may be defined by them; for participation in any aggressive action which the Security Council and the International Military Staff may deem to be necessary or expedient.

It is contrary to the American policy to force compulsory military training under

Army and Navy rule upon the youth of our land in peacetime.

It is contrary to American policy and I deem it to be contrary to the best interest of our national welfare, to conscript the youth of our land to fight abroad in wars in which we have no vital interest under the command of officers of other lands.

It is contrary to American policy, contrary to our traditions, to, after the Congress has once declared "the international interest is imperiled," permit a President to retain drafted men in the armed service indefinitely and long after the peril to the national interest has ended.

All of the forgoing power this bill as enacted would incorporate into the law of the land. I cannot, I will not, support the conference report.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHORT moves to recommit the conference report with instructions that the House insist on eliminating the drafting of 19-year-old men.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Missouri opposed to the bill?

Mr. SHORT. Most assuredly, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SHORT) there were—ayes 74, noes 182.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 259, nays 110, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—259

Abernethy	Carnahan	Earthman
Adams	Case, N. J.	Eaton
Allen, La.	Case, S. Dak.	Eberharter
Andrews, Ala.	Celler	Elliot
Arends	Chapman	Ellsworth
Auchincloss	Chelf	Elsaesser
Bailey	Clark	Elston
Baldwin, N. Y.	Clason	Engle, Calif.
Barrett, Wyo.	Clements	Ervin
Barry	Cole, Kans.	Fallon
Bates, Ky.	Cole, N. Y.	Fellows
Beckworth	Combs	Fenton
Bender	Cooley	Fisher
Biemiller	Cooper	Flannagan
Blackney	Corbett	Fogarty
Bland	Courtney	Forand
Bloom	Cox	Fuller
Bolton	Cunningham	Fulton
Bonner	Curtis	Gallagher
Brooks	D'Alesandro	Gamble
Brown, Ga.	Davis	Gardner
Brumbaugh	Dawson	Gary
Bryson	Delaney,	Gathings
Buchanan	James J.	Gavin
Buck	Delaney,	Gearhart
Buckley	John J.	Geelan
Bulwinkle	D'Ewart	Gerlach
Bunker	Dingell	Gifford
Byrne, N. Y.	Dirksen	Goodwin
Byrnes, Wis.	Domeneaux	Gore
Campbell	Dondero	Gorski
Canfield	Douglas, Calif.	Gossett
Cannon, Mo.	Douglas, Ill.	Graham
Carlson	Durham	Green

Gregory	LeFevre	Resa
Gwinn, N. Y.	Lesinski	Richards
Hale	Lewis	Riley
Hall	Link	Rivers
Edwin Arthur	Luce	Robertson, Va.
Hall	Lyle	Robslon, Ky.
Leonard W.	Lynch	Rodgers, Pa.
Halleck	McConnell	Roe, N. Y.
Hancock	McCormack	Rogers, Fla.
Hand	McKenzie	Rogers, Mass.
Hare	McMillan, S. C.	Rowan
Harless, Ariz.	McMillen, Ill.	Ryter
Hartley	Mahon	Sasscer
Hays	Maloney	Schriener
Hébert	Manasco	Shafer
Heffernan	Martin, Mass.	Sheppard
Hendricks	Mathews	Sikes
Herter	May	Simpson, Ill.
Heseltun	Morrow	Simpson, Pa.
Hess	Michener	Slaughter
Hinshaw	Mills	Smith, Maine
Hoeven	Monroney	Smith, Va.
Holmes, Mass.	Morrison	Somers, N. Y.
Holmes, Wash.	Mundt	Spence
Hook	Murdock	Stefan
Hope	Murphy	Sullivan
Horan	Murray, Tenn.	Sumners, Tex.
Howell	Neely	Sundstrom
Huber	Norblad	Taber
Jarman	O'Brien, Ill.	Talbot
Jennings	O'Brien, Mich.	Taylor
Johnson, Calif.	O'Konski	Thom
Johnson	O'Neill	Thomas, N. J.
Luther A.	O'Toole	Thomason
Johnson	Outland	Tibbott
Lyndon B.	Pace	Towe
Jonkman	Patman	Traynor
Judd	Peterson, Fla.	Trimble
Kean	Pfeifer	Voorhis, Calif.
Kearney	Phillips	Vorys, Ohio
Keefe	Pickett	Wadsworth
Kefauver	Plumley	Walter
Keogh	Poage	Wasielewski
Kilburn	Pratt	Weaver
Kilday	Price, Fla.	Whitten
King	Price, Ill.	Whittington
Kirwan	Prlest	Wigglesworth
Klein	Quinn, N. Y.	Wolcott
Kopplemann	Rabin	Wolverton, N. J.
Kunkel	Rains	Woodhouse
LaFollette	Ramey	Woodruff
Lanham	Randolph	Worley
Larcade	Rayfiel	Zimmerman
Latham	Reed, Ill.	
Lea	Rees, Kans.	

NAYS—110

Allen, Ill.	Griffiths	Patterson
Andersen	Gross	Philbin
H. Carl	Gwynne, Iowa	Pittenger
Andersen	Harness, Ind.	Ploeser
August H.	Havener	Powell
Angell	Healy	Rabaut
Arnold	Hedrick	Ranklin
Barden	Henry	Reed, N. Y.
Barrett, Pa.	Hill	Rich
Beall	Hoch	Rizley
Bennett, Mo.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rockwell
Bishop	Hoffman, Pa.	Rogers, N. Y.
Brehm	Hull	Russell
Brown, Ohio	Jenkins	Sabath
Buffett	Jensen	Sadowski
Butler	Johnson, Ill.	Savage
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Schwabe, Mo.
Chiperfield	Johnson, Okla.	Schwabe, Okla.
Church	Jones	Sharp
Clevenger	Kelley, Pa.	Sheridan
Clippinger	Kelly, Ill.	Short
Cole, Mo.	Kinzer	Smith, Ohio
Cravens	Knutson	Smith, Wis.
Crosser	Landis	Springer
Daughton, Va.	Lane	Starkey
Dolliver	Lemke	Stockman
Doughton, N. C.	McCowan	Sumner, Ill.
Dworshak	McDonough	Talle
Ellis	McGlinchey	Tarver
Felghan	McGregor	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	Madden	Vursell
Flood	Marcantonio	Welchel
Folger	Martin, Iowa	White
Gillette	Mason	Wilson
Gillie	Miller, Nebr.	Winter
Gordon	Morgan	Wood
Granahan	Murray, Wls.	
Grant, Ind.	O'Hara	

NOT VOTING—63

Almond	Boykin	Crawford
Anderson, Calif.	Bradley, Mich.	Curley
Andrews, N. Y.	Bradley, Pa.	De Lacy
Baldwin	Camp	Doyle
Bates, Mass.	Cannon, Fla.	Drewry
Beil	Cochran	Engel, Mich.
Bennet, N. Y.	Coffee	Gibson
Boren	Colmer	Gillespie

Granger	Mankin	Rooney
Grant, Ala.	Mansfield	Sparkman
Hagcn	Mont.	Stevenson
Harris	Mansfield, Tex.	Stewart
Hart	Miller, Calif.	Stigler
Hobbs	Norrel	Tolan
Hollfield	Norton	Torrens
Izac	Patrick	Vinson
Jackson	Peterson, Ga.	Welch
Kee	Reece, Tenn.	West
Kerr	Robertson	Wickersham
LeCompte	N. Dak.	Winstead
Ludlow	Robinson, Utah	Wolfenden, Pa.
McGehee	Roe, Md.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Mansfield of Montana against.

Mr. Andrews of New York for, with Mr. De Lacy against.

Mr. Sparkman for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Coffee against.

Mr. Jackson for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Hart with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Hollfield with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mrs. Mankin with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Norrell with Mr. Hagen.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Almond with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Roe of Maryland with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Gillespie.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BYRNE of New York, Mr. D'ALESSANDRO, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. TIBBOTT, and Mr. HOWELL changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement in connection with the vote on the conference report on the so-called Draft Act. At the time that vote was taken, through the courtesy of the Speaker, I was in his private office engaged on official business and did not know, because of my unfamiliarity with those sacred precincts, that the bells did not ring there. I was there waiting for the vote.

Had I been present I would have voted in favor of adoption of the conference report, and I would have arranged a live pair for the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] who requested me to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that these remarks may appear in the RECORD at the conclusion of the proceedings on the conference report on the so-called Draft Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a commission:

JUNE 21, 1946.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am very grateful to you for having appointed me last Monday as a member of the committee to attend the Philippine celebration to be held in Manila on July 4, 1946. Unfortunately, because of certain pressing matters, I am unable to accept this appointment and must respectfully decline it.

Again thanking you for your consideration in appointing me and with every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES DOMENGEAUX.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 414, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the commission to represent the United States at the ceremonies to be held at Manila on July 4, 1946, in celebration of the independence of the Philippines, to fill the existing vacancy thereon, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. GARY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) "making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 17, 19, 22, 50 and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69 and 72, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$174,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$190,850", and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

June
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[PUBLIC LAW 473—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 522—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6064]

AN ACT

To extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, are hereby expressly reenacted, except those provisions which are hereinafter amended or repealed.

SEC. 2. (a) So much of the first sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as precedes the first proviso is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of nineteen and forty-five, at the time fixed for his registration, or who attains the age of nineteen after having been required to register pursuant to section 2 of this Act, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States:"

(b) The fourth proviso of the second sentence of section 3 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "*Provided further*, That on July 1, 1946, the number of men in active training or service in the Army shall not exceed one million five hundred and fifty thousand, and that this number shall be reduced consistently month by month so that the Army's strength shall not exceed one million and seventy thousand on July 1, 1947: *And provided further*, That on July 1, 1947, the number of men in active training or service in the Navy shall not exceed five hundred and fifty-eight thousand and in the Marine Corps one hundred and eight thousand: *And provided further*, That the monthly requisitions on the President under this Act by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall not exceed the number of men required after consideration of the actual number of voluntary enlistments during the three months preceding that month in which the requisition is made. For the purposes of the fourth and fifth provisos of the preceding sentence, no man shall be deemed to be in active training or service or to be part of the strength of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, if—

"(1) he is on terminal leave;

"(2) he is a member of the detachment of patients who are to be discharged or relieved from active duty without being returned to an active duty status; or

"(3) he is being processed, following completion of his period of service, for discharge or relief from active duty."

SEC. 3. Section 3 (b) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Each man inducted on and after October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) shall serve for a period of training and service of eighteen consecutive months (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning), unless sooner discharged. Each man inducted prior to October 1, 1946, under the provisions of subsection (a) who shall have completed a period of training and service under this Act of eighteen months or more (excluding time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning) shall, upon his request, on and after such date, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, whenever, after January 1, 1946, the Congress declares that the national interest is imperiled, such periods of training and service may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interest of national defense."

SEC. 4. Section 3 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 5 (e) (1) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: "No person shall be deferred for employment in industry except upon the basis of his then status in an industry essential to the national health, safety, or interest."

(b) Section 5 (e) (3) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(3) After May 14, 1946, no individual who has a child or children dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act. As used in this paragraph, the term 'child' includes a child legally adopted, a step-child, a foster child, and a person who is supported in good faith by the individual in a relationship similar to that of a parent and child but such term does not include any person eighteen years of age or over unless such person is physically or mentally handicapped."

(c) Section 5 (e) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(4) Any man inducted under the provisions of section 3 (a) of this Act who has a child or children, as hereinabove defined, dependent upon him for support, or with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, shall, upon his request after August 1, 1946, be relieved from his period of training and service under this Act.

"(5) No individual shall be inducted without his consent for training and service under this Act, if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; or if he has served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States for a period of at least six months after September 16, 1940 (excluding the time that any such individual so served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or other similar institution of learning). The provisions of this paragraph shall cease to be effective during any period after January 1, 1946, when the Congress or the President shall declare that the national interest is imperiled."

SEC. 6. Section 5 (m) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(m) No individuals shall be called for induction, ordered to report to induction stations, or be inducted because of their occupations, or by occupational groups, or by groups in any plant or institutions, except pursuant to a requisition by the land or naval forces for persons in needed medical professional and specialists categories.”

SEC. 7. Section 16 (b) of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The provisions of the third sentence of section 3 (a) of this Act shall become inoperative and cease to apply at 12 o'clock post-meridian on July 1, 1947. All of the other provisions of this Act, except the provisions of sections 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 8, and 16 (b), and the fourth and fifth provisos of the second sentence of section 3 (a), shall become inoperative and cease to apply at 12 o'clock post-meridian on March 31, 1947, or on such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose, except as to offenses committed prior to such date. One day prior to the date of the termination of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, as herein or hereafter specified, all remaining functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division established under the authority of section 8 (g) of such Act, and all records and balances of appropriations which have been utilized or are available for use in the administration of such functions of the Personnel Division of the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to such agency of the Federal Government as the Congress may designate, or, if none is so designated, to such agency of the Federal Government as the President may designate.”

Approved June 29, 1946.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the experimental results obtained in the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions of quantum mechanics.

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